

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 choice is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Select and Place:

Actions**Answer Area**

Create a local gateway.

Create a VPN gateway.

Create a gateway subnet.

Create a custom DNS server.

Create a VPN connection.

Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.



Correct Answer:

Actions**Answer Area**

Create a local gateway.

Create a VPN gateway.

Create a gateway subnet.

Create a custom DNS server.

Create a VPN connection.

Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.

Create a gateway subnet.

Create a VPN gateway.

Create a local gateway.

Create a VPN connection.



ZUMY Highly Voted 4 years, 2 months ago

The answers are in order and are correct.

Always work from the Azure side first, it's a dependency. Dependency is the key to all order obviously...

1 - Start with a Gateway subnet. You need the subnet in place first before you can associate a VPN gateway with it, which is what is created next.

2 - Create a VPN gateway. Associate the VPN gateway with the gateway subnet you created (there are other steps but for the sake of what is available for answers, the prem side is now configured)

Now for the premice side.

3. Create a local gateway. You need the local gateway in order to complete the tunnel, then you can create a VPN connection
upvoted 331 times

ErenYeager 4 years ago

I hereby declare this answer fit for viewership 🙄
upvoted 62 times

LeomHD 3 years, 6 months ago



according this url, a vpn gateway is created first and then the subnet gateway, could you help me to clarify it?
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **magichappens** 3 years, 1 month ago

Doesn't matter. If you don't have a gateway subnet, one will be created during gateway setup.

upvoted 4 times

  **ShaulS** 3 years, 5 months ago

What's the fourth answer?

upvoted 1 times

  **pappkarcсии** 3 years, 2 months ago

4. then you can create a VPN connection

upvoted 2 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

As per documentation:

1. Create a virtual network
2. Create a VPN gateway
3. Create a local network gateway
4. Create a VPN connection
5. Verify the connection
6. Connect to a virtual machine

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpn-gateway-settings>


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

upvoted 124 times

  **knowakuk** 4 months, 2 weeks ago



These are the steps from the table of contents when you scroll down one of the steps is to create gateway subnet.

upvoted 1 times

  **Fryether1** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Fyi the summary order and the detailed order are swapped on the first link. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal> According to the step-by-step you first create a gateway subnet before you create a vpn gateway. Way to go MS.

upvoted 1 times

  **jeru81** 1 year, 2 months ago

but vnet1 already exists.

upvoted 2 times

  **090200f** 11 months ago

in vnet1 only we have to create a gateway subnet first, after that create a VPN gateway , local nw gateway and then VPN connection

upvoted 1 times

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

The discussion for Exam AZ-104 Topic 5 Question 27 likely focuses on Azure-specific concepts such as resource management, networking, or identity. Reviewing official Azure documentation and practice questions can help clarify the topic and boost preparation.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT

upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 9 months ago

1. Create a gateway subnet
2. Create a VPN gateway
3. Create a local network gateway
4. Create a VPN connection

upvoted 8 times

  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

The correct order of actions to create a site-to-site VPN to Azure from an on-premises network is as follows:

Create a local network gateway in Azure that represents the on-premises network, specify the public IP address of the VPN device, and define the address space of the on-premises network.

Create a VPN gateway in Azure and configure the gateway type, VPN type, and SKU.

Create a gateway subnet in VNet1 to host the VPN gateway.

Create a VPN connection between the on-premises VPN device and the Azure VPN gateway, specify the shared key, and select the local network gateway and the VPN gateway.

Note: Creating a custom DNS server is not necessary for creating a site-to-site VPN connection.

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

The correct order of actions to create a site-to-site VPN to Azure from an on-premises network is as follows:

Create a local network gateway in Azure that represents the on-premises network, specify the public IP address of the VPN device, and define the address space of the on-premises network.

Create a VPN gateway in Azure and configure the gateway type, VPN type, and SKU.

Create a connection between the on-premises VPN device and the Azure VPN gateway, specify the shared key, and select the local network gateway and the VPN gateway.

Configure the on-premises VPN device to connect to the Azure VPN gateway, specify the public IP address of the Azure VPN gateway, and configure the necessary settings, such as the authentication method, encryption algorithm, and IKE version

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

create gateway subnet part of creating vpn gateway

create virtual network gateway / vpn gateway

create local gw

create vpn connection

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **Seb** 2 years, 7 months ago

Answers are in order and are Correct, more info: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **libran** 2 years, 8 months ago

Given Answer is Correct

1. Gateway subnet

2. VPN Gateway

3. Local Gateway

4. Create VPN Connection

upvoted 7 times

🗄️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

The answers are in order and are correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

The requirements are as per below

Create a virtual network *(That is the Gateway Subnet)*

Create a VPN gateway, A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet

Create a local network gateway * The purpose for this GW is to have replica information about the on-prem VPN GW and provides it to the Azure VPN GW* such info is Public IP and the private IP address pool. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.

Create a VPN connection, The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance to encrypt traffic

Verify the connection

Connect to a virtual machine

upvoted 7 times

🗄️ 👤 **cloudera** 2 years, 11 months ago

1. Gateway subnet

2. VPN Gateway

3. Local Network Gateway

4. Create VPN Connection

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **cloudera** 2 years, 11 months ago

You could start from VPN Gateway but will require you to create a subnet first before you can progress with creating VPN Gateway. This means creating a subnet is the first step.

upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **benvdw** 3 years, 1 month ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **FabioVi** 3 years, 3 months ago

Creating the gateway subnet is not mandatory, because if you go straight to create the VPN gateway and you have not previously created the gateway subnet, Azure suggests a range for creating the gateway subnet on the fly along with VPN gateway creation... But as the question requires 4 responses, and there are 2 that do not make sense, so creating a gateway subnet is the first in order, and the following 3 are OK, so answer is correct :-)

upvoted 3 times

  **khengoolman** 3 years, 6 months ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer
upvoted 8 times

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

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

VM1 and VM2 are deployed from the same template and host line-of-business applications.

You configure the network security group (NSG) shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

→ Move

🗑 Delete

🔄 Refresh

Resource group (change) : RG1lod9053488

Location : East US

Subscription (change) : Microsoft AZ

Subscription ID : ac344a74-f85a-4b2e-8057-642088faaf20

Tags (change) : Click here to add tags

Custom security rules : 1 inbound, 1 outbound

Associated with : 0 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Inbound security rules

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

Outbound security rules

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- 🗨 mlantonis

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Outbound rule "DenyWebSites" is setup correctly to block outbound internet traffic over port 80. In the screenshot it states, "Associated with: 0 subnets, 0 NIC's", so you need to associate the NSG to Subnet1.You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a NIC or Subnet.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-network-security-group

upvoted 118 times
- 🗨 RougePotatoe

2 years, 2 months ago

Check top-right corner of image. Notice associated with 0 subnets and 0 network interfaces.

upvoted 5 times
- 🗨 Hibs2016

Highly Voted

4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct - C. Outbound rule: DenyWebSites is setup correctly to block outbound internet traffic over port 80.


upvoted 20 times
- 🗨 Skankhunt

4 years, 4 months ago



Agreed, in screenshot it states "Associated with: 0 subnets, 0 NIC's" ;)
upvoted 11 times

  **Hyrydar** 2 years, 8 months ago

I agree with the answer given and all the replies, but someone correct me if i am wrong. Shouldn't the proper choice given be "associate the NSG rule with network interface" because network interface has priority over subnet in outbound flow
upvoted 2 times

  **TinyRunner** 1 year, 9 months ago

Applying the NSG at the subnet level will require less administrative efforts and time spent providing the same security requirement's provided at the NIC level.
Your approach will apply only if there's need to block traffic to one of both VMs. In this case makes sense to apply at the NIC level.
upvoted 2 times



  **kl8585** 1 year, 7 months ago

I agree with you. I will also add that if there were other VMs associated to the subnet but we should only block outbound access for VM1 and VM2 then the correct answer would have been associate NSG rule with the two NIC of the specific VMs.
upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times



  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

C is right
upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer is correct
Associated with: 0 subnets, 0 NIC's and hence need to associate with Subnet1
upvoted 2 times

  **rasmart** 3 years ago

Selected Answer: C



check mlantonis
upvoted 6 times

  **AzureG0d** 2 years, 6 months ago


LOL!! its sad how true this is, along with fedztez and lazylinux. thank God for them
upvoted 4 times

  **benvdw** 3 years, 1 month ago

on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 2 times

  **ScoutP** 3 years, 7 months ago



This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021
upvoted 6 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years, 8 months ago



Easy :)
upvoted 1 times

  **sourav4312** 3 years, 8 months ago



Probably the easiest answer in the series.
upvoted 1 times

  **Chief** 3 years, 12 months ago



One of the easiest question I guess. Associate the NSG to subnet1
upvoted 4 times

  **ZUMY** 4 years, 2 months ago

C is correct
Oubound rule blocking port 80 is configured correctly
upvoted 5 times

  **toniiv** 4 years, 2 months ago

Answer C. is correct. Outbound rule is right, you only need to associate the NSG to the Subnet to apply the rules.
upvoted 2 times



  **miki** 4 years, 2 months ago

Valid question - answer is correct.

Microsoft just wants us to know that a NSG has to be associated with something, to actually work.

Associated with : 0 subnets, 0 nic interfaces.

upvoted 3 times

  **kannan8685** 4 years, 3 months ago

yes i agree

upvoted 2 times

  **fedztedz** 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct. "C"

upvoted 10 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. Move VM1 to Subscription2.
- B. Move VNet1 to Subscription2.
- C. Modify the IP address space of VNet2.
- D. Provision virtual network gateways.

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (86%)14%

-   **mlantonis**

Highly Voted 

 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Answer: D



There is no overlap between the VNets:
VNet1: 10.0.0.0/16 - CIDR IP Range 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.255.255
VNet2: 10.10.0.0/24 - CIDR IP Range 10.10.0.0 - 10.0.0.255



Note: If a virtual network has address ranges that overlap with another virtual network or on-premises network, the two networks can't be connected.



You can connect virtual networks (VNets) by using the VNet-to-VNet connection type. Virtual networks can be in different regions and from different subscriptions. When you connect VNets from different subscriptions, the subscriptions don't need to be associated with the same Active Directory tenant.



Reference:


<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpngateways>
upvoted 137 times
-   **Jayad** 3 years, 1 month ago

Nicely explained
upvoted 3 times
-   **Alex2022_31** 2 years, 3 months ago



Correct answer and well explained
There is a typo in your VNet2 CIDR IP Range : 10.10.0.0 - 10.10.0.255 (instead of 10.0.0.255)
:)
upvoted 10 times
-   **cassucena** 2 years, 6 months ago

a peering is not possible in this situation? tks
upvoted 4 times
-   **OlehT** 1 year, 3 months ago

mistake: VNet2: 10.10.0.0/24 - CIDR IP Range 10.10.0.0 - 10.10.0.255 (not 10.0.0.255)
upvoted 1 times
-   **fedztetz**

Highly Voted 

 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct. "D" . It is a VNET to VNET connection where there is no IP overlap exists. Also, No need to have the same Azure AD. They just need to have a Virtual network gateway to communicate using Public IP where it is secured using SSTP or IKEv2
upvoted 70 times
-   **magichappens** 3 years, 1 month ago

I found answer D is the only one that makes sense as well but I actually miss "peering" here as this would be a way better way of connecting both VNET's. Its supported for cross tenant and cross subscription connections so it would be more accurate.
upvoted 7 times

  **knarik** Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

on exam 1/4/2025
upvoted 1 times

  **lumax007** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Virtual network gateway
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Surs** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Question is outdated.

We can create a peering between VNets in different subs and tenants following the steps provided in the article link below:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-peering-different-subscriptions?tabs=create-peering-portal>

upvoted 3 times

  **Surs** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

However, if these are the only options available, then D is the right answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **pasangawa** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

no overlapping of IP here. vpn peering should work on different subscription however since not on the choices can do virtual network gateways.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-peering-different-subscriptions?tabs=create-peering-portal>

"A virtual network peering can't 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

  **[Removed]** 8 months ago

Answer D is correct. Vnet Peering is unavailable because those subscriptions are under different tenants. That means the only way to connect is to use Vnet-toVnet connection type.

upvoted 1 times

  **Ahkhan** 1 year, 6 months ago

They could have just peered the two vNets as we can peer vNets in 2 different subscriptions.

Can I enable virtual network peering if my virtual networks belong to subscriptions within different Microsoft Entra tenants?

Yes. It's possible to establish virtual network peering (whether local or global) if your subscriptions belong to different Microsoft Entra tenants. You can do this via the Azure portal, PowerShell, or the Azure CLI.

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

upvoted 4 times

  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

To connect VNet1 to VNet2, you need to create a site-to-site VPN connection between the two virtual networks. The first step to accomplish this is to provision virtual network gateways in both subscriptions. Therefore, the correct answer is:

D. Provision virtual network gateways.

Once the virtual network gateways are provisioned, you can configure the VPN connection between them to enable traffic to flow between VNet1 and VNet2. Moving VM1 to Subscription2 or modifying the IP address space of VNet2 is not required to establish the VPN connection between the two virtual networks. Similarly, moving VNet1 to Subscription2 is not required, but you may need to create a peering connection between the virtual networks after the VPN connection is established to enable communication between the virtual machines.

upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D
upvoted 1 times

  **El7arani** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **nkhan19** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C



C. Modify the IP address space of VNet2.
B/C you have 10.10.0.0/24 , no space for GatewaySubnet

only after modifying address space, you can create Gw Subnet and then add gw for VNet-VNet
upvoted 2 times



  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
Create a virtual network ***(That is the Gateway Subnet)***
Create a VPN gateway, A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet
upvoted 3 times

  **Tyy27** 2 years, 9 months ago

good man for commenting the correct answers recently in these discussions
upvoted 2 times



  **EleChie** 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer is correct: (the VNets IP ranges are confusing many of you)
VNet1: 10.0.0.0/16 - CIDR IP Range 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.255.255
VNet2: 10.10.0.0/24 - CIDR IP Range 10.10.0.0 - 10.0.0.255
As we see the VNet2 range is not part of the VNet1 IP range, So there is no overlap between these two VNets. and therefore no need to modify the IP address space of VNet2
upvoted 2 times

  **pappkarcsi** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct. "D" . It is a VNET to VNET connection where there is no IP overlap exists.
upvoted 1 times

  **Barrie** 3 years, 6 months ago

Got to think this question is out of date.
I wouldn't do any of the provided options. A global VNET peer achieves the required outcome, without the need for additional infrastructure.
upvoted 10 times

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

Create a virtual machine



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

Basics

[Disks](#)[Networking](#)[Management](#)[Advanced](#)[Tags](#)[Review + create](#)

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image.

Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization.

Looking for classic VMs? [Create VM from Azure Marketplace](#)

PROJECT DETAILS

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

* Subscription ⓘ

MyDev-Test Subscription



* Resource group ⓘ

RG1



[Create new](#)

INSTANCE DETAILS

* Virtual machine name ⓘ

VM1

* Region ⓘ

(US) West US 2



Availability options ⓘ

No infrastructure redundancy required



* Image ⓘ

Windows Server 2016 Datacenter



[Browse all public and private images](#)

Azure Spot instance ⓘ



Yes



No

* Size ⓘ

Standard DS1 v2

1 vcpu, 3.5 GiB memory (ZAR 632.47/month)

[Change size](#)

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

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

Disk options

* OS disk type ⓘ

Standard HDD

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

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility (Preview) ⓘ
 ☐ Yes
 ☒ No

Ultra Disks are only available when using Managed Disks.

Data disks

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

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

^ Advanced

Use managed disks ⓘ
 ☒ No
 ☐ Yes

* Storage account ⓘ

(new) rg1 disks799

[Create new](#)

You need to ensure that VM1 can be created in an Availability Zone.

Which two settings should you modify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Correct Answer: AC

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

ⓘ **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: A and C

A: Your VMs should use managed disks if you want to move them to an Availability Zone by using Site Recovery.

C: When you create a VM for an Availability Zone, Under Settings > High availability, select one of the numbered zones from the Availability zone dropdown.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/move-azure-vms-avset-azone>

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

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/availability-zones/az-overview#availability-zones>

upvoted 113 times

ⓘ **MicroJ** Highly Voted 4 years, 5 months ago

Explanation is correct but marked answer is wrong. should be Availability Zones and Managed Disks

upvoted 52 times

ⓘ **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

A & C are correct

upvoted 1 times

- tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

A and C is right

upvoted 1 times
- kpcert** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

Correct answer A and C, Refer 'mlantonis' explanation

upvoted 1 times
- Max_on_neptune** 2 years, 5 months ago

Exam Question 01DEC22

upvoted 4 times
- azaad_a** 2 years, 6 months ago

Exam Question 08OCT22

upvoted 9 times
- EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

Correct Answer: A and C

upvoted 1 times
- nkhan19** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

Explanation is correct but marked answer is wrong. should be Availability Zones and Managed Disks

upvoted 2 times
- ScarfaceRecords** 2 years, 10 months ago

AC is the correct one.

upvoted 1 times
- minix** 2 years, 10 months ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 3 times
- Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

AC is correct

upvoted 2 times
- MikeHuang** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

Should be A, C

upvoted 1 times
- Niraj22** 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: A and C

upvoted 1 times
- pappkarcsi** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A and C are correct answer.

upvoted 1 times
- khengoolman** 3 years, 6 months ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is A C

upvoted 8 times
- DevOpposite** 3 years, 6 months ago

so I am drunk and I am not reading whole questions, but only reading last 3-4 lines of questions, answering questions and getting them right. Am I ready to take exam?

upvoted 8 times
- nimeshabhinav** 3 years, 4 months ago

Buddy , have you cleared the exam ? As I am doing the same , so asking you the same :P

upvoted 4 times
- michaelknight** 3 years, 6 months ago

Absolutely, you just need to make sure that you are also drunk during the exam.

upvoted 41 times
- obaali1990** 2 years, 1 month ago

You made me laugh to release stress

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
RG1	Resource group	Not applicable	Central US
RG2	Resource group	Not applicable	West US
RG3	Resource group	Not applicable	East US
VMSS1	Virtual machine scale set	RG1	West US

VMSS1 is set to VM (virtual machines) orchestration mode.

You need to deploy a new Azure virtual machine named VM1, and then add VM1 to VMSS1.

Which resource group and location should you use to deploy VM1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Resource group:

▼

RG1 only

RG2 only

RG1 or RG2 only

RG1, RG2, or RG3

Location:

▼

West US only

Central US only

Central US or West US only

East US, Central US, or West US

Answer Area

Resource group:

▼

RG1 only

RG2 only

RG1 or RG2 only

RG1, RG2, or RG3

Location:

▼

West US only

Central US only

Central US or West US only

East US, Central US, or West US

Box 1: RG1, RG2, or RG3 -

The resource group stores metadata about the resources. When you specify a location for the resource group, you're specifying where that metadata is stored.

Box 2: West US only -

Note: Virtual machine scale sets will support 2 distinct orchestration modes:

ScaleSetVM " Virtual machine instances added to the scale set are based on the scale set configuration model. The virtual machine instance lifecycle - creation, update, deletion - is managed by the scale set.

VM (virtual machines) " Virtual machines created outside of the scale set can be explicitly added to the scaleset.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Answer:



Box 1: RG1, RG2, or RG3



The resource group stores metadata about the resources. When you specify a location for the resource group, you're specifying where that metadata is stored. The location of the RG doesn't influence the choice of the location of VM. best practice would be to create the VM1 in the RG1 because the scale set is in RG1. And Microsoft recommends that resources contained in a Resource Group share the same resource lifecycle.

Box 2: West US only
You can add the virtual machine to a scale set in the same region, zone, and resource group.



Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes>
upvoted 126 times



  **RVivek** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
It has to be in the same RG <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal-1%2Cportal-2%2Cportal-3#exceptions-to-attaching-a-new-virtual-machine-to-a-virtual-machine-scale-set>
upvoted 1 times



  **maria_saprykina** 2 years, 5 months ago
Yes you can use any RG, but here it asks what RG you SHOULD use? That sounds like by this question Microsoft encourages us to follow their recommendations, and the answer should be RG1 only.
upvoted 13 times

  **tirajvid** 1 year, 7 months ago
Box 1: RG1 only.
The VM must be in the same resource group as the scale set.



Reference : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal>
upvoted 22 times



  **RVivek** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Thank You
upvoted 1 times



  **hebb0777** 1 year, 6 months ago
you are right!
upvoted 1 times



  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago
Yes, RG1 only.



"The VM must be in the same resource group as the scale set.
If the scale set is regional (no availability zones specified), the virtual machine must also be regional."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal#exceptions-to-attaching-a-vm-to-a-virtual-machine-scale-set>
upvoted 9 times



  **SumanSaurabh** 2 years, 4 months ago
superb
upvoted 1 times



  **fedztetz** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago
Answer is correct. The location of the RG doesn't influence the choice of the location of VM. The location of the VM should be the same like the VM Scale set (single zone or zone redundant)
upvoted 63 times

  **itgg11** 3 years, 2 months ago
Answer is not correct. I just tested it in the lab and a new VM needed to be in the SAME resource group and region. Otherwise, a given VMSS was not available.
upvoted 18 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago
Not sure how you tested it...Did you consult Bill Gates!!
Anyway the VMSS set should and would be available as long as you are in the right subscription, it will give you option to chose the resource group then you can chose the VMSS.
Just remember this RG and Subscriptions ONLY hold the meta data of the resources, what matters is the region
upvoted 3 times

  **8ac3742** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago
Box1: RG1 only
Box2: West US only
I tested with lab, when creating VM, no VMSS is available if your VM selects one RG or Region differed from those of VMSS
upvoted 1 times

  **RVivek** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
RG1 (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal>)
West US only You can add the virtual machine to a scale set in the same region, zone, and resource group
upvoted 3 times

  **RVivek** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal-1%2Cportal-2%2Cportal-3#exceptions-to-attaching-a-new-virtual-machine-to-a-virtual-machine-scale-set>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **pasangawa** 8 months ago

Just tried this on the portal. vmss that had been created can't even be seen as a choice if i change the RG to RG1 &2. the same goes for location. answers are :

-RG1 only

-West US only

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **pet3r** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Limitations for attaching an existing Virtual Machine to a scale set

The scale set must use Flexible orchestration mode.

The scale set must have a platformFaultDomainCount of 1.

The VM and scale set must be in the same resource group.

The VM and target scale set must both be zonal, or they must both be regional. You can't attach a zonal VM to a regional scale set.

The VM can't be in a self-defined availability set.

The VM can't be in a ProximityPlacementGroup.

The VM can't be in an Azure Dedicated Host.

The VM must have a managed disk.

The scale set must have singlePlacementGroup set to False.

Scale sets created without a scaling profile default to singlePlacementGroup set to null. To attach VMs to a scale set without a scaling profile, singlePlacementGroup needs to be set to False at the time of the scale set's creation.

The VM can't be a Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA) capable HB-series or N-series VM.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gargaditya** 1 year, 4 months ago

ANSWER= RG1 only (same RG as VMSS), West US only (same Region as VMSS)

You can only attach new VMs (non identical) to a Virtual Machine Scale Set in Flexible orchestration mode.

NOTES:

-The VM must be in the same resource group as the scale set.

-If the scale set is regional (no availability zones specified), the virtual machine must also be regional. <and both VM and VMSS must be in same region>

-If the scale set is zonal or spans multiple zones (one or more availability zones specified), the virtual machine must be created in one of the zones spanned by the scale set. For example, you can't create a virtual machine in Zone 1, and place it in a scale set that spans Zones 2 and 3.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal-1%2Cportal-2%2Cportal-3#exceptions-to-attaching-a-new-vm-to-a-virtual-machine-scale-set>

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **gargaditya** 1 year, 4 months ago

More details/additional info:

- Virtual Machines Scale Sets provide a logical grouping of platform-managed virtual machines.
- With scale sets, you create a virtual machine configuration model, automatically add or remove additional instances based on CPU or memory load, and automatically upgrade to the latest OS version.
- Traditionally, scale sets allow you to create virtual machines using a VM configuration model provided at the time of scale set creation, and the scale set can only manage virtual machines that are implicitly created based on the configuration model.
- Scale set orchestration modes allow you to have greater control over how virtual machine instances are managed by the scale set.

There are 2 modes- Uniform & Flexible

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gargaditya** 1 year, 4 months ago

- Virtual Machine Scale Sets with Uniform orchestration use a virtual machine profile or template to scale up to desired capacity. While there is some ability to manage or customize individual virtual machine instances, Uniform uses identical VM instances.
- Flexible orchestration :
 - o Allows to mix DIFFERENT virtual machine types or Spot and on-demand VMs together
 - o offers high availability guarantees by spreading VMs across fault domains in a region or within an Availability Zone (Uniform works within same AZ)
 - o You can only attach new VMs (non identical) to a Virtual Machine Scale Set in Flexible orchestration mode.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Siraf** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is:

- Resource group: RG1 only

- Location: West US

You can only attach VMs to a Virtual Machine Scale Set in Flexible orchestration mode.

The VM must be in the same resource group as the scale set.

If the scale set is regional (no availability zones specified), the virtual machine must also be regional.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal>
upvoted 13 times

🗨️ 👤 **ikidreamz** 1 year, 8 months ago
same region = RG1 and West US
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **pokr26** 1 year, 10 months ago
The VM must be in the same resource group as the scale set. --> <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-attach-detach-vm?tabs=portal#exceptions-to-attaching-a-vm-to-a-virtual-machine-scale-set>

So the answer is

Box 1: RG1 only
Box 2: West US only
upvoted 11 times

🗨️ 👤 **RandomNickname** 1 year, 11 months ago
Focus on the "should" like others have.
Following MS url below;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

So for Box 1;
It can be R1, RG2, RG3, but should be RG1.

For Box 2;

Should be in West US.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **xRiot007** 1 year, 11 months ago
The question is poorly written. "Should" is a very ambiguous term. The VM can be created in any RG, but best practices tell us that it should be done in RG1 to have similar lifecycle. So, in theory, both RG1 only and R1,2,3 should be correct answers.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **manthlan** 2 years, 5 months ago
Question asks, "Which resource group and location should you use to deploy VM1? " not "can". So it should be RG1. Isn't it?
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Liriano** 2 years, 6 months ago
In exam today, go with highly voted
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **qwerty100** 2 years, 6 months ago
Tested in lab with this result:
Resource group: RG1 only
Location: West US Only

When you are going to create de vm1 you can read this:

You can add your virtual machine to a virtual machine scale set to design highly available and scalable application architecture. Virtual machines inside a scale set can be deployed into fault domains or Availability zones. The scale set must be set to flexible orchestration mode, and in the same region and resource group.
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago
Correct Answer:

Box 1: RG1, RG2, or RG3
The resource group stores metadata about the resources. When you specify a location for the resource group, you're specifying where that metadata is stored. The location of the RG doesn't influence the choice of the location of VM. best practice would be to create the VM1 in the RG1 because the scale set is in RG1. And Microsoft recommends that resources contained in a Resource Group share the same resource lifecycle.

Box 2: West US only
You can add the virtual machine to a scale set in the same region, zone, and resource group.

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes>
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3.

Peering for VNET1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET2	Disabled
Peering1	Connected	VNET3	Disabled

Peering for VNET2 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled

Peering for VNET3 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled

How can packets be routed between the virtual networks? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

	▼
VNET2 only	
VNET3 only	
VNET2 and VNET3	

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

	▼
VNET1 only	
VNET3 only	
VNET1 and VNET3	

Answer Area

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

▼

VNET2 only

VNET3 only

VNET2 and VNET3

Correct Answer:

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

▼

VNET1 only

VNET3 only

VNET1 and VNET3

Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3 -

Box 2: VNET1 -

Gateway transit is disabled.

Reference:

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

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

VNet1: Peered with VNet2 and VNet3

VNet2: Peered with VNet1

VNet3: Peered with VNet1

Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3

VNet1 is peered with VNet2 and VNet3. Also Gateway transit is disabled.

Box 2: VNET1 only

Gateway transit is disabled, so it can only communicate with the connected VNET1.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-peering-gateway-transit>

upvoted 129 times

  **mdyck** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Answer Correct. Gateway transit is disabled so they can only communicate with VNET1.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-peering-gateway-transit>

upvoted 20 times

  **Devgela** 4 years ago

Agree with mdyck

upvoted 5 times

  **verifedtomic** 3 years, 5 months ago


If Gateway Transit was enabled, then they all would be able to communicate between eachother, since VNET1 is Peering with both VNET2 and VNET3?

upvoted 1 times

  **magichappens** 3 years, 1 month ago

No, for this to work you need use defined routes and either Azure Firewall or an NVA. mdyck is wrong. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/hub-spoke?tabs=cli#virtual-network-peering>

upvoted 7 times

  **fedev21** 3 years, 3 months ago

As far as I know virtual peering is not transitive and Spoke-to-Spoke traffic is not allowed. Enabling Gateway transit allows for cross-premises communication but not for Spoke-to-Spoke traffic. The only way to make possible spoke-to-spoke traffic is to use an NVA in the HUB VNet

upvoted 10 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times



  **090200f** 11 months ago

got this in the exam on 5th june 2024

upvoted 3 times



  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago



Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times



-   **shadad** 2 years, 2 months ago
I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023
I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was:



Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3
VNet1 is peered with VNet2 and VNet3



Box 2: VNET1 only
Gateway transit is disabled
upvoted 5 times

-   **UK7** 2 years, 4 months ago
Came on 21st Dec 2022
Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

-   **Liriano** 2 years, 6 months ago
In exam today, go with highly voted
upvoted 2 times



-   **majerly** 2 years, 7 months ago
today in exam, answer is correct
upvoted 4 times



-   **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago
Answer Correct
upvoted 1 times



-   **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago
Given answer is correct but explanation for part 2 is not



Gateway transit only applies when there is a VPN gateway created and Gateway transit is a peering property that lets one virtual network use the VPN gateway in the peered virtual network for cross-premises or VNet-to-VNet connectivity hence really allows for reduced cost and administrative effort since only one VPN GW to manage and pay for



So in summary the Gateway transit option that you enable allows you to use the VPN GW for routing, Now assuming the VPN GW has all necessary routes then yes communication between VNET2 and VNET3 is possible but if for argument sake that the VPN GW dont have routes of VNET2 and VNET3 then both VNets will NOT be able to communicate
upvoted 10 times



-   **vaisat** 3 years, 4 months ago
Second port is INCORRECT -
1. Packets from VNET1 can be forwarded VNET2 and VNET3.
2. Packets from VNET2 can be routed to BOTH VNET1 and VNET3.
This is insured by default parameter "Traffic forwarded from remote virtual network".
Please note, "Gateway Transit" parameter has nothing to do with this. Gateway might not even exist in this example.
upvoted 2 times



-   **itgg11** 3 years, 2 months ago
Your 2nd answer is not correct.
upvoted 1 times



-   **itgg11** 3 years, 2 months ago
tested in the lab. GW transit must be enabled to allow for routing packets between vnet3 and vnet2
upvoted 2 times

-   **im82** 3 years, 5 months ago
Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.
Correct answer:
-VNET2 and VNET3
- VNET1 only
upvoted 4 times

-   **Takloy** 3 years, 5 months ago
If we were to enable GW Transit, which VNET? Is it VNET1?
upvoted 1 times

-   **a4andrew** 3 years, 6 months ago
What would happen if Gateway Transit was enabled?
upvoted 1 times

-   **walkwolf3** 3 years, 6 months ago
Then all three vnets can talk to each other.
upvoted 2 times

  **ScoutP** 3 years, 7 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021
upvoted 3 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years, 8 months ago

Easy :)
upvoted 1 times

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

You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: You modify the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication policies.



Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

-   **mlantonis**



Highly Voted

 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Answer: B

Instead export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.



A Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN gateway connection lets you create a secure connection to your virtual network from an individual client computer. A P2S connection is established by starting it from the client computer. This solution is useful for telecommuters who want to connect to Azure VNets from a remote location, such as from home or a conference. P2S VPN is also a useful solution to use instead of S2S VPN when you have only a few clients that need to connect to a VNet. This article applies to the Resource Manager deployment model.

upvoted 110 times
-   **SumanSaurabh** 2 years, 4 months ago



Mlantonis if you are alive, God Bless You !!

upvoted 30 times
-   **adilkhan** 10 months, 1 week ago



hahahahaaa

upvoted 1 times
-   **op22233** 1 year ago



God Bless Mlantonis

upvoted 3 times
-   **mlantonis** 3 years, 11 months ago



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

upvoted 14 times
-   **Asymptote** 2 years, 5 months ago



Mlantonis, pls make a cloud training platform, you are really good at passing knowledge.

upvoted 15 times
-   **SumanSaurabh** 2 years, 4 months ago

I second, I took course from Cloud academy but was useless.

upvoted 3 times
-   **Slawekyo** 2 years, 1 month ago

Sounds about right huh

upvoted 1 times
-   **ZUMY**

Highly Voted

 4 years, 2 months ago

B is correct:

Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.

upvoted 21 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

Export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **margotfrpp** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

Solution: You export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.
upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Given answer is correct and explanation correct as Certificate is needed
upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleShadow** 3 years, 1 month ago



This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 3 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years, 8 months ago

The solution was so dull I got confused for a moment. Who would think of that? haha...
upvoted 2 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 11 months ago

"A client certificate that is generated from the root certificate. The client certificate installed on each client computer that will connect to the VNet. This certificate is used for client authentication." - see <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-point-to-site-resource-manager-portal>
upvoted 2 times

  **toniiv** 4 years, 2 months ago

Answer B. is correct as well as the explanation.
upvoted 3 times

  **NickyDee** 4 years, 4 months ago

Copy the cert from the first computer and install it on the 2nd
upvoted 2 times

  **fedztetz** 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct. B
upvoted 7 times

  **waterzhong** 4 years, 4 months ago

Create a self-signed root certificate
Use the New-SelfSignedCertificate cmdlet to create a self-signed root certificate. For additional parameter information, see New-SelfSignedCertificate.
upvoted 5 times

  **DA0410** 4 years, 7 months ago

B is correct
upvoted 10 times

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

You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: You join Computer2 to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).



Does this meet the goal?


- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

-   **mlantonis**



Highly Voted 

 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Answer: B


A client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. Instead export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

A Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN gateway connection lets you create a secure connection to your virtual network from an individual client computer. A P2S connection is established by starting it from the client computer. This solution is useful for telecommuters who want to connect to Azure VNets from a remote location, such as from home or a conference. P2S VPN is also a useful solution to use instead of S2S VPN when you have only a few clients that need to connect to a VNet. This article applies to the Resource Manager deployment model.

upvoted 43 times
-   **mlantonis** 3 years, 11 months ago



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


upvoted 12 times
-   **fedztedz**

Highly Voted 

 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct No

upvoted 13 times
-   **[Removed]**



Most Recent 

 7 months, 1 week ago



Selected Answer: B

B is correct

Export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

upvoted 1 times
-   **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times
-   **JayLearn2022** 2 years, 2 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the correct and incorrect answers that can be presented.



Correct Answer: Meets the goal.

-Solution: You export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Incorrect Answers: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: You join Computer2 to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

-Solution: You modify the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication policies.

upvoted 10 times
-   **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Given answer is correct and explanation correct as Certificate is needed

upvoted 2 times

  **Olami2021** 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer is No



upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleShadow** 3 years, 1 month ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 3 times

  **im82** 3 years, 5 months ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years, 8 months ago

Haha... Easy

upvoted 1 times

  **anoj_cha** 3 years, 7 months ago



What's the point of these comments in all these questions?

upvoted 6 times

  **oriduri** 4 years ago

B is Correct



upvoted 1 times

  **ZUMY** 4 years, 2 months ago

B is Correct

A client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed.

upvoted 2 times

  **toniiv** 4 years, 2 months ago

Answer B. is correct as well as the explanation.

upvoted 2 times

  **Hibs2016** 4 years, 4 months ago

B is correct. You need to install the certificate on computer2.

upvoted 5 times

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

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (86%)

14%

- mlantonis

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy and Resource Lock is an irrelevant solution.

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>
upvoted 96 times
- toniiv

Highly Voted

4 years, 2 months ago

Answer B. is correct. Nothing to do with RG locks

upvoted 5 times
- [Removed]

Most Recent

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

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

upvoted 1 times
- _Paul_

1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Resource lock is not applicable.

upvoted 1 times
- CyberKelev

2 years, 2 months ago

No, creating a resource lock and assigning it to the subscription will not meet the goal of automatically blocking TCP port 8080 between virtual networks when an NSG is created.

To achieve this goal, you can create an Azure Policy that enforces the required network security rule across all the virtual networks in the subscription. The policy should specify the rule that blocks TCP port 8080 traffic between the virtual networks. When a new NSG is created, it will automatically be associated with the policy, and the required network security rule will be enforced.

Resource locks are used to prevent accidental deletion or modification of Azure resources. They do not affect the behavior or configuration of resources such as NSGs.

upvoted 4 times
- cambis

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 2 times
- sourabhg

2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **01111010** 1 year, 5 months ago
It's the opposite of correct. Answer is 'B. No'.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: B
I Luv Honey Because it is B
Lock has nothing to do with this situation, it is used on RG and resources
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AubinBakana** 3 years, 8 months ago
haha... Common, please!
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ZUMY** 4 years, 2 months ago
No is answer
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 4 years, 2 months ago
Lock is used to restrict creattion or accidental deletion of any resource. .. I dont think it is used for blocking traffic
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **StixxNSnares** 4 years, 2 months ago
Correct - B
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **I** 4 years, 2 months ago
In NSG, create a inbound security rule that set TCP8080 -> Deny and the priority number should be smaller.
upvoted 4 times


🗨️ 👤 **macross** 4 years, 3 months ago
Allow-Deny 8080 (NSG) answer is correct
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **asaz** 4 years, 3 months ago
by default NSG blocks all the ports. it has to be explicitly defined which port to open.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **janshal** 4 years, 4 months ago
There is no Connectivity Between different Vent so unless you connect them trough VPN Gatway or Vnet Peering there will be No access from any Ports so i say A

Tricky One
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.
You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is connected to the Internet.
You add a network interface named vm1173 to VM1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

 **Network Interface: vm1173**

Effective security rules

Topology


Virtual network/subnet: RG1-vnet/default Public IP: VM1-ip Private IP: 10.0.0.5 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules

Outbound port rules






Application security groups

Load balancing

 Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1173)

Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINA...	ACTION
300	 RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	 Allow ...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualIN...	VirtualIN...	 Allow ...
65001	AllowAzureLoadB...	Any	Any	AzureLo...	Any	 Allow ...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	 Deny ...



From Computer1, you attempt to connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop, but the connection fails.
You need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1.
What should you do first?


- A. Change the priority of the RDP rule
- B. Attach a network interface
- C. Delete the DenyAllInBound rule
- D. Start VM1

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)



  **prashantjoge**

Highly Voted 

 4 years, 4 months ago



nevertheless a stupid question

upvoted 205 times

  **j777** 3 years, 2 months ago



So, if you're so smart what are you doing on this site?

upvoted 40 times

  **GreenTick** 3 months, 4 weeks ago



stupid reply.

upvoted 3 times

  **rupayan87** 2 years, 5 months ago



I wonder how moderators approve these comments in the first place that has no value to add

upvoted 19 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago



the same way the approved about 100 comments on this exam from some guy telling to email him to get the "real questions" :). there is no moderation, there's probably just a hold to give the illusion that someone looks at these before "approving".

upvoted 6 times

  **Takloy** 3 years, 4 months ago


The more stupid questions they give, the higher chances of passing the exam!

upvoted 52 times

  **JD908** 1 year, 10 months ago



If only the exam had mostly questions like "You'd like to start using Azure but you don't have a computer. You go out and buy a cat does this solve the issue?"

upvoted 19 times

  **Kalzonee3611** 1 year, 7 months ago

YES (upvote correct answer) :D:D

upvoted 6 times

  **tgrimm** 1 year, 10 months ago

LOL. Too funny!

upvoted 2 times

  **Codelawdepp** 1 year, 8 months ago

Error number 1: Plug not inserted. As an administrator, you must also be capable of solving the simplest everyday puzzles and not assume others possess your own technical skills. ;-)

upvoted 5 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: D

Any resource with a dynamically assigned public IP address will display the 'name' you gave it when the resource it is assigned to is offline. A static address will be shown regardless of the resource state. This means that we need to start the VM1.

A: RDP rule has the highest priority. priority.



B: The network interface has already been added to VM1.

C: DenyAllInBound has really low priority.

Reference:



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

upvoted 180 times

  **alsmk2** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Great explanation, but seriously, what a daft question.

upvoted 3 times

  **Pupils** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Good Answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Allfreen** 3 years, 2 months ago

Good Explanation

upvoted 3 times

  **nkhan19** 2 years, 9 months ago

Excellent observation !

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent  7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **c5ad307** 1 year, 3 months ago

How do I even know if the VM is already started or not? No info is given.

It's just the only answer that makes sense

upvoted 6 times

  **Cobster98** 1 year, 10 months ago

It says is "running windows 10" which makes me believe the vm is started. Also, there is no mention of what subnet or network your computer is on, only that it has internet access, should there not be a public IP attached to this network interface??

upvoted 1 times

  **NaniCynic** 1 year, 11 months ago

VM does not work in O-F-F mode:



Agree with answer D

upvoted 1 times

  **garmatey** 2 years ago

So what exactly is the "DenyAllInBound" rule doing?

upvoted 1 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago

exactly as it sounds. denies everything coming in. In general, it is desired that firewall would block everything that isn't approved. so the idea of that rule is that you create other rules with higher priority (lower number) which allow specific traffic that you want. for example RDP and internet connections. when traffic comes in it gets evaluated from the top priority to bottom until a rule is found that allows it or denies it in particular. so if there is a rule to allow rdp at the top, the RDP traffic comes in, the NSG goes through the list, finds the RDP rule first and stops reading other rules because it already got a pass. vice versa if there wasnt an RDP rule, the NSG would check all of the rules until it reached DenyALL and deny the connection based on that.

to put it simply, the denyall rule at the end is put in so you wouldn't have to type out a couple of hundred different ports that you want to block and instead would need to allow just a couple of ports that you do actually need



upvoted 2 times

  **Rams_84z06n** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

"Computer1 is connected to the Internet." - that threw me off a bit. So it is configured to connect to internet but at this point is not actually connected to internet because it is not running? never mind. Only D seems the be best option compared to other options.

upvoted 1 times



  **morito** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

This question can be answered by rule of elimination:

- A. Change the priority of the RDP rule --> Priority is already lowest so no need
- B. Attach a network interface --> Question states its already attached so no need
- C. Delete the DenyAllInBound rule --> Obviously never to that, but it would also not solve this because it has lowest priority by default
- D. Start VM1 --> Remains as the only viable option

upvoted 7 times

  **_fvt** 2 years, 4 months ago


Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

You need to stop the VM before attaching a network interface, so starting the VM is the first you should do after attaching it:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-vm>

And anyways the other proposed answers are wrong:
A: wrong: RDP rule is correct and have Higher Priority than the Deny one.
B: wrong: We already have a network interface with a public IP attached and the correct NSG allowing RDP, adding another one will not solve our issue.
C: wrong: You cannot delete a default rule, and this rule is a default one. And in all cases this rule have lower priority than the RDP one so not an issue.

upvoted 5 times

  **matejka** 2 years, 6 months ago

It's really important to know that IP address is displayed as a name rather than numerical representation for a not running machine. A funny question indeed.

upvoted 7 times

  **MOSES3009** 1 year, 5 months ago

if the Ip were static, was displayed, and you not know if VM is started or stopped. When IP is dynamic, it cannot be displayed, cause will be random assigned, WHEN VM is started. That is the indicator that the VM is stopped.

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D



upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **atilla** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

for C , you cannot delete the given rules

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **ron_azenkot** 3 years, 3 months ago

look i am no expert but i am pretty sure that to use something you need to start it
answer is d

upvoted 2 times

  **Sharathjogi** 3 years, 4 months ago

Wow...common..question has to be like this :)

upvoted 1 times

  **TheBody** 3 years, 5 months ago

This is not a question about knowing an obscure fact about whether a public IP address shows when a VM is on or off, it's a pure problem solving question.

The RDP rule already has the highest priority so it can't be A or C.

The question states the network interface has been added and that's shown in the exhibit so it can't be B.

That leaves D. And if the virtual machine is not switched on then the symptom described(can't connect via RDP) would be present.

Even in Azure checking that stuff is plugged in and turned on is a good first troubleshooting step.


upvoted 8 times


You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Connected to
VM1	10.1.0.4	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.1.10.4	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.0.4	VNET2/SubnetA
VM4	10.2.0.8	VNET3/SubnetB

A DNS service is installed on VM1.

You configure the DNS servers settings for each virtual network as shown in the following exhibit.

 Save

 Discard

DNS servers ⓘ

☐

Default (Azure-provided)

☒

Custom

10.1.0.4

...

Add DNS server

...

You need to ensure that all the virtual machines can resolve DNS names by using the DNS service on VM1.


What should you do?


- A. Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1
- B. Add service endpoints on VNET1
- C. Add service endpoints on VNET2 and VNET3
- D. Configure peering between VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3


Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

- 

 mlantonis


Highly Voted 


3 years, 11 months ago


Correct Answer: D

Use Virtual network peering to connect virtual networks to be able to connect to other VMs in different VNETs. Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect networks in Azure Virtual Network. The virtual networks appear as one for connectivity purposes. The traffic between virtual machines uses the Microsoft backbone infrastructure.

B, C: Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network. Endpoints allow you to secure your critical Azure service resources to only your virtual networks. Service Endpoints enables private IP addresses in the VNet to reach the endpoint of an Azure service without needing a public IP address on the VNet.

upvoted 101 times
- 


 fedztedz


Highly Voted 


4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct. D.

Use Virtual network peering to connect virtual networks to be able to connect to other VMs in different VNETs

upvoted 76 times
- 


 [Removed]


Most Recent 

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D


D is correct


upvoted 2 times
- 

 tashakori

1 year, 1 month ago


D is right


upvoted 1 times
- 

 devops_devops

1 year, 3 months ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 4 times
- 

 EmnCours

2 years, 8 months ago



Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D
upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D



D is correct and peering is required to reach the DNS
upvoted 1 times

  **EleChie** 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer is correct D
But FYI ___ conditional forwarder is for external DNS not for internal (local) one " VM1 is Confiured as Internal DNS Server"
upvoted 6 times

  **valkyrieShadow** 3 years ago

This article explains why connecting two networks using either S2S or Peering utilizes custom DNS configured on either the VNET or VNIC. And explains precedence and how forwarding and recursive queries work in Azure networks. Link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances#specify-dns-servers>
upvoted 2 times

  **ra_aly** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

[D]- it's saying local DNS on VM1, conditional forwarder is external DNS not local so answer is D.
upvoted 2 times

  **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 3 times

  **pappkarcsi** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct. D.
a: A conditional forwarder is a configuration option in a DNS server that lets you define a DNS domain, such as contoso.com, to forward queries to.
b-c no
upvoted 3 times

  **fabylande** 3 years, 6 months ago

In exam today! October 16, 2021
upvoted 6 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years, 8 months ago

D does look like the best answer but there's a lot more to do after the peering.

Answer is correct
upvoted 3 times

  **bsdhibfu3423asdfd** 3 years, 10 months ago



Correct answer is A. Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1
Virtual Peering doesn't help to resolve DNS
upvoted 4 times

  **Mack279** 3 years, 8 months ago

It does help, in what sense that you set the DNS server if you cant reach that virtual server hosting the dns server role in the first place? So Peering is needed before everything else works for VM1 as the dns server.
upvoted 2 times

  **CloudyTech** 3 years, 10 months ago

Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

  **ykmoh** 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer is A. Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1
Virtual Peering doesn't help to resolve DNS
A conditional forwarder is a configuration option in a DNS server that lets you define a DNS domain, such as contoso.com, to forward queries to. Instead of the local DNS server trying to resolve queries for records in that domain, DNS queries are forwarded to the configured DNS for that domain
upvoted 3 times

  **ScreamingHand** 3 years, 10 months ago

You would use a conditional forwarder to forward requests from one DNS server to another DNS server in a another namespace.
upvoted 4 times

  **d0bermannn** 3 years, 9 months ago

but the devices can't reach the DNS server, so peering between vnets must be first
upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Connected to subnet
VM1	172.16.1.0/24
VM2	172.16.2.0/24

You add inbound security rules to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1 as shown in the following table.

Priority	Source	Destination	Protocol	Port	Action
100	172.16.1.0/24	172.16.2.0/24	TCP	Any	Allow
101	Any	172.16.2.0/24	TCP	Any	Deny

You run Azure Network Watcher as shown in the following exhibit.

Resource group *

RG1

Source type *

Virtual machine

* Virtual machine

VM1

Destination

☒ Select a virtual machine

☐ Specify manually

Resource group *

RG1

Virtual machine * ⓘ

VM2

Probe Settings

Protocol ⓘ

☒ TCP

☐ ICMP

Destination port * ⓘ

8080

Advanced settings

Check

Status

⚠ Unreachable

Agent extension version 1.4

Source virtual machine

VM1

You run Network Watcher again as shown in the following exhibit.

Source type *

Virtual machine

* Virtual machine

VM1

Destination

☒ Select a virtual machine ☐ Specify manually

Resource group *

RG1

Virtual machine * ⓘ

VM2

Probe Settings

Protocol ⓘ

☐ TCP ☒ ICMP

Check

Status

✓ Reachable

Agent extension version

1.4

Source virtual machine

VM1

Grid view

Topology view

Hops

NAME	IP ADDRESS	STATUS	NEXT HOP IP ADDRESS	RTT FROM SOURCE (...)
VM1	172.16.1.4	✓	172.16.2.4	0
VM2	172.16.2.4	✓	-	-

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
NSG1 limits VM1 traffic	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NSG1 applies to VM2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 and VM2 connect to the same virtual network	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
NSG1 limits VM1 traffic	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
NSG1 applies to VM2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 and VM2 connect to the same virtual network	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Answer:



Box 1: No



NSG1 limits the traffic that is flowing into 172.16.2.0/24 (Subnet2), which host VM2.



Box 2: Yes
Since Network Watcher is showing that traffic from VM1 to VM2 is not reaching on the TCP port, that means that NSG1 is applied to VM2. We can understand for sure, that it is not applied to VM1.



Box 3: Yes
In Network Watcher, you can see that the next hop is the destination VM2. This means that they are part of the same virtual network.
upvoted 235 times

  **Dunkelheit** 2 years, 6 months ago
Box 1: Agree
Box 2: No - The TCP rule is an inbound rule which states that traffic is allowed to VM2 if it comes from VM1. It has higher priority than the TCP - Deny rule. So if the rule would apply to VM2, the traffic via port 8080 should succeed, IF there is something on VM2 using Port 8080.
upvoted 36 times



  **deepeshukla** 2 years, 2 months ago
Agree with this. It should be NNY
upvoted 14 times



  **matt_dns** 3 years, 3 months ago
I agree box 2 is Yes but not because of anything network watcher is showing, network watcher contradicts the NSG. Rather I read this as another cruel question that simply means the NSG would affect routing for VM2 were it applied, it clearing hasn't been applied here (unless there's a subnet NSG we know nothing about which we have to assume there isn't).
upvoted 7 times

  **_punky_** 3 years, 3 months ago
Ans: NNY. Box 2: yes the NSG1 should be applied to VM2 to allow correct communication as it is in exhibit2. But there is problem the VM1 cannot connect to VM2. On last image we can see that VM1 is reachable from VM2.
Therefore the conclusion of this is NSG1 hasn't been applied yet.
upvoted 22 times



  **jodtzz** 6 months ago
I'm with _punky_.



NSG1 allows TCP traffic from 172.16.1.0/24 to 172.16.2.0/24 for all ports. Says nothing about ICMP. If NSG1 was applied to VM2, then the 2nd watcher would have failed too.
upvoted 1 times



  **NalChi** 3 years, 2 months ago
I Agree his opinion. NGS1 only allows TCP traffic but its ICMP commnication was succeed : it means VM2 does not applies to NGS1
upvoted 9 times



  **GenjamBhai** 2 years, 10 months ago
YYY



NSG is limiting/blocking VM1 traffic to VM2
VM1 traffic cannot reach VM2 so NSG inbound rules applied on VM2
VMs in vnet can communicate by default i.e. ICMP working
upvoted 4 times

  **Penguinyo** 3 years, 3 months ago
Box 2 - what if the 8080 port on VM2 was not open on any service ?
upvoted 7 times

  **dave160222** 3 years ago
We can't say for sure if VM2 is listening on tcp port 8080. But if you ignore rule 100, and pretend you did not see it, then you can still answer the question. VM1 can ping VM2 and rule 101 would block ICMP from vm1 to vm2. So the NSG is not applied (and it does not matter what TCP ports VM2 is listening on)
upvoted 2 times

  **Guest** 2 years, 6 months ago
No, rule 101 only applies to tcp traffic, it would not block icmp traffic
upvoted 8 times

  **ValB** 1 year, 4 months ago
Rule 101 is for TCP, not ICMP. TCP and ICMP are different protocols. So rule 101 does not apply to ICMP. However, the question from my side is the following: does NSG block ICMP when there is nothing about ICMP in the shown table? Should we understand that when these rules were added, there is still there the default rule at the end (with 65k priority) that blocks everything? Because if there is, then it should have blocked the ICMP, which would mean that this NSG is not applied to VM2.
upvoted 1 times



  **ValB** 1 year, 4 months ago
Sorry, correction: actually ICMP is allowed by default within a VNET.
upvoted 2 times



  **Andersonalm**



Highly Voted 



 4 years, 4 months ago



N - Y - Y
upvoted 43 times



  **signalincode** 3 years, 8 months ago
This answer is wrong.
upvoted 5 times

  **signalincode** 3 years, 8 months ago
2nd question asks if NSG is applied to VM2. The NSG allows all TCP traffic from VM1 subnet to VM2 subnet, yet TCP connectivity test on port 8080 is showing unreachable from VM1. The image also shows ICMP traffic is reaching and returning from VM2 to VM1. Therefore, the NSG is not applied to VM2.
upvoted 11 times

  **Ali1982** 3 years, 2 months ago
icmp is not the tcp/udp
upvoted 5 times



  **JayBee65** 3 years, 11 months ago
Please explain why you say this.
upvoted 3 times



  **AJDallas** Most Recent 3 weeks, 2 days ago
I think this NSG is applied to the network interface card of VM1 " outbound", hence when the TCP traffic leave VM1 , it is allowed by the NSG1, but there is another NSG is applied to VM2 inbound that is limiting the traffic and dropping the TCP
Box 1 : Yes
Box 2: No
Box 3 : No
upvoted 1 times



  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago
WRONG



No
Yes
Yes



.....
upvoted 3 times

  **OpOmOp** 9 months, 1 week ago
Technically we don't know the network topology. It can be two VNETs with /23 CIDR peered to each other.
That's why 3. is N (maybe Y, but we don't know actually)
upvoted 1 times

  **Ni22** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
6/13/24 on exam
upvoted 3 times

  **23169fd** 11 months ago
N Y Y is correct
upvoted 1 times



  **varinder82** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
Final Answer : NYY
upvoted 1 times


  **FatFatSam** 1 year, 1 month ago
The tricky bit of this question is that it used the connection troubleshoot tool to test connection from VM1 to VM2 on 8080 port, but it didn't say that there is an application running on VM2 that will listen on port 8080. I have tested in a lab. If you do not have an application running on port 8080 in VM2, the connection will always be refused.


Box 1: N. As a lot of people already answered there is nothing limiting traffic flow to 172.16.1.0/24

Box 2: No. Whether you have rules 100 and 101 added to the NSG of VM2 NIC or not. It is not the main point. The main point is you need an application in VM2 to response to request from point 80


Box 3 Yes
upvoted 2 times


  **hebb0777** 1 year, 6 months ago
both rules are for TCP
Ans: N,N,Y
1. rule is for inbound the traffic is outgoing from VM1 - so doesn't matter and it was succeeded to go
2. if NSG1 applied to VM2; then rule 100 should applied and allow traffic from VM1-VM2 for TCP 808
3. Yes, since both in same VNET they can communicate by default and next hop for ICMP showing VM2
upvoted 5 times


-  **emanresu** 1 year, 7 months ago


My guess
N - not applying to VM1
Y - Applying to VM2
Y - Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is a protocol that devices "within a network" use to communicate problems with data transmission.
upvoted 3 times
-  **conip** 1 year, 7 months ago


3rd option - NO
its vnet peering so next-hop type in Diagnostic tests is = "VirtualNetworkPerring" but Hopy by hop details shows next hop for VM1 actual IP address of VM2 likewise its directly connected network


tested in LAB
upvoted 3 times
-  **GoldenDisciple2** 1 year, 8 months ago


1. No - Inbound rules apply to it's destination which is VM2 (172.16.2.0/24). NSG1 is not actively limiting VM1's traffic only what's is allowed to the destination which is VM2.
2. Yes - Same explanation.
3. Yes - Network Watcher configuration shows a next hop of 172.16.2.4 which is the IP of VM2 so they must be in the same VNet.
upvoted 2 times
-  **Josete1106** 1 year, 9 months ago

N Y Y is correct!
upvoted 3 times
-  **garmatey** 2 years ago

ok so based on this comment section I will be purely guessing on this question...
upvoted 26 times
-  **Forkbeard** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

When in doubt, follow mlantonis.
upvoted 1 times
-  **GoldenDisciple2** 1 year, 8 months ago

LMAO hilarious.
upvoted 1 times
-  **ericZX** 2 years ago


my thinking:
NSG1 is working on subnet level.
Box1: No, NSG1 is not limiting Subnet1 or VM1's traffic
Box2: Yes, VM2's IP is in 172.16.2.0/24 (Subnet2). Regarding the unreachable TCP test, I am assuming there is another Nic level NSG on VM2 (blocking TCP traffic)
upvoted 2 times
-  **Goofer** 2 years, 1 month ago


N N Y


As per first Network Watcher test, TCP connection from VM1 to VM2 did not succeed. NSG1 specifically allows VM1 subnet to connect to VM2 subnet on TCP.
As per second Network Watcher test is working but NSG1 blocks ICMP
So NSG1 was NOT applied to VM2 or its subnet.


1) NSG1 if applied to VM1 or its subnet will limit VM1 traffic. It will allow TCP traffic only to VM2 subnet, rest is denied.(ICMP also)

2) NSG1 was not applied to VM2 as per second Network Watcher test, ICMP connection from VM1 to VM2 did succeed.

3) Next hop is VM2 IP which implies they are part of the same vnet.
upvoted 9 times
-  **Hillah** 1 year, 6 months ago

Well explained
upvoted 1 times
-  **quocdunginfo2** 1 year, 10 months ago

I agreed that "Box 2 should be No" because ICMP from VM1 to VM2 succeeded
upvoted 2 times
-  **Mnguyen0503** 1 year, 8 months ago

As far as we know, there's a chance that vm2 is not set up to listen on port 8080, that's a non well-known port anyway. Icmp is a different story. So 2 can be Y.
upvoted 2 times
-  **TinyRunner** 1 year, 9 months ago

Your assumption is taken based on an outbound rule when the problem states thats a inbound rule.

upvoted 1 times

You have the Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address.

The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to users on the Internet.

Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.

You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accessed by the Internet users.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the address space of the local network gateway
- B. Create a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1
- C. Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines
- D. Modify the address space of Subnet1

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

- mlantonis**

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B

You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or SSH protocol over the site-to-site VPN connection. You have to deny direct RDP or SSH access over the internet through an NSG.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices>

upvoted 95 times
- jmartinezm**

Highly Voted

4 years, 7 months ago

Definitely B. A makes no sense

upvoted 35 times
- [Removed]**

Most Recent

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times
- tashakori**

1 year, 1 month ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times
- MorningCoffee**

1 year, 7 months ago

None of these answers make any sense. The subnet is a private IP range. You would have to associate the NSG with each NIC for the rules to affect the public IP address assigned to each NIC on each VM. Also, you'd probably use a Firewall if you weren't retarded.

upvoted 1 times
- FlowerChoc1**

2 years ago

Cleared the exam on 04/12/2023. This question came up. Make sure to read the comments in the discussion. It's really helpful.

upvoted 5 times
- djgodzilla**

2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

exp: removing Public IPs will prevent the applications access on port 443 to users on the internet which is a requirement. Deny rule is a more appropriate solution

upvoted 2 times
- DeBoer**

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Yes, it's B. Obviously.

But these MS answers re: NSGs are seriously leading newer folks into dangerous territory: you DO NOT create Deny rules for specific ports. Instead, DENY everything - and only open what you NEED.

Anything else is a disaster waiting to happen - especially in this scenario with machines directly facing the internet...

TL/DR: answer B for the test but do the right thing in a real environment

upvoted 8 times

  **mkhlszf** 1 year ago

You got me thinking and I checked into this. The default rules in the NSG are:

- Allow everything inbound from vNETS.
- Allow everything inbound from Load Balancers.
- Deny Everything inbound from the internet.

I have to agree with you, you should be opening what you want to be accessible, not the other way around. Even if the traffic comes from internal networks.

upvoted 2 times

  **djgodzilla** 2 years, 3 months ago

B - but I don't think it's that straightforward.

I might be wrong , but I see it more like : adding 2 rules

1. high prio allow RDP from gateway CIDR
2. (above prio -1)deny RDP from internet.



upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **Jey117** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

- You wake up.
- VNet1 contains a subnet named Subnet1.
- Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines.
- Each virtual machine has a public IP address.
- You drink some coffee.
- The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to users on the Internet.
- You make a sandwich.
- Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.
- You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.
- You travel to the moon for vacations.
- You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network.
- When you are back you receive a medall.
- You figure out how to overcome speed of light.
- The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accessed by the Internet users.

upvoted 9 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

upvoted 3 times

  **cloudera** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is: Deny direct RDP or SSH access through an NSG.

You do need public IPs for the VMs mainly because internet users need to be able to reach the VM via TCP 443. If LB is in place/mentioned, the VM won't necessarily need public IP.

upvoted 3 times

  **patoalcorta** 3 years, 10 months ago

Definitely B. Why would anyone think of A?

upvoted 4 times

  **raulgar** 4 years, 1 month ago

B is correct, configure a nsg rule.C can't be because vm need access through internet

upvoted 2 times

  **tux_alket** 4 years, 1 month ago

I would say B is the correct Answer

upvoted 3 times

  **allray15** 4 years, 1 month ago

Tested - B correct and only place where you can allow source which can connect to RDP.
upvoted 2 times

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

Name	Type
ASG1	Application security group
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	Subnet
VNet1	Virtual network
NIC1	Network interface
VM1	Virtual machine

Subnet1 is associated to VNet1. NIC1 attaches VM1 to Subnet1.

You need to apply ASG1 to VM1.



What should you do?


- A. Associate NIC1 to ASG1
- B. Modify the properties of ASG1
- C. Modify the properties of NSG1

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

-   **bogdan89**



Highly Voted 


 4 years, 4 months ago

Full explanation:
Correct Answer is A:

Associate Virtual Machines
An application security group is a logical collection of virtual machines (NICs). You join virtual machines to the application security group, and then use the application security group as a source or destination in NSG rules.

The Networking blade of virtual machine properties has a new button called Configure The Application Security Groups for each NIC in the virtual machine. If you click this button, a pop-up blade will appear and you can select which (none, one, many) application security groups that this NIC should join, and then click Save to commit the change.



<https://petri.com/understanding-application-security-groups-in-the-azure-portal#:~:text=You%20can%20start%20the%20process,Application%20Security%20Group%20blade%20appears.>
upvoted 131 times
-   **mlantonis**


Highly Voted 

 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: A



Application security groups enable you to configure network security as a natural extension of an application's structure, allowing you to group virtual machines and define network security policies based on those groups. You can reuse your security policy at scale without manual maintenance of explicit IP addresses. The platform handles the complexity of explicit IP addresses and multiple rule sets, allowing you to focus on your business logic.



Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/application-security-groups>
<https://tutorialsdojo.com/network-security-group-nsg-vs-application-security-group>
upvoted 83 times
-   **[Removed]**

Most Recent 



 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times
-   **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

A is right
upvoted 2 times
-   **DeBoer** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You can use the Tthe Networking blade of virtual machine to add a machine to one or more ASGs
upvoted 1 times
-   **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/application-security-groups>

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

An application security group is a logical collection of virtual machines (NICs). You join virtual machines to the application security group, and then use the application security group as a source or destination in NSG rules.

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **AubinBakana** 3 years, 8 months ago

ASG are not much covered in the Learn module, not that I remember. Answer is correct

upvoted 5 times

🗲️ 👤 **mg** 4 years, 1 month ago

Answer is correct.

Application security group ASG can be associated with NIC

upvoted 4 times

🗲️ 👤 **ZUMY** 4 years, 2 months ago

A is answer

Associate Virtual Machines

An application security group is a logical collection of virtual machines (NICs). You join virtual machines to the application security group, and then use the application security group as a source or destination in NSG rules.

The Networking blade of virtual machine properties has a new button called Configure The Application Security Groups for each NIC in the virtual machine. If you click this button, a pop-up blade will appear and you can select which (none, one, many) application security groups that this NIC should join, and then click Save to commit the change.

<https://petri.com/understanding-application-security-groups-in-the-azure-portal#:~:text=You%20can%20start%20the%20process,Application%20Security%20Group%20blade%20appears.>

upvoted 5 times

🗲️ 👤 **aMiPL** 4 years, 2 months ago

ASG cannot only be added to NIC so the only option according to MS docs.

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **ckypap** 4 years, 3 months ago

Came in exam 1st Feb 2021. Selected A

upvoted 5 times

🗲️ 👤 **waterzhong** 4 years, 3 months ago

All network interfaces assigned to an application security group have to exist in the same virtual network that the first network interface assigned to the application security group is in. For example, if the first network interface assigned to an application security group named ASgWeb is in the virtual network named VNet1, then all subsequent network interfaces assigned to ASgWeb must exist in VNet1. You cannot add network interfaces from different virtual networks to the same application security group.

upvoted 5 times

🗲️ 👤 **macross** 4 years, 3 months ago

Good explanation - thank you.

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Hardikm007** 4 years, 3 months ago

ASG are NOT in exams. Check on site.

upvoted 4 times

🗲️ 👤 **fedztedz** 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct. "A"

ASG is a virtual grouping of VMs through their NIC. Accordingly, you need to connect NIC to ASG.

upvoted 18 times

🗲️ 👤 **waterzhong** 4 years, 4 months ago

Application security groups enable you to configure network security as a natural extension of an application's structure, allowing you to group virtual machines and define network security policies based on those groups

upvoted 4 times

🗲️ 👤 **chenmat** 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer: A

Refer <https://tutorialsdojo.com/network-security-group-nsg-vs-application-security-group/>

upvoted 5 times

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 plan to prepare the environment for automatic failover in case of ExpressRoute failure.

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

Correct Answer: ABC

Community vote distribution

ABC (80%)8%8%

-   **mlantonis**

Highly Voted 

 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Answer: A, B and C

For a site to site VPN, you need:



 - a local gateway
 - a gateway subnet
 - a VPN gateway
 - a connection to connect the local gateway and the VPN gateway

However, the question states that VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute. For an ExpressRoute connection, VNET1 must already be configured with a gateway subnet so we don't need another one.



Note: BasicSKU cannot coexist with ExpressRoute. You must use a non-Basic SKU gateway for both the ExpressRoute gateway and the VPN gateway.


upvoted 203 times
-   **cloudera** 2 years, 11 months ago

Th question asked to pick 3 options. I believe a correct answer can also be BCD as well.

upvoted 3 times
-   **mlantonis** 3 years, 11 months ago

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



upvoted 20 times
-   **Leandroalonso**

Highly Voted 



 4 years, 5 months ago

Vnet1 is already connected by ExpressRoute, wich we presume that the subnet gateway was already created. SKU need to be VpnGw1 because Basic does not coexist with ExpressRoute.



So, answers should be A, B and C.

upvoted 139 times
-   **Hibs2016** 4 years, 4 months ago

Do you have a link for Basic not working with ExpressRoute?


upvoted 1 times
-   **jimmyli** 4 years, 4 months ago

here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager> in which it reads, "Next, create your Site-to-Site VPN gateway. For more information about the VPN gateway configuration, see Configure a VNet with a Site-to-Site connection. The "GatewaySku is only supported for VpnGw1, VpnGw2, VpnGw3, Standard, and HighPerformance VPN gateways. ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU. The VpnType must be RouteBased."

upvoted 18 times
-   **irosh412** 3 years, 11 months ago


<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager#add>

upvoted 2 times

  **QiangQiang** 4 years, 3 months ago

I think you are 100% right

upvoted 6 times

  **Vladan0** 2 years, 10 months ago

You right.

answer: A,B,C

See link <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager>

"ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU."

upvoted 2 times

  **Nathan12345** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCD

it's an old question, steps has been changed.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABC

ABC are correct

upvoted 3 times

  **23169fd** 11 months ago

why not B C D

upvoted 1 times

  **090200f** 11 months ago

it already using Express route.. so already exists D,, now we need only C, B and A(in order)

upvoted 1 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BCD

Question seems to be obsolete already as there has been changes since 4 years ago till now. These are the new steps:

Create a virtual network.

Create a VPN gateway.

Create a local network gateway.

Create a VPN connection.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 4 times

  **mkhlszf** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: ABC

I dont like the options, but after reading a lot on the topic I'll go with A.B.C

The gateway subnet already exists for the ExpressRoute, using it for both services is the main topic of the question so it can't be D.

The VPN Gateway cannot have a Basic SKU so it cant be E.

"ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU."



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager?tabs=new-virtual-network>

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

A, B and E is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **CHOKRIBS88** 1 year, 6 months ago


Can this question appear in the exam after the new update of july 2023?

upvoted 3 times

  **yoursminetoo** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is B,C,D

upvoted 2 times

  **Sri944** 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes, a VPN gateway with the VPNGW1 SKU (Virtual Network Gateway SKU) can coexist with ExpressRoute.



Azure allows for the coexistence of VPN gateways and ExpressRoute connections within the same virtual network. This configuration is known as "VPN coexistence" or "VPN ExpressRoute coexistence." It enables you to have both VPN-based connectivity and ExpressRoute connectivity to your Azure resources, providing flexibility and redundancy.

upvoted 1 times

  **quocdunginfo2** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: ABC

BasicSKU cannot coexist with ExpressRoute. You must use a non-Basic SKU gateway for both the ExpressRoute gateway and the VPN gateway.
upvoted 2 times

  **Exilic** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BDE

OpenAI

"To connect VNet1 to the on-premises network using a site-to-site VPN while minimizing cost, you should perform the following three actions:



B. Create a local site VPN gateway: A local site VPN gateway represents the on-premises VPN device. By creating a local site VPN gateway, you can establish a connection between your on-premises network and Azure.

D. Create a gateway subnet: The gateway subnet is a subnet dedicated to hosting the VPN gateway. You need to create a gateway subnet within VNet1 to deploy the VPN gateway.

E. Create a VPN gateway that uses the Basic SKU: The Basic SKU is the most cost-effective option for a VPN gateway. It provides the necessary functionality for site-to-site connectivity between your on-premises network and Azure.

So, the correct actions to perform are B, D, and E."

upvoted 2 times

  **Exilic** 1 year, 11 months ago

Me

Does basic SKU support express route

ChatGPT

I apologize for the confusion in my previous response. The Basic SKU does not support ExpressRoute connectivity. It only supports site-to-site VPN connectivity.

If you want to prepare the environment for automatic failover in case of ExpressRoute failure, you would need to use the High Performance or Ultra Performance SKU for the VPN gateway.

Therefore, the correct actions to perform in this scenario would be:

A. Create a connection: This refers to creating a connection object that represents the link between your virtual network and the on-premises network.

C. Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU: This SKU supports ExpressRoute connectivity and provides the necessary performance and capabilities for automatic failover in case of ExpressRoute failure.

D. Create a gateway subnet: A gateway subnet is required to host the VPN gateway.

So, the correct actions to perform are A, C, and D.



upvoted 1 times

  **Rams_84z06n** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: ABC

It can't be D or E. Since express route exist already, it must have a gateway subnet. BasicSKUs can't co-exist with express route gateway.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager>

upvoted 3 times

  **wolf13** 2 years, 2 months ago

Create a local site VPN gateway

This will allow you to provide the local gateway settings, for example public IP and the on-premises address space, so that the Azure VPN gateway can connect to it.



Create a Connection

You need to link the ExpressRoute gateway to the ExpressRoute circuit. After this step has been completed, the connection between your on-premises network and Azure through ExpressRoute will be established.

Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU

The GatewaySku is only supported for VpnGw1, VpnGw2, VpnGw3, Standard, and HighPerformance VPN gateways. ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU. The VpnType must be RouteBased.

upvoted 1 times

  **Notteb** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: ABC

Following mlantonis, seems logical.

Just maybe not in the ABC order, rather CBA i believe

upvoted 2 times

  **sourabhg** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: ABC

Vnet1 is already connected by ExpressRoute, wich we presume that the subnet gateway was already created.

SKU need to be VpnGw1 because Basic does not coexist with ExpressRoute.

So, answers should be A, B and C.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

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 vNET1 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

Answer Area

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on **[answer choice]**.

vNET6 only

vNET6 and vNET1 only

vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only

all the virtual networks in the subscription

Correct Answer:

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 -

Peering status to both VNet1 and Vnet2 are disconnected.

Box 2: delete peering1 -

Peering to Vnet1 is Enabled but disconnected. We need to update or re-create the remote peering to get it back to Initiated state.

Reference:

<https://blog.kloud.com.au/2018/10/19/address-space-maintenance-with-vnet-peering/>



Correct Answer:

Box 1: vNET6 only
Peering status to both VNet1 and Vnet2 are disconnected. So, only communication inside vNET6.

Box 2: delete peering1
Peering to vNET1 is enabled but disconnected. We need to delete the peering from both virtual networks, and then re-create them. 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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues#the-peering-status-is-disconnected>
upvoted 123 times

  **c75e123** 4 months, 1 week ago

Box 2:
It is now possible to change the address space of a peered network without having to delete the peering.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/update-virtual-network-peering-address-space>
upvoted 2 times

  **Rams_84z06n** 2 years, 1 month ago

mlantonis - while i agree with your answer for Box2, one of the statement is incorrect. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview#resize-the-address-space-of-azure-virtual-networks-that-are-peered> . You can change address space of peered network. You need to sync the networks after peering
upvoted 3 times

  **eduardokm** 1 year, 9 months ago

You are correct, but this new feature was released in 2022, so there is no compliance option in this question.
upvoted 3 times

  **fedztetz** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

The Answer is correct.
- Since both peerings are disconnected. then only communication inside VNet6
- It should be to create peerings on Vnet1 to enable. However, since it is an option here. Then the nearest one is to delete the peering also on Vnet6 then recreate again.
upvoted 76 times

  **marcellov** 3 years, 12 months ago

Confirmed.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues#the-peering-status-is-disconnected>
upvoted 16 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

.....
upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago

I remember a similar question like this, might be it on 2nd test
upvoted 5 times

  **obaali1990** 2 years, 1 month ago

Sorry for writing twice
upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: vNET6 only
Peering status to both VNet1 and Vnet2 are disconnected. So, only communication inside vNET6.

Box 2: delete peering1
Peering to vNET1 is enabled but disconnected. We need to delete the peering from both virtual networks, and then re-create them. 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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues#the-peering-status-is-disconnected>
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **suddin1** 11 months, 1 week ago

it has transit gateway enabled doesn't it allow the communication between Vnet1 and Vnet 6
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Given answer is correct
Box 1: vNET6 only it is default behavior
Box 2: delete peering1 and redo it to establish connection state up
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **techie_11** 3 years ago

On exam 4/12/2022. answer correct
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **sid132** 3 years, 2 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Appu008** 3 years, 5 months ago

most dumb options for second question
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **im82** 3 years, 5 months ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.
Correct answer:
- VNET6 only
- Delete peering 1
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **_cube_** 3 years, 7 months ago

Box 1: vNET6 only is not correct imho.
The NSG default rules allow communication in between the virtual networks within the same subscription and I just tested it so the last option (all vnets in the same subscription) is in my opinion the correct one.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AubinBakana** 3 years, 8 months ago

Honestly, I didn't even notice that the peerings were disconnected because it seemed too easy.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MrBlueSky** 2 years, 1 month ago

You seeing that and understanding what it means is the entire point of this question
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JayBee65** 3 years, 11 months ago

"The peering status is "Disconnected"
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#the-peering-status-is-disconnected>
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Crhistian** 4 years ago

Why they dont include the complete answer...
delete and recreate the peering.
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sandroal29** 4 years, 1 month ago

The provided answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ZUMY** 4 years, 1 month ago

Given answers are correct
1.peering status disconnected so connection with other VNETS
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
LB1	Load balancer (Basic SKU)

You install the Web Server server role (IIS) on VM1 and VM2, and then add VM1 and VM2 to LB1.

LB1 is configured as shown in the LB1 exhibit. (Click the LB1 tab.)

Essentials ^

Resource group (change)

VMRG

Location

West Europe

Subscription name (change)

Azure Pass

Subscription ID

e65d2b22-fde8

SKU

Basic

Backend pool

Backend1 (2 virtual machines)

Health probe

Probe1(HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)

Load balancing rule

Rule1 (TCP/80)

NAT rules

-

Public IP address

104.40.178.194 (LB1)

Rule1 is configured as shown in the Rule1 exhibit. (Click the Rule1 tab.)

Name

Rule1

IP Version

IPv4

IPv6

Frontend IP address ⓘ

104.40.178.194 (LoadBalanceFrontEnd) ▾

Protocol

TCP

UDP

Port

80

Backend port ⓘ

80

Backend pool ⓘ

Backend1 (2 virtual machines) ▾

Health probe ⓘ

Probe1 (HTTP:80/Probe1.htm) ▾

Session persistence ⓘ

None ▾

Idle timeout (minutes) ⓘ

4

Floating IP (direct server return) ⓘ

Disabled

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 is in the same availability set as VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

A Basic Load Balancer supports virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

Box 2: Yes -

When using load-balancing rules with Azure Load Balancer, you need to specify health probes to allow Load Balancer to detect the backend endpoint status. The configuration of the health probe and probe responses determine which backend pool instances will receive new flows. You can use health probes to detect the failure of an application on a backend endpoint. You can also generate a custom response to a health probe and use the health probe for flow control to manage load or planned downtime. When a health probe fails, Load Balancer will stop sending new flows to the respective unhealthy instance. Outbound connectivity is not impacted, only inbound connectivity is impacted.

Box 3: No -

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Yes

A Basic Load Balancer supports virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

Box 2: Yes



When using load-balancing rules with Azure Load Balancer, you need to specify health probes to allow Load Balancer to detect the backend endpoint status. The configuration of the health probe and probe responses determine which backend pool instances will receive new flows. You can use health probes to detect the failure of an application on a backend endpoint. You can also generate a custom response to a health probe and use the health probe for flow control to manage load or planned downtime. When a health probe fails, Load Balancer will stop sending new flows to the respective unhealthy instance. Outbound connectivity is not impacted, only inbound connectivity is impacted.



Box 3: No



There will be no loadbalancing between the VMs.

Basic Load Balancer: Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

Standard Load Balancer: Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network.
upvoted 165 times



  **rdeleonp95** 12 months ago
If you have doubts about the box3, i could test a basic balancer on learn microsoft exercise and the http request still be the same vm host without the rule until the vm its down so basically i could consider that not get balanced if there is no rule
upvoted 1 times



  **Paul_white** 2 years, 2 months ago
Azure GOD!!!!!!
upvoted 6 times



  **mlantonis** 3 years, 11 months ago
Reference:



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview>
upvoted 14 times

  **morito** 2 years, 1 month ago
I'm a bit torn on the first answer, couldn't they both technically be in the same scale set, therefore the answer could also be no?
upvoted 2 times



  **techrat** 3 years, 1 month ago
agreed. it's on my exam yesterday and I passed it with 923.
upvoted 19 times



  **denccc** Highly Voted 4 years ago
Answer seems correct to me:
- For Basic Sku load balancer, network interface and load balancer have to be in the same availability set. (Y)
- Principal of LB (Y)
- Deletion of rule: there will no loadbalancing to the VM's (N)
upvoted 13 times



  **Dankho** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago
The probe does not impact whether the load balancer does balancing to the backend VMs. It just checks the health of the backend VMs and will not send traffic to a faulty or unresponsive VM so it's an extra feature. Even if the probe is missing or incorrectly configured, the load balancer will still balance traffic between the VMs. The balancing of traffic is not dependent on the health probe itself, but the probe is crucial for monitoring the health of VMs. Without a probe, the load balancer won't stop sending traffic to a VM, even if it becomes unhealthy or unavailable. The question is misleading, and I would put No for that. Remove the probe, will it balance? yes, so answer to that question should be No. The other two are pretty straight forward.
Final Answer Bob: Y N N
upvoted 1 times



  **Dankho** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
To help clarify further, ask the question in reverse:



If Probe1.htm is not present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between Vm1 and VM2? Yes (probe is just an extra feature to check health of VMs, it's not a mandatory thing you must add otherwise it won't balance)
upvoted 1 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
Well, here's one caveat. if you have to provide a health probe or you can't complete the rule, then it is mandatory, and I guess I take everything back lol. There probably isn't a choice not to use the probe.
upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago
CORRECT
upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago
Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **MOSES3009** 1 year, 5 months ago
y-y-y ; deleting the rule not means that Lb will not balance the request that are coming; more than that, will allow all connections coming to frontend IPand balance to backend
upvoted 1 times



  **markb258** 1 year, 5 months ago
I think the question needs to specify if its an internal or public load balancer.



From what I could find:



If its an internal load balancer, with no rules it will now allow any traffic.



But for a public load balancer allows traffic on all ports by default.

I would answer no in this scenario
upvoted 1 times



  **markb258** 1 year, 5 months ago
Also depends on basic\standard
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>
upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago
Answer seems correct to me:
- For Basic Sku load balancer, network interface and load balancer have to be in the same availability set. (Y)
- Principal of LB (Y)
- Deletion of rule: there will no loadbalancing to the VM's (N)
upvoted 4 times



  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago
YYN..given answer is correct and as per other comments
upvoted 2 times



  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago
More info
Load Balancing rules: Determines how inbound traffic gets disturbed to the backend pool instances – example - incoming request on Port 80 can be either redirected to backend pool instances on different port or can be same port 80 ..so means you remove the rule then LB1 will NOT load balance



Backend pool endpoints
STD LB: Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network Basic LB: Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set
upvoted 2 times



  **Snownoodles** 3 years, 9 months ago
I think Box 1 should be 'No'. Basic Load Balancer supports "Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set", so availability set is not the only option to Basic LB.
I just did a test, if you put 2 VMs in a VMSS that in a single placement group, you can add this VMSS into Basic LB's backend pool.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>



Any suggestions?
upvoted 3 times



  **Mozbius_** 3 years, 1 month ago
True. The question should have been formulated as [VM1 is in the same SET as VM2]. That being said in the context of the question I believe the intent of the question is to test if you are aware that a basic load balancer doesn't work with individual VMS and only supports AVAILABILITY & SCALE sets. In such context availability set is an ok answer. If I see that exact formulation in the exam I will let the testers know how badly is that question formulated.
upvoted 1 times



  **J_Dawg** 3 years, 11 months ago
Y-Y-Y
Check the link provided in the answer: LB Basic SKU is "Open by default. Network security group optional."
upvoted 4 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 10 months ago
How will it know what to load-balance? :)
upvoted 4 times

  **imartinez** 3 years, 9 months ago
I checked based on your comment. You are totally wrong and misreading the documentation .
"TCP connections stay alive on an instance probe down. All TCP connections end when all probes are down."
What you find is related to NSGs protecting the LB!!
upvoted 2 times

  **mashk19** 3 years, 11 months ago
Am I missing something here? If you delete the load balancing rule, surely you'd still have the load balancer? And the Load Balancer's job is to spread traffic between the machines sitting behind it?
upvoted 3 times

  **nzmike** 3 years, 6 months ago
You've got the load balancer still sure, but what's telling it what to do? No rule(s), no balancing.
upvoted 3 times

  **Moyuihftg** 4 years ago
Answer is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **fdelacortina** 4 years ago

I would say that is Y, Y, Y. Because if you delete rule 1, LB would not balance traffic from port 80 to port 80.
upvoted 1 times

  **hamzajeljeli** 4 years ago

Any confirmation that this is a correct answer ?
upvoted 1 times

  **Ario** 4 years ago

yes answer is correct
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that connects to a virtual network named VNet1. VM1 has the following configurations:

- ⇒ Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- ⇒ Availability set: AVSet
- ⇒ Network security group (NSG): None
- ⇒ Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- ⇒ Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)

You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1.

You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.

Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

Create and assign an NSG to VM1

Remove the public IP address from VM1

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

Create and configure an NSG

Remove the public IP address from VM1

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Answer Area

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

Create and assign an NSG to VM1

Remove the public IP address from VM1

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

Create and configure an NSG

Remove the public IP address from VM1

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Correct Answer:

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

Note: A public load balancer can provide outbound connections for virtual machines (VMs) inside your virtual network. These connections are accomplished by translating their private IP addresses to public IP addresses. Public Load Balancers are used to load balance internet traffic to your VMs.

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago
Correct Answer:

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1
Note: A public load balancer can provide outbound connections for virtual machines (VMs) inside your virtual network. These connections are accomplished by translating their private IP addresses to public IP addresses. Public Load Balancers are used to load balance internet traffic to your VMs. Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses. Only Basic SKU IPs work with the Basic SKU load balancer and only Standard SKU IPs work with Standard SKU load balancers.

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource.

upvoted 173 times

  **SentaSama** 2 years, 9 months ago

I think its more about the SKU of the IP and LB. The SKUs of the IP and LB need to match. As Dynamic IPs are if SKU Basic, this doesn't work with the standard LB.

See <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>

upvoted 2 times

  **mlantonis** 3 years, 11 months ago

Note: You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/load-balancer-standard>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/public-ip-addresses>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/52882024/cannot-add-vm-to-standard-azure-load-balancer>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

upvoted 25 times


  **Netspud** 3 years, 3 months ago

Box 1: Remove Public IP.

But not seen anything that was forcing this as the option. Found this "The default outbound access IP is disabled when a public IP address is assigned to the virtual machine, or the virtual machine is placed in the backend pool of a Standard Load Balancer with or without outbound rules. If a Azure Virtual Network NAT gateway resource is assigned to the subnet of the virtual machine, the default outbound access IP is disabled." here : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal?tabs=option-1-create-load-balancer-standard>.

My big issues is I don't see any of the answers as a "MUST". Typical MS question.

upvoted 2 times

  **Holydud** 2 years, 8 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

Box2: Create and configure an NSG

upvoted 13 times

  **Pradh** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

Guys !! its simple! Don't get confused with complicated text book explanation in comment section .

1) Remove Public IP address from VM1 --> Reason being when you create a LB and add VM to backend pool make sure VM doesn't have a Public IP assigned to it .

2) Create and configure an NSG . --> key thing to notice in question is "STANDARD LB " . Backend pool VM in standard LB should compulsorily have NSG associated to it and configured with required port to be allowed.

I created an LB with Basic sku and not standard..

Example :

With basic sku LB i was able to connect vm via rdp without any nsg..

Now when I tested with standard LB I had to configure and NSG for the vm nic and allow port 3389 to rdp it.. Without nsg it won't allow to connect

upvoted 48 times


  **Nathan12345** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

As per my knowledge, a Static IP address is required for the load balancer, so

BOX 1 : Remove the public IP address

BOX 2: Change the private IP to static.

upvoted 1 times

  **Thor0007** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

From MS article :

Standard load balancers and standard public IP addresses are closed to inbound connections, unless network security groups (NSGs) open them. You use NSGs to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you don't have an NSG on a subnet or network interface card (NIC) of your virtual machine resource, traffic isn't allowed to reach the resource.

Ref : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>

Also there is no mentioned in MS documentation of VM in ILB backend pool IP address (private IP's) should be static.

ref :

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/components>

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **0378d43** 6 months, 1 week ago

Change the Private IP to Static and Remove Public IP from VM as it is Standard Load Balancer else both the VM needs to be in the same VNET.

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

- Create and assign NSG to VM1
- Remove the public IP Address from VM1

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **1828b9d** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 4 times

🗲️ 👤 **Ganchev** 1 year, 7 months ago

I am a bit confused. Just testet the scenario and I was able to SSH access the VM1 over LB1's FrontEnd IP. No NSG exists, VM1 has its Public IP and even that no problem to SSH from home PC.

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

Did you create a Standard or a Basic LB? The scenario you are describing seems to be related to a Basic LB which allows connection by default whilst a Standard LB needs a NSG to be attached to it in order to filter connections. The question specifies a Standard LB so I believe you need a NSG to achieve the goal described in the scenario.

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **vbohr899** 2 years, 2 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

Summary: There is no correct answer for Box 1 or 2
Maybe historically there were limitations but as Feb 2023, they do not apply.

Justification:

Lab Test Results (Feb '23):
Created Standard SKU LB

Created VM (FreeBSD) with :
-Basic PIP
-Dynamic LIP
-In an Availability Set
-NO Network Security Group

Attempted to create a Backend Pool in the LB:
-I could create a BackEnd pool (IP Configuration) on the LB and add this VM above to the Backend pool of the LB.

So there is actually NOTHING you MUST do to CREATE the backend pool.
There is no correct answer for Box 1

NEXT

I created a new load balancing rule for TCP22 on the LB to the backend pool with the VM in it. Succeeded no problem

Attempted Connection to FrontEnd PIP of LB on TCP22 in Putty and got the certificate pop up you would accept. Accepted the certificate and got the login prompt

So there is actually NOTHING you MUST do to CONNECT to VM1 from the LB
There is no correct answer for Box 2

It was all good practice for me for my exam anyway :)

upvoted 3 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

box1: remove IP because dynamic IP is not compatible with standard LB.

box2: NSG because Standard load balancer is built on the zero trust network security model. Standard load balancers and standard public IP addresses are closed to inbound connections unless opened by Network Security Groups.

upvoted 5 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Given Answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Dumber** 2 years, 9 months ago

please see:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview#securebydefault>

- Standard load balancer is built on the zero trust network security model.

- Standard Load Balancer is secure by default and part of your virtual network. The virtual network is a private and isolated network.

- Standard load balancers and standard public IP addresses are closed to inbound connections unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you don't have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic isn't allowed to reach this resource. To learn about NSGs and how to apply them to your scenario, see Network Security Groups.

- Basic load balancer is open to the internet by default.

- Load balancer doesn't store customer data.

upvoted 3 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Given Answer is correct and mlantonis is well explained

upvoted 2 times

  **Scoobysnaks86** 2 years, 10 months ago

Just tested in the Azure portal. I was able to put the VM in the backend pool WITHOUT a NSG. The dynamic IP addresses are not compatible with a standard load balancer, as those IP's are basic. Basic Ip's cannot be mixed and used with a standard LB. The dynamic addresses had to be deleted from the NIC, and a static one created. mlantonis actually wrong on this one. Also, front facing LB's do not need Vms with public IP addresses as they have one themselves. Delete it

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

Box2: Change Private IP address to static

again, you do not need a NSG to connect a VM to a backend pool

upvoted 2 times

  **vinsom** 2 years ago

Pls check this -

For a standard load balancer, the VMs in the backend pool are required to have network interfaces that belong to a network security group.

Link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-cli>

upvoted 1 times

  **Dobby25** 3 years, 1 month ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 1 times

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

Name	Type	Location
VNET1	Virtual network	East US
IP1	Public IP address	West Europe
RT1	Route table	North Europe

You need to create a network interface named NIC1.

In which location can you create NIC1?

- A. East US and North Europe only
- B. East US only
- C. East US, West Europe, and North Europe
- D. East US and West Europe only

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Answer: B

Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in.

If you try to create a NIC on a location that does not have any Vnets you will get the following error: "The currently selected subscription and location lack any existing virtual networks. Create a virtual network first."

Reference:



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface>
upvoted 122 times

  **buzzerboy** 2 years, 3 months ago

It doesnt say what purpose we want the NIC for, so we're assuming it needs to connect to VNET1? If we assume this, then yes it needs to be in USEAST1.



But it doesnt say what the plan is for the NIC, so wouldnt that mean we can put it anywhere?

upvoted 2 times



  **Slimus** 1 year, 12 months ago

pay attention to what mlantonis saying. In order to create a NIC you must have/attach it to existing VNET.

upvoted 4 times



  **farasatkhan** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Correct.
"Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in."
upvoted 21 times



  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **VV11_SS22** 1 year, 8 months ago

NIC and VNET are region bound , so East US
upvoted 1 times

  **kodathedog** 1 year, 9 months ago



The portal now gives you the option to create a new virtual network (and new subnet) as well as select an existing virtual network, which makes the answer to this question more tricky!

upvoted 3 times

  **Rayza31** 1 year, 10 months ago

the question is not properly asked. sometimes they just want to confuse us

upvoted 2 times

  **shadad** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023
I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: B

upvoted 4 times

  **DagoMad** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B



Correct Answer: B

upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

"Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in."

upvoted 1 times

  **atilla** 2 years, 8 months ago

it doesnt say ithat it is for vnet1

upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B



Here is summary .. VNET=>VNIC=>VM=>NSG=>AV set all MUST be in same location

upvoted 4 times

  **djhyfdgjk** 2 years, 9 months ago

Such an idiot ..

upvoted 2 times

  **sid132** 3 years, 2 months ago



On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

  **nidhogg** 3 years, 3 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 5 times

  **areza** 3 years, 4 months ago

passed 902. in exam 29.12.21 - answer B

upvoted 2 times

  **JohnPhan** 3 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years, 8 months ago

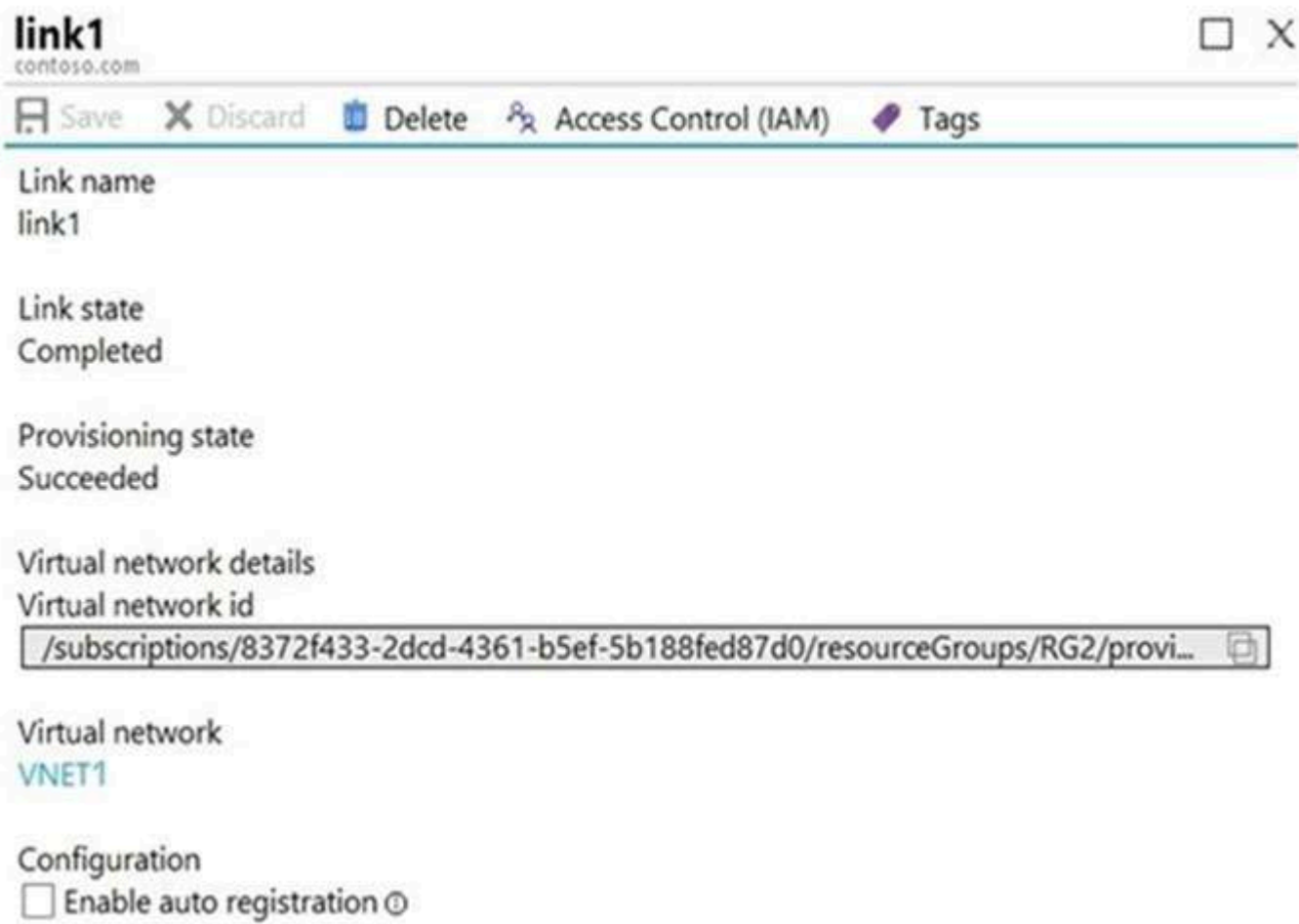
Can only create a NIC in a region that has a VNet. Since we've only been told of 1 VNet, that will be the only option.

upvoted 3 times

You have Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET1	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	Contoso.com

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com. For contoso.com, you create a virtual network link named link1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



You discover that VM1 can resolve names in contoso.com but cannot resolve names in adatum.com. VM1 can resolve other hosts on the Internet. You need to ensure that VM1 can resolve host names in adatum.com. What should you do?

- A. Update the DNS suffix on VM1 to be adatum.com
- B. Configure the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar
- C. Create an SRV record in the contoso.com zone
- D. Modify the Access control (IAM) settings for link1

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Adatum.com is a public DNS zone. The Internet top level domain DNS servers need to know which DNS servers to direct DNS queries for adatum.com to. You configure this by configuring the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar.
upvoted 212 times

Slimus 1 year, 12 months ago



Answer is correct: B. However How do you know it's a public DNS zone? I can be private DNS too.
upvoted 1 times



ivan0590 1 year, 11 months ago



The question clearly states that adatum.com is a PUBLIC Azure DNS zone, while contoso.com is a PRIVATE Azure DNS zone. And the question is only asking about adatum.com, so it can't be a private DNS zone.
upvoted 8 times

Moyuihftg Highly Voted 4 years ago

I think the answer should be B
upvoted 32 times



  **d0bermannn** 3 years, 9 months ago
you are absolutely right
upvoted 3 times



  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
it's B
upvoted 1 times



  **summercat** 1 year, 1 month ago
Ans is B



Does Azure DNS support domain name registration?
No. Azure DNS doesn't currently support the option to buy domain names. To buy domains, you must use a third-party domain name registrar.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-faq>
upvoted 1 times



  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago
B is right
upvoted 1 times



  **Hillah** 1 year, 6 months ago
Answer A because "VM1 can resolve other hosts on the Internet" yet it's not registered
upvoted 1 times



  **NoobieWon** 1 year, 8 months ago
What would you say the "Microsoft" answer is? If the Admin was to do option A is there no chance it would work?
upvoted 1 times



  **Sri944** 1 year, 9 months ago
I believe the correct answer is Option B.
It is not true that using Azure Provided DNS automatically applies the appropriate DNS suffix to your virtual machines in Azure.



When you use Azure Provided DNS, Azure automatically assigns DNS server IP addresses to your virtual network. However, it does not automatically apply the DNS suffix to your virtual machines.
upvoted 1 times



  **Kimoz** 2 years, 1 month ago
B is correct --A is not the correct answer because updating the DNS suffix on VM1 to adatum.com only affects the hostname resolution for that specific suffix, and it will not help to resolve names in the adatum.com zone.
upvoted 1 times



  **Blippen** 2 years, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times


  **HMO** 2 years, 8 months ago
"For all other options you must either use Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDN) or manually apply appropriate DNS suffix to your virtual machines" This one is for private DNS not for public DNS
upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: B
I Luv Honey Because it is B
Public DNS..you need create record for it @ your Domain Registrar..this is really NOT Azure question more of generic networking question
upvoted 6 times



  **Sheriff_of_beacon** 2 years, 9 months ago
That joke never gets old :)
upvoted 3 times

  **Jaydude** 2 years ago
Oh yes it does!
upvoted 2 times

  **AzureCrawler001** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

create DNS records for the domain name
upvoted 1 times


  **josevirtual** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

You still need to register the domain. B is correct.
upvoted 2 times

  **theorut** 3 years, 2 months ago

You need a DNS forwarder to accomplish this but since there's no option given for that you need to choose for A - update the DNS suffix in VM1.
Question is still vage.
upvoted 2 times

  **pappkarcsiii** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:

- ⇒ Task1: Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine.
- ⇒ Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host.

Which feature should you use for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Task1:

	▼
IP flow verify	
Next hop	
Packet capture	
Security group view	
Traffic Analytics	

Task2:

	▼
Connection troubleshoot	
IP flow verify	
Next hop	
NSG flow logs	
Traffic Analytics	

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Task1:

	▼
IP flow verify	
Next hop	
Packet capture	
Security group view	
Traffic Analytics	

Task2:

	▼
Connection troubleshoot	
IP flow verify	
Next hop	
NSG flow logs	
Traffic Analytics	

Box 1: IP flow verify -

At some point, a VM may become unable to communicate with other resources, because of a security rule. The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which.

Box 2: Connection troubleshoot -

Diagnose outbound connections from a VM: The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a

URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time, as connection monitor does. Learn more about how to troubleshoot connections using connection-troubleshoot.

Reference:



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>



Box 1: IP flow verify
At some point, a VM may become unable to communicate with other resources, because of a security rule. The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which.




Box 2: Connection troubleshoot
Diagnose outbound connections from a VM: The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time, as connection monitor does. Learn more about how to troubleshoot connections using connection-troubleshoot.
upvoted 152 times

  **Holydud** 2 years, 8 months ago
Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: IP flow verify
Box2: Connection troubleshoot
upvoted 13 times

  **Kem81** 2 years, 7 months ago
thanks for confirming. I'll be sitting the exam at the end of October.
upvoted 5 times


  **Babushka** 2 years, 6 months ago
How did it go?
upvoted 2 times



  **mdyck** Highly Voted  4 years ago
IP Flow Verify
"You might override Azure's default rules, or create additional rules. At some point, a VM may become unable to communicate with other resources, because of a security rule. IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails."



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview#diagnose-network-traffic-filtering-problems-to-or-from-a-vm>



Connection Troubleshoot
"The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address"



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview#connection-troubleshoot>
upvoted 20 times



  **[Removed]** Most Recent  7 months, 1 week ago
CORRECT
upvoted 3 times



  **Ni22** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
6/13/24 on exam
upvoted 3 times



  **23169fd** 11 months ago
The given answer is correct.
Ip Flow Verify: The IP flow verify feature allows you to determine if a packet is allowed or denied based on the configured NSG rules
Connection Troubleshoot: diagnose connectivity issues from a VM to an external endpoint.
upvoted 1 times

  **18c2076** 1 year, 1 month ago
I know it isnt an option, but you could also use Connection Monitor for this as well...
upvoted 1 times

  **18c2076** 1 year, 1 month ago
Nevermind, I lied.
Connection Monitor is for internal or hybrid which isnt technically an "external host"
upvoted 2 times

  **devops_devops** 1 year, 3 months ago
This question was in exam 15/01/24
upvoted 4 times



  **babakeyfgir** 1 year, 3 months ago
It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.
upvoted 2 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago
1. IP flow verify
2. Connection troubleshoot

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and a remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

upvoted 4 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-connectivity-overview>

The connection troubleshoot feature of Network Watcher provides the capability to check a direct TCP connection from a virtual machine to a virtual machine (VM), fully qualified domain name (FQDN), URI, or IPv4 address. Network scenarios are complex, they're implemented using network security groups, firewalls, user-defined routes, and resources provided by Azure. Complex configurations make troubleshooting connectivity issues challenging. Network Watcher helps reduce the amount of time to find and detect connectivity issues. The results returned can provide insights into whether a connectivity issue is due to a platform or a user configuration issue. Connectivity can be checked with PowerShell, Azure CLI, and REST API.

upvoted 4 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago

Here 1/5/23



upvoted 3 times

  **kf01234** 2 years, 6 months ago

A & C (from teacher and slide)


Today just finished the total summary of AZ104 extended course (before the exam)

upvoted 1 times

  **favela** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct today came this question and I choose IP flow and troubleshoot passed 900 score

upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Box1: IP flow verify

Box2: Connection troubleshoot

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Given Answer is correct

IP Flow Verify: This can used to check if packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. If a packet is being denied by security group, you can see which rule is denying the packet

Connection Troubleshoot: Check the connection from a virtual machine to virtual machine, fully qualified domain name, URI or IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time.

upvoted 2 times

  **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

  **ITprof99** 3 years, 4 months ago



On exam 01.02.22

Answer:

Box 1: IP Flow Verify

Box 2: Connection Troubleshoot

upvoted 3 times

  **Tshetu** 3 years, 5 months ago

The question came in the exam today 03/12/21.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Operating system	Subnet	Virtual network
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1	VNET1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2	VNET1
VM3	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.7	Subnet3	VNET1

You configure the network interfaces of the virtual machines to use the settings shown in the following table.

Name	DNS server
VM1	None
VM2	192.168.10.15
VM3	192.168.10.15

From the settings of VNET1 you configure the DNS servers shown in the following exhibit.



The virtual machines can successfully connect to the DNS server that has an IP address of 192.168.10.15 and the DNS server that has an IP address of 193.77.134.10.

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 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

You can specify DNS server IP addresses in the VNet settings. The setting is applied as the default DNS server(s) for all VMs in the VNet.

Box 2: No -

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

Box 3: Yes -
You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.
Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#name-resolution-dns>



  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago
Correct Answer:

NIC configured DNS servers takes precedence over VNET configured DNS servers.



Box 1: Yes
VM1 uses the VNET configured DNS 193.77.134.10.
You can specify DNS server IP addresses in the VNet settings. The setting is applied as the default DNS server(s) for all VMs in the VNet.
The DNS is set on the VNET level.



Box 2: No
VM2 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15.
You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.
This VM has 192.168.10.5 set as DNS server, so it overrides the default DNS set on VNET1.



Box 3: Yes
VM3 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15
You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.
This VM has 192.168.10.5 set as DNS server, so it overrides the default DNS set on VNET1.
upvoted 157 times

  **Kent_020** 3 years, 5 months ago
Where did you get the '192.168.10.5' from the info given?



VM1 uses the VNET configured DNS 193.77.134.10
VM2 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15
VM3 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15
upvoted 4 times



  **odisor** 3 years, 2 months ago
Both VMs have 192.168.10.15 assigned to their NICs
upvoted 2 times



  **Voldemort** 3 years, 7 months ago
Great Explanation Buddy!
upvoted 8 times

  **lisley** 2 years, 5 months ago
why are Box 2 and 3 different (Yes and No) but with the same explanation?
upvoted 9 times



  **Muffay** 2 years, 3 months ago
Because the IP addresses in the question are different ;)
upvoted 10 times

  **Alses1970** Highly Voted 4 years ago
1. Yes - as per link the DNS is set on the VNET level
2. No - this VM has 192.168.10.5 set as DNS server so it overrides the default DNS set on VNET1
3. Yes - this VM has 192.168.10.5 set as DNS server so it overrides the default DNS set on VNET1
upvoted 31 times

  **GuessWhoops** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago
It seems to be the case, but in real life, when I change the Primary DNS server in its NIC properties (ncpa.cpl) the machine got unresponsive and I needed to setup again to default in the portal to reestablish it.
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago
CORRECT

Yes, None, Default DNS Svrer
No
Yes
upvoted 2 times

  **Ni22** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
similar question 6/13/24 on exam
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Agree with Y,N,Y
As far as I can find, if NIC on VM set to auto will distribute the vnet IP and scope including vnets DNS.
If set as custom on the VM this will override and be preferred.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#can-i-override-my-dns-settings-on-a-per-vm-or-cloud-service-basis>
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **vbohr899** 2 years, 2 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

Here is my problem with this question. It is not possible to set a NICs DNS to "None".
The question is invalid.

It is either set to "Inherit from virtual network" or "Custom", in which case you must provide a DNS Server address.

I think they wanted to test your knowledge on default DNS assignments for a NIC but couldn't bring themselves to basically put the answer to part of the question in the question as that is the way the option is worded in the portal, so they throw a "None" in. VERY POOR, it should be "Default Setting" or "Unchanged".
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

PS: From my experience trying to set DNS servers using the VMs internal DNS setting can seriously screw up your VM and prevent it from getting network access. You have to change the DNS settings in Azure to reset them back to Azure managed (DHCP locally on host) to fix.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mat_m0381** 2 years, 7 months ago

The answer is YNY
Others comment is correct, please find the link below

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#can-i-override-my-dns-settings-on-a-per-vm-or-cloud-service-basis>
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

answer y/n/y
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **minix** 2 years, 10 months ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

YES NO YES as per others comments
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **TtotheA2021** 3 years, 2 months ago

Common guys thi question is so easy. you have too look right to the DNS, see explanation MLANTONIS he is 100% correct.

most of you are confusing on the NIC and DNS, the dns ip of vm2 192.168.10.15 overrules custom ip.

YNY
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **pappkarcsiii** 3 years, 2 months ago

VM1 uses the VNET configured DNS 193.77.134.10
VM2 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15
VM3 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **areza** 3 years, 4 months ago

passed 902. in exam 29.12.21 - answer y/n/y
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **ScoutP** 3 years, 7 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Lock name	Lock type
RG1	None	None
RG2	Lock	Delete

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Lock name	Lock type
storage2	Storage account	Lock1	Delete
VNET2	Virtual network	Lock2	Read-only
IP2	Public IP address	None	None

You need to identify which resources you can move from RG1 to RG2, and which resources you can move from RG2 to RG1.

Which resources 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

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

None

IP1 only

IP1 and storage1 only

IP1 and VNET1 only

IP1, VNET2, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

None

IP2 only

IP2 and storage2 only

IP2 and VNET2 only

IP2, VNET2, and storage2

Answer Area

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

None

IP1 only

IP1 and storage1 only

IP1 and VNET1 only

IP1, VNET2, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

None

IP2 only

IP2 and storage2 only

IP2 and VNET2 only

IP2, VNET2, and storage2

Correct Answer:



mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

- Box 1: IP1, VNET2, and storage1
- Box 2: IP2, VNET2, and storage2

Locks are designed for any update or removal. In this case we want to move only, we are not deleting, and we are not changing anything in the resource.

upvoted 214 times

  **c75e123** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct:
A read-only lock on a resource group prevents you from moving existing resources in or out of the resource group. But note that a resource with read-only lock can be moved to another resource group.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json#considerations-before-applying-your-locks>
upvoted 4 times

  **PeeKay79** 3 years, 9 months ago



RG2 does not contain any resources so Box2:None
upvoted 11 times

  **piotrekpal** 2 years, 11 months ago

Even if RG2 have resources it's in DELETE lock state. It's mean you can't move anything because move means delete.
upvoted 5 times

  **WindowAFX** 3 years ago

This is what I thought
upvoted 1 times

  **azim1** 3 years, 2 months ago

I agree with Mlantonis. As mentioned by others, this question is not complete. If you look at complete question, then what mlantonis suggests is right.
upvoted 5 times

  **abdelmim** 1 year, 11 months ago

correct and tested
upvoted 5 times



  **Moyuihftg** Highly Voted  4 years ago

Don't see a table with IP1, storage1 and VNET1. To test anyway, I created storage2, VNET2 and IP2 in RG1. Then I applied the locks as stated in the tables. I was able to move all resources from RG1 to RG2. After that I could also move all resources from RG2 back to RG1.


So based on the current information, I go for answer:
IP1, VNET2, and storage1
IP2, VNET2, and storage2
upvoted 102 times

  **lksilesian** 3 years, 5 months ago

This is the first question I tested in lab - because I could not find a definitive answer and could not take it on faith. But you are right, no matter what lock is set - I was able to move resources. The -> ONLY <- situation where I was NOT able to MOVE resources is when i set READ-ONLY lock on the DESTINATION resource group.
upvoted 27 times

  **pmzone** 3 years, 3 months ago

If the Read-only Lock is applied on either Source or target RG, the movement of resources won't happen.
upvoted 13 times

  **Vad133** 2 years, 4 months ago



Agree! Tested in Azure today. Moving a resource = changing its property (RG). If resource is read-only then no property can be changed and moving fails.
upvoted 4 times

  **Arash123** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct, I tested the same way and can move them all.
upvoted 2 times

  **GiJoe1987** 3 years, 2 months ago

The vet has a read only lock on it in rg1 so it can't be moved. Thou as you said I thought we would be able to move all resources for rg2 as it is only a delete lock not a read-only lock.
upvoted 1 times

  **cyna58** 4 years ago

Your answer is correct. We can move all resources
upvoted 7 times

  **kali_linux** Most Recent  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Is it me, or is there no storage1 in RG1? Question states, below are the resources in RG1. No storage1 is mentioned. Only storage2. So how can 'ip1 and storage1 only' be true when the resource doesn't exist in RG1?
upvoted 2 times

  **dalisama** 3 months ago

i think we are missing the table for RG1, and if all the old comment see it, it only means it has been removed recently

upvoted 1 times

  **PMPft17** 6 months, 1 week ago

The answer is:

Box 1: IP1, VNET2 and storage 1

Box 2: None

Its based on where the lock is. See this from Microsoft: A read-only lock on a resource group prevents you from moving existing resources in or out of the resource group. But note that a resource with read-only lock can be moved to another resource group.

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

IP1, VNET2, and storage1

IP2, VNET2, and storage2

upvoted 3 times

  **pet3r** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Moving a resource only moves it to a new resource group or subscription. It doesn't change the location of the resource.

Note

You can't move Azure resources to another resource group or another subscription if there's a read-only lock, whether in the source or in the destination.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-resource-group-and-subscription>

upvoted 1 times

  **76d5e04** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

ET Admin

After paying 65dollars, it is frustrating to see questions like this one and many more and many incorrect answers.Kindly request you to update the contents in the AZ-104 to the best possible accuracy or make it a free access so that I don't need raise any concerns

upvoted 7 times

  **ristst001** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

If you look closely, you can see that the READ ONLY lock is applied to VNET1 and VNET2, not to RG1 or RG2, which should not prevent you moving the VNETs to another RG.

upvoted 2 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 12 months ago

Box 2: IP2 and storage2 only

A read-only lock on a resource group prevents you from moving existing resources in or out of the resource group.

[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json#:~:text=A%20read%2Donly%20lock%20on%20a%20resource%20group%20prevents%20you%20from%20moving%20existing%20resources%20in%20or%20out%20of%20the%20resource%20group.)

[tabs=json#:~:text=A%20read%2Donly%20lock%20on%20a%20resource%20group%20prevents%20you%20from%20moving%20existing%20resources%20in%20or%20out%20of%20the%20resource%20group.](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json#:~:text=A%20read%2Donly%20lock%20on%20a%20resource%20group%20prevents%20you%20from%20moving%20existing%20resources%20in%20or%20out%20of%20the%20resource%20group.)

upvoted 1 times

  **MandAsh** 1 year, 1 month ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

A read-only lock on a resource group prevents you from moving existing resources in or out of the resource group.

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago

Box 1: IP1, VNET2, and storage1

Box 2: IP2, VNET2, and storage2

upvoted 2 times

  **MatAlves** 1 year, 3 months ago

"A read-only lock on a resource group prevents you from moving existing resources in or out of the resource group."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 1 year, 3 months ago


Couldn't find anything saying locks on RESOURCES prevent move operations though.

upvoted 3 times

  **PhoenixAscending** 1 year, 3 months ago

A similar question was on my exam, but there was also a virtual machine in RG1. However, you should be able to move all resources to both resource groups.

upvoted 1 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago

I love how there are two comments next to each other, one month apart, saying that they tested it and then one says you can move everything, the other says you can move nothing. One of them is lying.

From what i'm reading in <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

quote:



A read-only lock on a resource group that contains a virtual machine prevents users from moving the VM out of the resource group.

A read-only lock on a resource group prevents users from moving any new resource into that resource group.

This implies that if the read-only lock is set up at RG level, the RG becomes read-only and no resources can be moved in or out.

The question is a mess, because it says RG1, then gives a table with <...>2 resources. and misses the table completely with <..>1 resources.
(1/2)

upvoted 3 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago

From my reading in the provided link. what you need to know is this:

If RG has Read-Only lock on it - resources CAN'T be moved out or in to it and none of those resources can be deleted.

If RG has Delete Lock on it - the resources CAN be moved in or out from the RG.

If only a resource has a Read-only lock - that resource CAN be moved to other RG.

If only a resource has a Delete Lock - that resource CAN be moved to other RG.

Going by the first table that says RG1 has no locks and RG2 has delete lock. i conclude that because of the table. ALL resoruces can be moved both ways.

2/2

upvoted 6 times


  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago

Read-Only only impacts services if you try to move/update/create something INSIDE them. Therefore if a RG have a Read-Only lock, you can't move somethin inside it, otherwise you CAN.

Resource lock on VNET, IP or SG doesn't affect it when trying to moving them from on RG to another since we don't change the content.

Based on first table(where both RG doesn't have Read-Only locks), we can move any resource from RG1 to RG2 and vice versa.

upvoted 2 times


  **Hannirac** 1 year, 6 months ago

I have just tested in lab same scenario, all 3 resources were moved to the RG2 from RG1.

Even though the documentation says that you cannot modify a resource with a lock "read-only" which is my understanding meaning that you cannot move the resource as well.

All resources can be moved both ways. So mlantonis is right as always.

upvoted 1 times

  **Viggy1212** 1 year, 6 months ago

Oct 9, 2023 :

This question is missing some information but I'll try to give some pointers.

1) I created a new RG test1 and test2. Added Read only lock to RG test1 and Delete lock to test2.

2) Created StorageAccts in both RGs. SG1 in RG test1 and SG2 in RG Test2.

I tried to move the SG1, from RG1 to RG2 => Operation Failed

Then tried to move SG2, from RG2 to RG1 => Operation Failed.

As long as locks are enabled, we cannot move any resources.

Hope this helps.

upvoted 2 times

  **suddin1** 11 months, 1 week ago

but why do you apply Read Only Lock to RG Test 1; in the question it says no lock on RG1. So your test is flawed for this question

upvoted 1 times

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

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	None	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- ☞ Name: LB1
- ☞ Type: Internal
- ☞ SKU: Standard
- ☞ Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.



Does this meet the goal?


- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

-   **mlantonis**

Highly Voted 

 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Answer: B - No

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.



The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. Vms can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.



Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

upvoted 86 times
-   **mlantonis** 3 years, 11 months ago



It's not valid, because:
LB1: Standard SKU
VM1: Basic SKU public IP
VM2: Basic SKU public IP

upvoted 18 times
-   **Pear7777** 2 years, 4 months ago



The thing is this is a STANDARD, LB which can not work with BASIC ip's.

upvoted 4 times
-   **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

I lab tested it, they can. Lab was with a Public LB though. It just didn't care the VM had a basic dynamic LIP and a basic dynamic PIP, I could still attach it to the backend pool, create a rule to LB a port and connect to it through the LB's PIP.

upvoted 1 times
-   **Abubaker3030** 2 years, 11 months ago

Basic SKU: If you are creating a public IP address in a region that supports availability zones, the Availability zone setting is set to None by default. Basic Public IPs do not support Availability zones. Standard SKU: A Standard SKU public IP can be associated to a virtual machine or a load balancer front end

upvoted 1 times
-   **Holydud** 2 years, 8 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered B

upvoted 8 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

Also the LB is internal so no public IP.

upvoted 3 times

  **mdyck** Highly Voted  4 years ago

B. No

Tested this and as you are creating the back end it says:

"You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the loadbalancer. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP."

-It does not matter if the VM is stopped or started.

-The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. Vms can only be from a single network.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

-When they dont have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-internal-portal?tabs=option-1-create-internal-load-balancer-standard#create-virtual-machines>

upvoted 26 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent  7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.



upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months ago

or

You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

  **devops_devops** 1 year, 3 months ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 2 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year, 8 months ago


These questions that have you memorize or Cram the SKUs are the most pointless ones imo. I mean this info is just 1 google search away. But no, Azure Admins needs to know every single SKU by heart as per MS

upvoted 4 times

  **marioZuo** 1 year, 9 months ago

IF VM has a basic IP, LB is a basic LB with basic IP. It can work as well.

upvoted 1 times

  **Eugene77** 1 year, 11 months ago



The question and discussions are not very clear. What is a problem with adding VM1 and VM2 by private IP addresses? Internal LB will work.

upvoted 1 times

  **Spam101198** 2 years, 2 months ago

as LB is standard then IP should be standard only.

upvoted 1 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>

Matching SKUs are required for load balancer and public IP resources. You can't have a mixture of basic SKU resources and standard SKU resources.

upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B - No

upvoted 1 times

  **NotMeAnyWay** 2 years, 9 months ago

Simply put you cannot mix the SKU type for a Load Balancer and a Public IP. Both in this case should be Standard SKUs:

Read Here (Under the important section as the bottom of the SKU section):


(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>)

upvoted 2 times

  **InvisibleShadow** 3 years, 1 month ago



This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

  **sid132** 3 years, 2 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

  **Takloy** 3 years, 4 months ago

The moment I saw Basic SKU for the Public IP, I know it's a NO straight away.

upvoted 2 times

  **NareshNK** 4 years ago

So you need a standard sku public IP address and not basic Sku.

upvoted 1 times

  **stepient** 4 years ago

Tested, you can't add a VM with a public IP address to an internal LB backend pool.

upvoted 7 times

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

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VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- ☞ Name: LB1
- ☞ Type: Internal
- ☞ SKU: Standard
- ☞ Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

A Backend Pool configured by IP address has the following limitations:



☞ Standard load balancer only


Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **mlantonis**

Highly Voted 

 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No



You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. Vms can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.



Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

upvoted 41 times

  **Holydud** 2 years, 8 months ago



Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered B


upvoted 5 times

  **mlantonis** 3 years, 11 months ago

It's not valid, because:
LB1: Standard SKU
VM1: Standard SKU public IP
VM2: Basic SKU public IP

upvoted 29 times

  **JayLearn2022**

Highly Voted 

 2 years, 2 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the correct and incorrect answers that can be presented.

Correct Answer: Meets the goal.
-Solution: You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.

Incorrect Answers: Does not meet the goal.
-Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

-Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.

-Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.
upvoted 22 times



  **azureMoneyMan** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2. Along with the one above
upvoted 5 times



  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago



No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **AntaninaD** 1 year, 7 months ago



Got this question on 09/09/23
upvoted 6 times

  **Spoon3r** 1 year, 7 months ago

Doing God's work.. thank you
upvoted 2 times



  **ojogbon** 2 years, 1 month ago

On the exam Apr 2nd, 2023
upvoted 5 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B



Correct Answer: B - No
upvoted 1 times

  **benvdw** 3 years, 1 month ago



on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleShadow** 3 years, 1 month ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 1 times

  **sid132** 3 years, 2 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 1 times

  **cowboy** 3 years, 12 months ago

Tested only Standard sku public IP can be added to backend pool.
upvoted 1 times

  **NareshNK** 4 years ago

Both Vm should have standard sku ip address.
upvoted 10 times

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

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- ☞ Name: LB1
- ☞ Type: Internal
- ☞ SKU: Standard
- ☞ Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (75%)

B (25%)

- mlantonis

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. Vms can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.

Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

upvoted 75 times
- djhyfdgjk

1 year, 2 months ago

You must be kidding. This is INTERNAL LB.

upvoted 3 times
- Acai

3 years, 9 months ago

One of the few slip-ups from Azure Jesus. The provided answer is correct, the reasoning is correct but missed that VM1 has a basic SKU.

upvoted 3 times
- Acai

3 years, 9 months ago

Nope AJ is correct, thought it was the other question.

upvoted 3 times
- stdevops

3 years, 6 months ago

you need to start VM also

upvoted 3 times
- xRiot007

1 year, 11 months ago

No, the VM can remain stopped.

upvoted 1 times
- mlantonis

3 years, 11 months ago

It's valid, because:
LB1: Standard SKU
VM1: Standard SKU public IP
VM2: Standard SKU public IP
upvoted 17 times

  **Moyuihftg** Highly Voted  4 years ago

Answer correct.
You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the loadbalancer. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.
upvoted 12 times

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

Selected Answer: A

so, I agree with the Azure god here <mlantonis>, answer is YES - but only after I tested this myself.



So... found out:
- for a VM to be added to a backend of a internal LB, it has to be within the network "reach" of where you decide to place the iLB. For example within the same VNET/subnet or if you have multiple VNETs, they need to be peered or communicating.

- If the VM has a Basic pip (public ip) it won't work even if the VM is in the network reach.

- it doesn't matter if the VM is ON or OFF, they can still be added to the backend.



- you can add VMs to the iLB backend if both VMs are pip-less and/or they have STANDARD pips, but if you have basic pip, it will not even show you the VMs to be able to select and add.

Azure does not allow mixing Basic SKU and Standard SKU load balancer or public IP resources within the same availability set or virtual network.
upvoted 1 times


  **ElMordini** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

It's an internal LB what are you supposed to do with the public ips?
upvoted 2 times

  **Sicaben** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Hello! VM1 is de-allocated...anyone! help!!!
upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A



A is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes is right
upvoted 1 times

  **sardonique** 1 year, 7 months ago

I don't understand, it is an internal load balancer, you place your VM behind an internal Load balancer when you do not want to expose them, what is the need of public ip in the first place? some questions are really weird
upvoted 7 times

  **alsmk2** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Microsoft logic - it's not whether you should be doing it, but can you be doing it. I agree though - I can't see a scenario where I'd want to internally LB a service, but also have each one publicly accessible individually at the same time.
upvoted 2 times

  **AntaninaD** 1 year, 7 months ago

Got this question on 09/09/23
upvoted 2 times

  **HALLYdre** 1 year, 10 months ago

I think the answer should be no.
The load balancer is an internal load balancer and nothing to do with SKU of a public ip is relevant in making the VMs to work.
upvoted 6 times

  **ojogbon** 2 years, 1 month ago

On the exam Apr 2nd, 2023
upvoted 1 times

  **JayLearn2022** 2 years, 2 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the correct and incorrect answers that can be presented.

Correct Answer: Meets the goal.
-Solution: You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual

machine.



Incorrect Answers: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

-Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.

-Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.

upvoted 9 times

  **EzBL** 1 year, 3 months ago

The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. Vms can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP

I a valid answ
er if You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2

upvoted 2 times



  **meeko86** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

For this series question, there are two possible answers:

1. You create two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.
2. You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

upvoted 2 times

  **kusucu** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

mlatonis is right

upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer correct.

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the loadbalancer. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

upvoted 1 times

  **DragonDagger** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **benvdw** 3 years, 1 month ago

A- on exam 13/3/2022 (the one above as well)

upvoted 3 times

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

You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: You export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

- mlantonis**

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

Export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.

upvoted 77 times
- RamanAgarwal**

3 years, 11 months ago

Same certificate can be used on multiple client machines ?

upvoted 12 times
- Rayane**

2 years, 4 months ago

Yes, because this is a root certificate that you will export, if I'm not wrong

upvoted 4 times
- achmadirvanp**

Highly Voted

3 years, 10 months ago

Answer is correct, Appear On Exam July 1 2021

upvoted 9 times
- [Removed]**

Most Recent

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times
- Iss83**

2 years, 5 months ago

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

upvoted 2 times
- kusucu**

2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

mlatonis is right

upvoted 3 times
- Mev4953**

2 years, 7 months ago

There is a good explanation, if you want to dive in
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uN0Daq77nQc&ab_channel=ROHITTECH

upvoted 1 times
- EmnCours**

2 years, 8 months ago



Selected Answer: A



Correct Answer: A



upvoted 1 times
- InvisibleShadow**

3 years, 1 month ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 6 times



  **michaeltheknight** 3 years, 1 month ago
taking mine tomorrow. finding this site was a blessing. it's great to not have to betate with myself whether an approach is correct or not and to see how others go about it :)
upvoted 1 times



  **michaeltheknight** 3 years, 1 month ago
*debate
upvoted 1 times



  **Teringzooi** 3 years, 2 months ago



Selected Answer: A



Correct Answer: A - Yes
upvoted 1 times



  **ExameHero** 3 years, 3 months ago
ExamTopics is the Best!!!
upvoted 2 times



  **im82** 3 years, 5 months ago
Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.
Correct answer: A
upvoted 5 times



  **sachin007** 3 years, 5 months ago
Good Job , best wishes :)
upvoted 1 times



  **ScoutP** 3 years, 7 months ago
This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021
upvoted 2 times

  **MrJR** 3 years, 9 months ago
Answer seems correct "If you want to install a client certificate on another client computer, you can export the certificate."
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>
upvoted 7 times

  **Devgela** 4 years ago
Correct
upvoted 3 times

  **lock12333** 4 years ago
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
upvoted 4 times

  **d0bermannn** 3 years, 9 months ago
you jammed a finger in keyboard, so pity)
upvoted 1 times

  **dencccc** 4 years ago
Correct
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
The network interface for VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Network Interface: vm1175

Effective security rules

Topology

Virtual network/subnet: RGS-vnet/default

Public IP: 40.127.109.108

Private IP: 172.16.1.4

Accelerated networking: Disabled

APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS

Configure the application security groups

INBOUND PORT RULES

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1175)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	
300	RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow	...
400	Rule1	80	TCP	Any	Any	Deny	...
500	Rule2	80,443	TCP	Any	Any	Deny	...
1000	Rule4	50-100,400-500	UDP	Any	Any	Allow	...
2000	Rule5	50-5000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	Deny	...
3000	Rule6	150-300	Any	Any	Any	Allow	...
4000	Rule3	60-500	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBo...	Any	Any	AzureLoadBala...	Any	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...

You deploy a web server on VM1, and then create a secure website that is accessible by using the HTTPS protocol. VM1 is used as a web server only.
You need to ensure that users can connect to the website from the Internet.
What should you do?

- A. Modify the protocol of Rule4
- B. Delete Rule1
- C. For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401
- D. Create a new inbound rule that allows TCP protocol 443 and configure the rule to have a priority of 501.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (91%)

9%

- mlantonis

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: C

HTTPS uses port 443.
Rule2, with priority 500, denies HTTPS traffic.
Rule5, with priority changed from 2000 to 401, would allow HTTPS traffic.

Note: Priority is a number between 100 and 4096. Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.

upvoted 100 times
- alsmk2

8 months, 3 weeks ago

Totally agree, but anyone who actually took that action rather than just create a rule with a higher priority just for 443 should be sacked on the spot. :D

upvoted 4 times
- mlantonis

3 years, 11 months ago

Note: There are several versions of this question in the exam.
The question has two possible correct answers:
1. Change the priority of Rule3 to 450.
2. For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401.

Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:

- ☞ Modify the action of Rule1.
- ☞ Change the priority of Rule6 to 100.
- ☞ For Rule4, change the protocol from UDP to Any.

Reference:

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

upvoted 45 times

🗲️ 👤 **Yoo0Y** 3 years, 7 months ago

Why it works with destination set to Virtualnetwork not the PublicIP ?

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **aner** 2 years, 5 months ago

It works because Source (users on the Internet) is set to Any. The destination (web server) is ok to be VirtualNetwork because the web server's VM is a part of Virtual network.

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **Moyuihftg** Highly Voted 🍌 4 years ago

Answer C is correct

Although not the best solution (opening range 50-5000, when you only want to allow https/443)

upvoted 41 times

🗲️ 👤 **Sharathjogi** 3 years, 3 months ago

Absolutely agree...that's what I am thinking, we are unnecessarily opening lot of ports here, instead of allowing just 443.

upvoted 5 times

🗲️ 👤 **ppuff** 2 years, 10 months ago

microsoft testing logic lol

upvoted 4 times

🗲️ 👤 **Stunomatic** Most Recent ⌚ 6 months ago

this is called worst firewall setup. I will like I am playing some trick game.

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **froggothegood** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The only option that does it is C because

A- still have deny for 443 with higher priority (rule2)

B- 443 is still denied by rule2

D- 501 is not high enough (rule2 again)

This question confused me because option C is very dumb, you might as well allow everything.

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **JackGelder** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

answer is C

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **mkhlszf** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Option C would do, but a pasta strainer will be better at holding water than this server will be protected.

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **c5ad307** 1 year, 3 months ago


Correct answer C: The stupidiest solution is also the correct answer...

upvoted 1 times



🗲️ 👤 **Arthur_zw** 1 year, 3 months ago

For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401, this would also expose RDP on port 3389 to public users and this does not satisfy the requirement to use the VM as web server only

upvoted 1 times

  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago

Only C is a viable option. Option D will not work because Rule2 will take action.
upvoted 1 times

  **JD908** 1 year, 10 months ago

Some of these rules seem redundant e.g Rule2 and Rule5 as they are. I guess its just to throw you off.
upvoted 2 times

  **UWSFish** 1 year, 12 months ago

It does not speak well for Micosoft that their correct answer is very shitty IT.
upvoted 7 times

  **Phlogiston** 2 years, 2 months ago

Yes, as many have commented, the correct answer is also a stupid answer that you would, if you were halfway competent, never implement in the real world. It is a poorly designed question that aspires to meet the goal of testing your ability to synthesis and analyze information, rather than simply regurgitate facts from memory. The best designed questions will require that you not only be able to recall facts but that you be able to use those facts to troubleshoot, resolve problems, or create solutions. However, the correct responses to the questions should not be bonkers stupid as this one is.
upvoted 7 times

  **MightyMonarch74** 2 years, 2 months ago



Another terrible question with a ridiculous answer that does not reflect the real world!
upvoted 5 times

  **Mohd1899** 2 years, 3 months ago

Microsoft want to tell us, this is not security exam so do not expect the best secured answer is the correct one, do n't expect the best practice has been implemented for each question
this is a way to stop you for a simple question thinking about which answer you should select here.
upvoted 3 times

  **chikorita** 2 years, 2 months ago

he works for microsoft
upvoted 2 times

  **lombri** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

No, it is not a good practice to open a range of ports from 400 to 500 for security reasons. In general, it is recommended to only open the specific ports that are required for a particular service to function, and to limit access to only the minimum set of IP addresses that need it.

For example, in the scenario described, you only need to open port 443 to allow incoming HTTPS traffic to the web server. Opening a wider range of ports could expose the system to unnecessary security risks, as it increases the attack surface of the system.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/nsg-quickstart-portal>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-network-security-group?tabs=network-security-group-portal>

upvoted 2 times

  **Mohd1899** 2 years, 3 months ago

I would agree with you if the priority for answer D is set to 499 or below
in fact 501 priority eliminate this option completely because of Rule2
so the answer is C
upvoted 3 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure subscription 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: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

- mlantonis

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy.

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>

upvoted 65 times
- dasnc

Highly Voted

4 years, 7 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 13 times
- [Removed]

Most Recent

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

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

upvoted 1 times
- EmnCours

2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times
- G_unit_19

3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is clearly the correct answer

upvoted 2 times
- AubinBakana

3 years, 8 months ago

haha... sorry I couldn't help it :)

upvoted 1 times
- Devgela

3 years, 12 months ago



Answer is No

upvoted 1 times
- tg01234

4 years, 1 month ago



Answer is No.

upvoted 2 times

  **ZUMY** 4 years, 2 months ago

NO is the answer

upvoted 3 times

  **toniiv** 4 years, 2 months ago


Answer B. is correct, this is more related to Policies

upvoted 2 times

  **waterzhong** 4 years, 3 months ago


Policy assignments are inherited by child resources. If a policy assignment is applied to a resource group, it's applicable to all the resources in that resource group.

upvoted 3 times

  **janshal** 4 years, 4 months ago



Tricky one but Vnets cannot communicate with other Vnets by default....

upvoted 5 times

  **waterzhong** 4 years, 4 months ago



Azure Policy establishes conventions for resources. Policy definitions describe resource compliance conditions and the effect to take if a condition is met. A condition compares a resource property field or a value to a required value. Resource property fields are accessed by using aliases. When a resource property field is an array, a special array alias can be used to select values from all array members and apply a condition to each one. Learn more about conditions.

upvoted 4 times

  **Akanyang** 4 years, 5 months ago

what is the answer yes or no?

upvoted 1 times

  **raBLar** 4 years, 5 months ago

answer: no

upvoted 2 times

  **Bhaskardegala** 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer is No

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following virtual networks:

Name	Address space	Location
VNET1	10.10.10.0/24	West Europe
VNET2	172.16.0.0/16	West US

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

Name	Address space	In virtual network
Subnet11	10.10.10.0/24	VNET1
Subnet21	172.16.0.0/18	VNET2
Subnet22	172.16.128.0/18	VNET2

Subscription2 contains the following virtual network:

- Name: VNETA
- Address space: 10.10.128.0/17
- Location: Canada Central

VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address space
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:



VNET1: 10.10.10.0 - 10.10.10.255
VNET2: 172.16.0.0 - 172.16.255.255
VNETA: 10.10.128.0 - 10.10.255.255

Box 1: No
To create a VNet to VNet VPN you need to have a special Gateway Subnet. Here, the VNet has no sufficient address space to create a Gateway Subnet and thus to establish a VNet to VNet VPN connection.



Box 2: Yes



For VNet peering the only consideration is that the VNets do not overlap. VNET1 and VNET2 do not overlap.



Box 3: Yes
For VNet peering the only consideration is that the VNets do not overlap. VNET1 and VNETA do not overlap.
upvoted 239 times



  **efd324e** 4 months, 4 weeks ago
To establish a site-to-site VPN connection between VNET1 and VNET2, you do need a specific subnet called the GatewaySubnet in each virtual network. This subnet is required for the VPN gateway to function properly12.

Without the GatewaySubnet, you won't be able to create the VPN gateway, and thus, you can't establish the site-to-site VPN connection. So, in your current setup, you would need to create the GatewaySubnet in both VNET1 and VNET2 to proceed with the connection.
Copiloto source.
The answer in the box1 i think its "No".
Box2: "Yes"
Box3:"Yes"
upvoted 3 times



  **Dankho** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
Completely agree on NO for Box1, since VNet1's subnet has the same address space as VNET1, there is no room for a gateway subnet which needs /27 or 32 addresses.
upvoted 1 times



  **23169fd** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
I do not agree. Tested in Lab.
Box 1: Yes because A Site-to-Site VPN connection can be established as long as the address spaces do not overlap, and the connection is configured correctly.
Box 3: No because Both VNets have overlapping address spaces, making peering not possible.
upvoted 2 times



  **Dankho** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
wrong, just love saying that, makes me feel like DJT :) but ya it's wrong. You need room for the gateway subnet and VNET1 has a subnet with the same address space and mask so no.
upvoted 2 times



  **alsmk2** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Box 1 is no - you need a vpn gateway at each side. How do you deploy that without a gateway subnet at each side? There's no room.



Box 3: Yes - 10.10.10.0/24 does not overlap with 10.10.128.0/17
10.10.10.0/24 = 10.10.10.0 to 10.10.10.255
10.10.128.0/17 = 10.10.128.0 to 10.10.255.255
upvoted 5 times



  **piotrekpal** 2 years, 11 months ago
About Box 1: Site-to-Site connection is dedicated to Azure - On Premise connection NOT Azure-Azure.
upvoted 7 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago
Not entirely true, i though so myself but then realized can be done with some difference here is link you can read..MS is so confusing sh*t...Make it simple Stupid
I just dont see why not keep it peering for vnet-vnet and S-S for Azure and On-prem
Hope this helps
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal>
upvoted 7 times

  **David1123** 2 years, 9 months ago
We can modify the subnet11 and add Gatewaysubnet, thus YES, a site-to-site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2
upvoted 3 times

  **op22233** 1 year ago
You cannot modify because the questions asked are based on the details specified in the question.
upvoted 2 times

  **skydivex** 2 years, 2 months ago
you are correct... nice findings.... as the link explains, VNET to VNET is the same as S2S, but the IP settings are done automatically. you do not need to create gateway subnet.... the correct answers is YES, Yes, Yes
upvoted 2 times

  **Mehul078** 1 year, 10 months ago
You DO need a subnet.
See documentation here:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal#create-the-vnet1-gateway>
upvoted 2 times

  **Thuncroow**

Highly Voted 



 4 years ago

The answer should be N-Y-Y :

1: No because to create a Vnet to Vnet VPN you need to have a special gateway subnet. Here the Vnet has only /24 CIDR blocks of address space and this space is already taken by its Subnet. Hence there is no sufficient address space to create a gateway subnet and thus to establish a Vnet to Vnet VPN connection.



For 2 & 3 : They address spaces for the Virtual network don't overlap, we can thus establish a peering connection between the Virtuals Networks.

upvoted 91 times

  **Moyuihftg** 4 years ago



Yes, good observation!

upvoted 7 times

  **MrJR** 3 years, 9 months ago

Well you could create the gateway subnet in VNET2 but would that be a S2S connection between VNET2 and VNET1 instead of VNET1 and VNET2. Is the question saying that the connection must be established from VNET1. That's tricky.

upvoted 1 times

  **kansaj** 3 years, 7 months ago



i think its

1.:YES u can do site to site because there is nothing that blocks that option

2.: YES u can peer vnet1 to vnet2

3.:no because its different subscription

upvoted 2 times



  **Marciojsilva** 3 years, 5 months ago

If the virtual networks are in different subscriptions, and the subscriptions are associated with different Azure Active Directory tenants, complete the following steps before continuing:

Add the user from each Active Directory tenant as a guest user in the opposite Azure Active Directory tenant.

Each user must accept the guest user invitation from the opposite Azure Active Directory tenant.



upvoted 2 times

  **shykot** 2 years, 9 months ago

after 1 year of your answer it seems MS has brought this feature, so answer become YES for 1st question

even after so long check, I cant figure why NO to last asnwer

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago



WRONG

No

Yes



Yes

upvoted 3 times

  **090200f** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

YYY is the answer

upvoted 1 times

  **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago



should be YYY

Vnet-Vnet can be established without gateway

Vnet1 and Vnet2 can be peered (no overlapping)

Vnet1 and VnetA can be peered (no overlapping)

upvoted 1 times



  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

No

Yes

Yes

upvoted 2 times



  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

No

Yes



Yes

upvoted 2 times

  **1828b9d** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 2 times

  **clg003** 1 year, 6 months ago

No Yes Yes...

Totally agree with Mlantonis...

Box 1 no; they purposely eliminated the possibility of other subnets to make sure you understand that Site to Site requires Gateway Subnet.

Box 2 and 3 Yes; They do not overlap so you're good to go.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **KM** 1 year, 8 months ago
Answer is YYY

VNET1 and VNETA can be peer:
VNET1: 10.10.10.0/24 - First IP 10.10.10.0, Last IP 10.10.10.255
VNETA: 10.10.128.0/17 - First IP 10.10.128.0, Last IP 10.10.255.255
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **nomanmalik101** 1 year, 8 months ago
whom should we follow? discussion of examtopic answers?
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nomanmalik101** 1 year, 8 months ago
what the hell? every second question has confusion. Why are we not able to get the exact answers even after paying huge amount?
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Josete1106** 1 year, 9 months ago
N Y Y is correct!
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **NurSalman** 1 year, 10 months ago
Thats a lot of wrong answers, i payed 40 dollar for this.
upvoted 15 times

🗨️ 👤 **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago
We're preparing for a Microsoft Exam. We all pay for something wrong.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Nedu1** 1 year, 9 months ago
lols....
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago
Agree with N,Y,Y
For Box1:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal#about-the-gateway-subnet>

"If you see an error that specifies that the address space overlaps with a subnet, or that the subnet isn't contained within the address space for your virtual network, check your VNet address range. You may not have enough IP addresses available in the address range you created for your virtual network. For example, if your default subnet encompasses the entire address range, there are no IP addresses left to create additional subnets. You can either adjust your subnets within the existing address space to free up IP addresses, or specify an additional address range and create the gateway subnet there."
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **vbohr899** 2 years, 2 months ago
Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.
upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago
NYY is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal#about-the-gateway-subnet>
The virtual network gateway uses specific subnet called the gateway subnet. The gateway subnet is part of the virtual network IP address range that you specify when configuring your virtual network. It contains the IP addresses that the virtual network gateway resources and services use.

When you create the gateway subnet, you specify the number of IP addresses that the subnet contains. The number of IP addresses needed depends on the VPN gateway configuration that you want to create. Some configurations require more IP addresses than others. We recommend that you create a gateway subnet that uses a /27 or /28.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering?tabs=peering-portal#requirements-and-constraints>
The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces.
upvoted 2 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Home > VM2 - Networking

VM2 - Networking

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+J)

Attach network interface

Detach network interface

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Networking

Disks

Size

Security

Extensions

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1

Effective security rules

Topology

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11 NIC Public IP: - NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules

Outbound port rules

Application security groups

Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11)

Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly. You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443. Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

- IHensch

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

"Attach network interface" Button is enabeld! That means, VM is Stopped and deallocated!

upvoted 96 times
- alexandrud

1 year, 5 months ago

This Question was in my exam today and I specifically looked at the "Attach network interface" button and it was grayed out (not enabled like in this screenshot). The answer is NO for the question. Adding the inbound rule will change nothing.

upvoted 9 times
- nNeo

3 years, 10 months ago

Very good observation !!!

upvoted 11 times
- suryamk

2 years, 10 months ago

even public IP is not visible in network interface!!

upvoted 2 times
- sztiki

2 years, 11 months ago

Reading all the other options in this case, probably that's the answer. Pretty annoying though...

upvoted 3 times
- mlantonis

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You want to establish a successful connection from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 43, and the solution suggests to create a deny inbound rule with low priority. It doesn't make any sense.

Virtual machines in load-balanced pools: The source port and address range applied are from the originating computer, not the load balancer. The destination port and address range are for the destination computer, not the load balancer.

AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound: The AzureLoadBalancer service tag translates to the virtual IP address of the host, 168.63.129.16 where the Azure health probe originates. Actual traffic does not travel through here, and if you don't use Azure Load Balancing, this rule can be overridden.
upvoted 62 times

  **mlantonis** 3 years, 11 months ago

The Load Balancer backend pool VMs may not be responding to the probes due to any of the following reasons:

- Load Balancer backend pool VM is unhealthy.
- Load Balancer backend pool VM is not listening on the probe port.
- Firewall, or a network security group is blocking the port on the Load Balancer backend pool VMs.
- Other misconfigurations in Load Balancer.

Note: Check if a Deny All network security groups rule on the NIC of the VM or the subnet that has a higher priority than the default rule that allows LB probes & traffic (network security groups must allow Load Balancer IP of 168.63.129.16).

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-troubleshoot-health-probe-status>
upvoted 13 times

  **mlantonis** 3 years, 11 months ago

Reference:



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview#azure-platform-considerations>

<https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules>

<http://gowie.eu/index.php/azure/best-practice/23-nsg-best-practice>
upvoted 9 times



  **knarik** Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B
on exam 1/4/2025
upvoted 1 times



  **[Removed]** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct

You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150.
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **1828b9d** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 2 times



  **jhodax** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B
Answer B (No)



When an Azure Load Balancer get created, it will probe backend to detect if the backend service is healthy or not, the probe packet is sent from source address "AzureLoadBalancer", the IP address of "AzureLoadBalancer" is always 168.63.129.16.
<https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules/>

What is happening here is the LB Health Probe of TCP 443 to VM1 & VM2 are getting blocked by Rule 200 so it thinks both VM1 and VM2 are down. Hence App1 is failing as the LB won't direct any 443 traffic anywhere as it considers all Hosts are down.

Make a new rule above 200 or move rule 65001 up to <200, so the Health Probe will start working again, it will find a health host and start to direct 443 traffic from 131.107.100.50 to it.
App1 is alive!
upvoted 5 times

  **dimsok** 2 years, 3 months ago

a cost of 64999??????
upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago

Was on my 2nd test
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago

Here 1/5/23

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Liriano** 2 years, 6 months ago

In exam today, go with highly voted

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

this is to ensure connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443, not denying.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **libran** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the Answer..!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **minix** 2 years, 10 months ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **EleChie** 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct answer: B

After considering the issue a bit more I've realized that AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound security rule only applies to the traffic originated by the Load Balancer - health probes, etc.

So rule 200 is blocking the LB Probe traffic which in its turn let LB knows that VM2 (or pool members) is alive/working and hence deleting this rule will solve the issue.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **szabi777** 3 years, 1 month ago

The VM is turned off as the Attach network interface option is available. The solution is to turn on the VM.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-vm#add-a-network-interface-to-an-existing-vm>

upvoted 4 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Home > VM2 - Networking

VM2 - Networking

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+/)

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Networking

Disks

Size

Security

Extensions

Attach network interface

Detach network interface

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1

Effective security rules

Topology

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11

NIC Public IP: -

NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5

Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules

Outbound port rules

Application security groups

Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11)

Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly. You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443. Solution: You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (58%)

A (42%)

mlantonis

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

Allow_131.107.100.50 rule has a higher priority (100) than BlockAllOther441 (200) and it allows inbound traffic over TCP 443 from source 131.107.100.50. App1 (VM1 and VM2) is in a VNet, so this rule applies. Unfortunately, we still cannot access App1, so the issue is somewhere else, maybe the VMs are off, or the firewall is blocking it.

upvoted 84 times

mlantonis

3 years, 11 months ago

It's a tricky question. It might also be YES.

The Load Balancer backend pool VMs may not be responding to the probes due to any of the following reasons:

- Load Balancer backend pool VM is unhealthy.
- Load Balancer backend pool VM is not listening on the probe port.
- Firewall, or a network security group is blocking the port on the Load Balancer backend pool VMs.
- Other misconfigurations in Load Balancer.

Note: Check if a Deny All network security groups rule on the NIC of the VM or the subnet that has a higher priority than the default rule that allows LB probes & traffic (network security groups must allow Load Balancer IP of 168.63.129.16).

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-troubleshoot-health-probe-status>


upvoted 33 times

knowakuk

4 months, 2 weeks ago



Rule 65001 is named Allow Load Balancer, And it has higher priority DenyAll

upvoted 1 times

  **alexandrud** 1 year, 5 months ago

This question was in my exam today, and I specifically looked at the "Attach network interface" button and it was grayed out (not enabled like in this screenshot). Creating the Allow inbound from the LB may fix the issue. This was my answer for that question today and I scored 909. Not sure if it was the correct answer though, but here I think it is still NO.

upvoted 5 times

  **alexander_890512** 1 year, 11 months ago

Hello guys, the NIC is not attached to any vm, look at the attach options.

upvoted 13 times

  **pcfixok** 1 year, 7 months ago

You're right! So simple!

upvoted 1 times

  **Nighty470** 1 year, 7 months ago

'Detach..' being grayed out only means that the VM has only one NIC attached, which cannot be removed for obvious reason.

'Attach..' being active means that the VM is not running.

upvoted 3 times

  **vrn1358** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

A is the correct answer.

Traffic is allowed from 131.107.100.50 to the backend servers. (rule #100) However, policy #200 drops healthmonitor traffic that would have been permitted by default rule #65001.

Monitors fail (if we assume same configuration is applied to both VM's) hence users cannot access the web service.



removing BlockAllOther443 rule will fix the issue, because back-end pool members will be marked up and traffic will be sent to them as usual. In other words, service will return to operation.

upvoted 1 times

  **Goofer** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer should be A (yes) I think. Because deleting rule BlockAllOther443, would cause default rule 65001 to allow the traffic from the loadbalancer reach VM1/VM2

upvoted 3 times

  **kansaj** 3 years, 7 months ago

also the destination is for virtual network only so its doesn't matter still wouldn't work

upvoted 2 times

  **Moyuihftg** Highly Voted 4 years ago



Answer should be A (yes) I think. Because deleting rule BlockAllOther441, would cause default rule 65001 to allow the traffic from the loadbalancer reach VM1/VM2

upvoted 47 times

  **ScreamingHand** 3 years, 10 months ago

An active "Attach network interface" suggests that VM2 is not running.

upvoted 8 times

  **itgg11** 3 years, 2 months ago

I think you are spot on. the VM is off. Answer: B

upvoted 3 times

  **rupayan87** 2 years, 5 months ago



but VM1 may be running. The NSG is tied to subnet

upvoted 2 times

  **garmatey** 2 years ago

omg thank you, ive been looking through the comments of all three of these questions looking for this answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Lkk51** 3 years, 10 months ago

Question is ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

upvoted 1 times

  **rawrkadia** 3 years, 9 months ago

You could be right, its hard to tell (insufficient info). That rule could be blocking health probes as explained in a later discussion in the series. It could also be that its off or something else blocking the connection.

upvoted 1 times

  **cyna58** 4 years ago

I think B is correct as Allow_131.107.100.50 rule has higher priority

upvoted 3 times

  **vrn1358** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A



A is the correct answer.

Traffic is allowed from 131.107.100.50 to the backend servers. (rule #100) However, policy #200 drops healthmonitor traffic that would have been permitted by default rule #65001.

Monitors fail (if we assume same configuration is applied to both VM's) hence users cannot access the web service.

removing BlockAllOther443 rule will fix the issue, because back-end pool members will be marked up and traffic will be sent to them as usual. In other words, service will return to operation.

upvoted 1 times

  **minura** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B - No

Allow_131.107.100.50 rule has a higher priority (100) than BlockAllOther441 (200).

Deleting BlockAllOther441 will NOT make any difference.

Issue must be somewhere else.

upvoted 1 times


  **[Removed]** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150.



upvoted 2 times

  **Pcservices** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The VM is off so answer is B

upvoted 2 times

  **BrkyUlukn** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer: A

There is a rule 65001 that allows the LB to access VMs, and the rule 200 blocks it for port 443.

Most probably the NSG2 is shared between Vm1 and Vm2.

The active button "Attach Network Interface" indicates VM2 is stopped, but nothing is known about VM1 which is supposed to be able to accept connections.

Reference:

<https://fastreroute.com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/>

upvoted 2 times

  **adilkhan** 10 months ago

YES is correct and make sense!

Based on the provided network security group (NSG) rules for VM2, let's analyze the rules and their priority:

Allow_131.107.100.50: Priority 100, allows traffic from 131.107.100.50 on TCP port 443.

BlockAllOther443: Priority 200, blocks traffic on TCP port 443 from any source.

AllowVnetInbound: Priority 65000, allows traffic from the virtual network.

AllowAzureLoadBalancerInbound: Priority 65001, allows traffic from Azure Load Balancer.

DenyAllInbound: Priority 65500, denies all inbound traffic.

The reason connections from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 are failing is because of the BlockAllOther443 rule with priority 200, which blocks all traffic on port 443 except for the specific allow rule with priority 100.

By deleting the BlockAllOther443 rule, you will allow the previously specified allow rule (priority 100) to take effect, thus permitting traffic from 131.107.100.50 on port 443.

upvoted 2 times

  **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B



No! You need to attached network interface

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **jhodax** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A

When an Azure Load Balancer get created, it will probe backend to detect if the backend service is healthy or not, the probe packet is sent from source address "AzureLoadBalancer", the IP address of "AzureLoadBalancer" is always 168.63.129.16.

<https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules/>

What is happening here is the LB Health Probe of TCP 443 to VM1 & VM2 are getting blocked by Rule 200 so it thinks both VM1 and VM2 are down. Hence App1 is failing as the LB won't direct any 443 traffic anywhere as it considers all Hosts are down.

Make a new rule above 200 or move rule 65001 up to <200, so the Health Probe will start working again, it will find a health host and start to direct 443 traffic from 131.107.100.50 to it.

App1 is alive!

upvoted 2 times

  **nchebbi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

From the exhibit we can see that the NSG is applied only to the subnet (it's not applied to none of the network interfaces of VM1 nor VM2). Standard SKU must be used, Basic SKU is typically for testing ONLY, see Ref1

1. the first rule is required for standard LB as they are closed by default in order to allow traffic to flow to the backend pool resources, unless you have NSG on the VM NIC or subnet. (basic SKU is open by default.) Ref1
2. The security rule we remove will allow the LoadBalancer to check the health of the VMs, the LB is marking them as unhealthy, though not sending traffic to them, that's why it's failing. Ref2

Ref1: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/security/benchmark/azure/baselines/azure-load-balancer-security-baseline>

Ref2: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview#probe-source-ip-address>

upvoted 2 times

  **nchebbi** 1 year, 5 months ago

From Ref1: " The Standard Load Balancer is designed to be secure by default and part of a private and isolated Virtual Network. It is closed to inbound flows unless opened by network security groups to explicitly permit allowed traffic, and to disallow known malicious IP addresses. Unless a network security group on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource exists behind the Load Balancer, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource."

Ref1: "Note: Using a Standard Load Balancer is recommended for your production workloads and typically the Basic Load Balancer is only used for testing since the basic type is open to connections from the internet by default and doesn't require network security groups for operation."

upvoted 1 times

  **MOSES3009** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Flow 131.107.100.50 -> LB -> servers. Deleting the rule will allow second half of the flow. So, it solve the problem.



upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

allow the LB to health probe

upvoted 2 times

  **JD908** 1 year, 7 months ago

Question literally says "You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly". If its configured correctly than why would you delete one of the rules?

upvoted 1 times

  **hidefo6963** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

There is a rule 65001 that allows the LB to access VMs, and the rule 200 blocks it for port 443.

Most probably the NSG2 is shared between Vm1 and Vm2.

The active button "Attach Network Interface" indicates VM2 is stopped, but nothing is known about VM1 which is supposed to be able to accept connections.

upvoted 1 times

  **rimvydukas** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Ok, lets dig in :) Rule with prio 100 allows required traffic from required IP but the App1 still is not working. Why? Because of the rule with prio 200. Why? Because as we can see from the rules - App1 is on 443 port. So most likely health probes are also configured against this port and these health probes are blocked with rule with prio 200. LB thinks that VMs are not active and does not send the traffic to these VMs. When we'll delete this rule, health probes will start to work because of rule with prio 65001 and everything will start to work again:)

And one more thing, maybe not so important in this case. "Attach Network Interface" button is active, so VM2 is probably powered off. But we still have VM1 left in any case :)

upvoted 3 times

  **hidefo6963** 1 year, 8 months ago

in a lab starting a VM really makes the "Attach..." button inactive

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Home > VM2 - Networking

VM2 - Networking

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+J)

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Networking

Disks

Size

Security

Extensions

Attach network interface

Detach network interface

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1

Effective security rules

Topology

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11

NIC Public IP: -

NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5

Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules

Outbound port rules

Application security groups

Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11)

Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly. You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443. Solution: You modify the priority of the Allow_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (88%)

13%

mlantonis

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

Allow_131.107.100.50 rule has a higher priority (100). The issue is not related with the priority of the rule.

upvoted 41 times

Dalias

Highly Voted

3 years, 12 months ago

Answer is correct.

Current rule is already at the highest priority.. i hope such questions appear in the exams to take away some of the stress.

upvoted 18 times

knarik

Most Recent

1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

on exam 1/4/2025

upvoted 1 times

Download100

1 month, 4 weeks ago

No - This is already the highest priority.

When an Azure Load Balancer is created, it will probe backend to detect if the backend service is healthy or not, the probe packet is sent from source address "AzureLoadBalancer", the IP address of "AzureLoadBalancer" is always 168.63.129.16.

<https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules/>

Azure Load Balancer rules require a health probe to detect the endpoint status. The configuration of the health probe and probe responses determines which backend pool instances receive new connections. When a health probe fails, the load balancer stops sending new connections to

the respective unhealthy instance.

What's happening here is that BlockAllOther443 is denying access from the Azure Load Balance to App1 which it considers it unhealthy. As a result it stops sending connections to the potentially unhealthy service.



upvoted 1 times

  **Elsayed2030** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The machine is switched off - look at the "attach network interface" at the top of the pic

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago



No is right

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

  **jhodax** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B (No)



When an Azure Load Balancer get created, it will probe backend to detect if the backend service is healthy or not, the probe packet is sent from source address "AzureLoadBalancer", the IP address of "AzureLoadBalancer" is always 168.63.129.16.
<https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules/>

What is happening here is the LB Health Probe of TCP 443 to VM1 & VM2 are getting blocked by Rule 200 so it thinks both VM1 and VM2 are down. Hence App1 is failing as the LB won't direct any 443 traffic anywhere as it considers all Hosts are down.

Make a new rule above 200 or move rule 65001 up to <200, so the Health Probe will start working again, it will find a health host and start to direct 443 traffic from 131.107.100.50 to it.

App1 is alive!

upvoted 1 times

  **f1fa59b** 4 months, 1 week ago

This appears to be a fake bot answer which has been posted by the same account in question #58 but answering as A: yes.



upvoted 1 times

  **sakibmas** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150.

upvoted 2 times

  **josola** 1 year, 5 months ago



That won't solve the issue because the current NSG rule has the higher priority

upvoted 1 times

  **alexandrud** 1 year, 5 months ago

Actually this adding the inbound rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has the cost of 150 may resolve the issue. This Question was in my exam today and I specifically looked at the "Attach network interface" button and it was grayed out (not enabled like in this screenshot).

upvoted 2 times

  **Liriano** 2 years, 6 months ago

In exam today, go with highly voted

upvoted 1 times

  **mung** 2 years, 5 months ago

Stop commenting like that dude..

Most Highly voted answers are still wrong on ET.

upvoted 3 times

  **kf01234** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Delete 200 makes 65501 workable

upvoted 2 times

  **chikorita** 2 years, 2 months ago

no dude



upvoted 2 times

  **reagan3698** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Just checked in Azure. The Attach Network Interface icon is lit, this means the VM is powered off.

upvoted 6 times

  **JoshuaAlkar** 2 years, 4 months ago

It's mentioned in previous discussion, Its clear that VM is powered off

upvoted 1 times

  **garmatey** 2 years ago

why are you upset it is being mentioned here as well?



upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **EleChie** 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct Answer is B:

But the solution is -

After considering the issue a bit more I've realized that AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound security rule only applies to the traffic originated by the Load Balancer - health probes, etc.

So rule 200 is blocking the LB Probe traffic which in its turn let LB knows that VM2 (or pool members) is alive/working and hence deleting this rule will solve the issue.

upvoted 1 times

  **suryamk** 2 years, 10 months ago

rule name allow_131.107.100.50 has to be updated the destination to "any" will solve this issue>??

upvoted 1 times

  **szabi777** 3 years, 1 month ago

The VM is turned off as the Attach network interface option is available. The solution is to turn on the VM.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-vm#add-a-network-interface-to-an-existing-vm>

upvoted 4 times



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


- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution



B (100%)

-   **STH**



Highly Voted 

 4 years, 9 months ago



there is no such built-in policy (yet), that is why we need a custom one

upvoted 86 times
-   **ScreamingHand** 3 years, 10 months ago



Exactly. I will memorise ALL of the built-in policies to ensure I am well prepared for the MS exam.

upvoted 107 times
-   **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago



I can lend U the Blue Book Bill Gates gave me, it contains Summary bullet points style of All MS Technologies

upvoted 18 times
-   **MrMacro** 3 years, 4 months ago

lol... too funny.



upvoted 8 times
-   **urbanmonk** 1 year, 6 months ago

lol, We need this kind of humor here because iterating over these questions is no child's play



upvoted 6 times
-   **DodgyD** 4 years, 3 months ago

Not sure what you are referring to ..There are many Built-in Policy Definitions for you to choose from. Sorting by Category will help you locate what you need..
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>



I'd say ans: B, too - as a custom policy would be required for specific ports.

upvoted 6 times
-   **d0bermannn** 3 years, 9 months ago



agreed, if there is no device drivers [for winmodem for example], write it yourself [true unixway]))


upvoted 1 times
-   **I** 4 years, 2 months ago

I cannot agree you more!

upvoted 4 times
-   **Indy429** 1 year, 4 months ago

My god these trick questions everywhere. It's more about comprehensive reading and paying attention to silly details rather than focusing on actual solutions on these exam questions. Ridiculous.

upvoted 10 times
-   **mlantonis**

Highly Voted 

 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy.

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>

upvoted 60 times



  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

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

upvoted 1 times

  **blejzer2** 9 months, 3 weeks ago



Today in exam , is B.

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago



No is right

upvoted 1 times

  **majerly** 2 years, 7 months ago

Today in exam , is B

upvoted 6 times

  **favela** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is B passed today score 900


upvoted 6 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

there is no such built-in policy (yet), that is why we need a custom one

upvoted 2 times



  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Nothing relates to the solution no such thing in NSG

upvoted 2 times

  **EleChie** 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct Answer B: NO

We need to use a custom policy definition, because there is no such a built-in policy.

upvoted 1 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years, 8 months ago



I would have answered A here. Thank heavens I have spent time going through these. So there's no such a built-in role huh?! :)

upvoted 4 times

  **Sharathjogi** 3 years, 3 months ago


Me too...

upvoted 2 times

  **Adebowale** 3 years, 8 months ago

Hello STH, Well done for the clarification

upvoted 1 times



  **ZUMY** 4 years, 2 months ago

Sorry ignore previous

No is answer

when NSG is created the default NSG rule will NOT permit any traffic between 2 different VNets . unless you peer the networks or create VPN gateway

upvoted 3 times

  **ZUMY** 4 years, 2 months ago

No is correct!



when NSG is created the default NSG rule will NOT permit any traffic between 2 different VNets So i think that the answer to All Q in this series is YES. unless you peer the networks or create VPN gateway

upvoted 2 times

  **toniiv** 4 years, 2 months ago

Answer B. is correct. You need to create a custom policy

upvoted 4 times

  **janshal** 4 years, 3 months ago

again, when NSG is created the default NSG rule will NOT permit any traffic between 2 different VNETS So i think that the answer to All Q in this series is YES. unless you peer the networks or create VPN gateway between them, they will NOT be able to Talk to each other

upvoted 3 times

  **Laurent_Byanjira** 4 years, 3 months ago

AllowVNetInBound
ALLOWVNETINBOUND
Priority Source Source ports Destination Destination ports Protocol Access
65000 VirtualNetwork 0-65535 VirtualNetwork 0-65535 Any Allow

I think you are not right. This default rule will allow Vnet to communicate by default

upvoted 1 times

  **oooMooo** 4 years, 4 months ago

You need to use a custom policy definition.

upvoted 11 times

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster to support an app named App1. On-premises clients connect to App1 by using the IP address of the pod.

For the AKS cluster, you need to choose a network type that will support App1.

What should you choose?

- A. kubenet
- B. Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI)
- C. Hybrid Connection endpoints
- D. Azure Private Link



Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

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

Answer is correct "B". To have previously reserved IP address for a certain Pod, you should use Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI)
upvoted 74 times

  **Panapi** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920.
upvoted 9 times

  **zzzzzz12345** 3 years, 8 months ago

The answer for this question is "B", correct.
However, in real world, this is many times seen as a bad-practice: in k8s you should prefer connect to "services" instead of "pods-ips". Very bad practice...
upvoted 20 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 51 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **DDMM** 1 year ago

This question isn't on the exam since last year.
upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is right
upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B

Nodes = Kubenete
Pods = CNI
upvoted 21 times

  **robin1337** 2 years, 8 months ago

"On-premises clients connect to App1 by using the IP address of the pod." - seriously, who connects to an App by providing the ClusterIP of a Pod? Pods are ephemeral and get a new IP assigned when they restart. Asking a question in that way is like MS encourages bad practices.
upvoted 6 times

  **klasbeatz** 2 years, 6 months ago

I noticed this too and kind of thought why are they connecting to a POD? no Load balancer or anything just strait to the pod IP address. LOL
upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **alen995454** 2 years, 10 months ago

Nodes = Kubenete

Pods = CNI

upvoted 13 times

🗄️ 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

If using Kubnetes Networking then receive an IP address from logically different address space to Azure Virtual Network Subnet and NAT is then used to translate IPs from the PODs to the Azure virtual Network and vice versa

If using Azure Container Networking Interface (ACNI): then All PODs get IP from the subnet and can be accessed directly, the ONLY problem with such method is that it could lead to IP address exhaustion

upvoted 9 times

🗄️ 👤 **techie_11** 3 years ago

On exam 4/12/2022. correct answer

upvoted 3 times

🗄️ 👤 **InvisibleShadow** 3 years, 1 month ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **MMsdk** 3 years, 1 month ago

Did you have over 200 questions in your exam?

upvoted 9 times

🗄️ 👤 **sid132** 3 years, 2 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 3 times

🗄️ 👤 **nidhogg** 3 years, 3 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 4 times

🗄️ 👤 **im82** 3 years, 5 months ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: B

upvoted 8 times

🗄️ 👤 **ZUMY** 4 years, 1 month ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **waterzhong** 4 years, 2 months ago

With Azure CNI, every pod gets an IP address from the subnet and can be accessed directly.

upvoted 5 times

🗄️ 👤 **toniiv** 4 years, 2 months ago

CNI is correct

upvoted 2 times

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

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	None	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- ☞ Name: LB1
- ☞ Type: Internal
- ☞ SKU: Standard
- ☞ Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

- mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. Vms can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.

Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

upvoted 101 times
- mlantonis** 3 years, 11 months ago

It's valid, because:
LB1: Standard SKU
VM1: No public IP
VM2: No public IP

upvoted 36 times
- KelvinTan** 3 years, 8 months ago

disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2

upvoted 2 times
- kennynelcon** 3 years ago

Mlantonis oil dey your head

upvoted 2 times
- haazybanj** 2 years, 10 months ago

Baba werey. Dis one no be Naija o.Answer is right

upvoted 2 times
- MoOshin** 1 year, 4 months ago

No be small thing!

upvoted 1 times
- andrew_ura** 2 years, 5 months ago

Public IP of the VM is basic SKU, not standad. And if "The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. ", then it will fail!?

B - No is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **curtmcgirt** 2 years, 2 months ago

-we're _removing_ the public IP from vm2, so it doesn't matter anymore if the public IP sku is basic or standard.

-the lb _IS_ a standard SKU, so it can accept these individual VMs that have no public IPs.

upvoted 3 times



  **Moyuihftg** Highly Voted 4 years ago

You can only attach virtual machines that have a standard SKU public IP configuration or no public IP configuration. All IP configurations must be on the same virtual network.

Also, VMs do not have to be powered on when adding them to a backend pool.

So answer should be A (Yes)

upvoted 91 times

  **Takloy** 3 years, 4 months ago

That's what I thought!

upvoted 4 times

  **Holydud** 2 years, 8 months ago



Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered A

upvoted 9 times

  **GenjamBhai** 2 years, 10 months ago



2 possible ways - either no Public IPs on BE VMs or Std Public IPs on both VMs matching Std LB SKU

upvoted 9 times

  **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

Tested in a Lab Feb '23. Standard SKU LB had ZERO problems using VMs with basic PIPs and LIPs in the backend pool.

upvoted 4 times

  **josola** 1 year, 5 months ago

That's cloud something that wasn't possible now it is. So "A" was probably right long ago, but not anymore.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago



Selected Answer: A

A is correct

You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.
or

You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

upvoted 1 times

  **Josh219** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B: NO

Disassociating the public IP address from the network interface of VM2 is not necessary to add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of an internal load balancer. Instead, you need to ensure that both VMs are in the same virtual network (VNET1) and subnet as the load balancer

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **fastlearner21** 2 years ago

Can someone explain why ET has answer B. How is this answer selected on ET platform?

upvoted 3 times

  **JayLearn2022** 2 years, 2 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the correct and incorrect answers that can be presented.

Correct Answer: Meets the goal.

-Solution: You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.

Incorrect Answers: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

-Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.

-Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.

upvoted 4 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 11 months ago

why post all this on multiple different questions and not make sure its correct...

upvoted 1 times

  **obaali1990** 2 years, 1 month ago

Your provided guidelines for option 2 is not valid

upvoted 1 times

  **meeko86** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

For this series question, there are two possible answers:

1. You create two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.
2. You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

upvoted 5 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

upvoted 1 times

  **Gino_Slim** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

It's A....they need to update this.

upvoted 1 times

  **Pramodswagh** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Need is to have either standard sku public ip or no public ip so answer is yes.

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A for sure

As the Basic Public IP SKU had been removed and the LB is STD which means can support singles VMs to be added and dont need be in AV set or VM scale set and all are in same region

upvoted 2 times

  **cloudera** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

VM1 has no public IP, VM2 has public IP.

To add VM1 and VM2 as LB back-end pools - you can either remove the public IP of VM2 or assign standard SKU public IP to both the VMs.

upvoted 1 times

  **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

  **Jeo007** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

I have chosen also the A, but it shows me that B is the correct answer.

do anybody knows why?

upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleShadow** 3 years, 1 month ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

  **Teringzooi** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer: A

You can only attach virtual machines that have a standard SKU public IP configuration or no public IP configuration. All IP configurations must be on the same virtual network.

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure subscription that contains 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 configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (88%)13%

- mlantonis

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy.

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>

upvoted 55 times
- tuta

Highly Voted

4 years, 5 months ago

given answer is correct

upvoted 15 times
- nnamacha

Most Recent

3 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

You define an Azure Policy that denies the creation of NSGs that do not have a specific security rule blocking TCP port 8080 for inter-VNet traffic.

upvoted 1 times
- Dankho

6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Here's why:

Azure Policy Capabilities: While a custom policy can be created to enforce specific conventions and compliance within your Azure environment, it doesn't automatically create or modify network security groups (NSGs) to block TCP port 8080 or any other specific traffic rules between virtual networks. Custom policies can enforce compliance but do not directly manipulate resources like NSGs.

Effect of Policies: Policies can audit or deny the creation of resources that do not comply with defined rules. However, for the specific requirement of automatically blocking traffic (like TCP port 8080) between virtual networks, you would still need to implement the NSG rules manually or automate the deployment of NSGs with predefined rules.

In summary, a custom policy can help ensure that resources conform to certain standards, but it doesn't automatically configure NSGs to block specific traffic upon their creation. Therefore, the original answer remains unchanged: B. No.

upvoted 1 times
- Josh219

5 months, 2 weeks ago

so according to you what is correct solution in the ET question set


upvoted 1 times
- [Removed]

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct



upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **blejzer2** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Today in exam , answer: A -YES

upvoted 1 times

  **JayLearn2022** 2 years, 2 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the correct and incorrect answers that can be presented.

Correct Answer: Meets the goal.

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

Incorrect Answers: Does not meet the goal.

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

-Solution: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider



-Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription.

upvoted 9 times

  **majerly** 2 years, 7 months ago

Today in exam , is A

upvoted 3 times

  **favela** 2 years, 8 months ago

Yes custom policy not built

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy

upvoted 2 times

  **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

  **G_unit_19** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A



A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years, 8 months ago



I sure won't forget this one, ha!

upvoted 7 times

  **ZUMY** 4 years, 2 months ago

A is correct!

upvoted 8 times

  **toniiv** 4 years, 2 months ago

Answer A. is correct. Custom policy is the key

upvoted 4 times

  **TheOne1** 4 years, 2 months ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

You have two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2.

VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data.

Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.

You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2.

Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

- A. IP flow verify
- B. Connection troubleshoot
- C. Connection monitor
- D. NSG flow logs

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- mlantonis**

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Connection monitor lets you know the round-trip time to make the connection, in milliseconds. Connection monitor probes the connection every 60 seconds, so you can monitor latency over time.

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>
upvoted 95 times
- hstorm**

Highly Voted

4 years, 8 months ago

I was really not sure, but found this about connection monitor:
"Lets you know the round-trip time to make the connection, in milliseconds. Connection monitor probes the connection every 60 seconds, so you can monitor latency over time."

So guess answer is right
upvoted 42 times
- [Removed]**

Most Recent

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 2 times
- tashakori**

1 year, 1 month ago

C is right
upvoted 1 times
- tashakori**

1 year, 1 month ago

C is right
upvoted 1 times
- kulei**

1 year, 9 months ago

C, this was on exam 072523, I passed the exam with a score of 840,
upvoted 3 times
- shadad**

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023
I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: C
upvoted 9 times

kam1122

5 months, 2 weeks ago

dude. I saw you everywhere
upvoted 2 times

zellck

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C



C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview#monitoring>

The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint.

Connection monitor also provides the minimum, average, and maximum latency observed over time. After learning the latency for a connection, you may find that you can decrease the latency by moving your Azure resources to different Azure regions.

upvoted 2 times

  **lombri** 2 years, 3 months ago

Connection Monitor is a feature of Azure Network Watcher that enables you to monitor network connectivity between virtual machines within or across virtual networks, and on-premises resources. It helps you diagnose and resolve connectivity issues by providing real-time insights into the health of your network connections, including RTT, jitter, and packet loss metrics.

upvoted 2 times

  **kl exams** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The key is the word "average" which needs to run for a period of time which is what connection monitor does. If it is a one time only then it would be connection troubleshoot

upvoted 5 times

  **tahirMScert** 2 years, 7 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer

upvoted 3 times

  **majerly** 2 years, 7 months ago

Today in exam is C


upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

  **minix** 2 years, 10 months ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 5 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Actually B is correct answer too, the only reason i Chose C is because of this statement

You need to view the ***average round-trip time (RTT)*** of the packets from VM1 to VM2

Average RTT which means overtime and NOT one time result which Connection troubleshoot does, so because it said average then had to be connection monitor,

Just note: Connection Monitor is New replacing the Network Performance Monitor

upvoted 2 times

  **Teringzooi** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C



Connection monitor lets you know the round-trip time to make the connection, in milliseconds. Connection monitor probes the connection every 60 seconds, so you can monitor latency over time.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>

upvoted 2 times

  **areza** 3 years, 4 months ago

passed 902. this question in exam 29.12.21 - answer C

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the public load balancers shown in the following table.

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

You plan to create six virtual machines and to load balance requests to the virtual machines. Each load balancer will load balance three virtual machines.

You need to create the virtual machines for the planned solution.

How should you create the virtual machines? 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 will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

be connected to the same virtual network
be created in the same resource group
be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
run the same operating system

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

be connected to the same virtual network
be created in the same resource group
be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
run the same operating system

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

be connected to the same virtual network
be created in the same resource group
be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
run the same operating system

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

be connected to the same virtual network
be created in the same resource group
be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
run the same operating system

Box 1: be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.

The Basic tier is quite restrictive. A load balancer is restricted to a single availability set, virtual machine scale set, or a single machine.

Box 2: be connected to the same virtual network

The Standard tier can span any virtual machine in a single virtual network, including blends of scale sets, availability sets, and machines.

Reference:

<https://www.petri.com/comparing-basic-standard-azure-load-balancers>

 **HGD545** Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct:
Standard SKU: any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network.
Basic SKU: Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>
upvoted 51 times

 **trferreiraBR** 1 year, 6 months ago

Here, there isn't the option "any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network".

- LB1 – Basic: Be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set

- LB2 – Standard: Be connected to the same virtual network

At Standard LB - Backend pool endpoints column: "Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

upvoted 12 times

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

I really hate how the words "basic" and "standard" are pretty close to synonyms. It'd be like a restaurant having two sizes of drink: Regular or Medium.

upvoted 41 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Backend pool endpoints:

Basic Load Balancer - Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set

Standard Load Balancer - Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus#:~:text=Backend%20pool%20endpoints>

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago



Given answer correct

upvoted 1 times

  **googlearch** 3 years, 3 months ago

The VMs should be in same VNet is applicable for both cases Basic nd standard LB, what a crap question

upvoted 19 times

  **areza** 3 years, 4 months ago



passed 902. this question in exam 29.12.21 - answer C

upvoted 8 times

  **Nickybambi** 10 months, 3 weeks ago



where's C?

upvoted 2 times

  **cktck** 3 years, 3 months ago

XD??????

upvoted 25 times

  **kaloszertest** 3 years, 4 months ago

What's the point of load balancing a single machine?

upvoted 2 times

  **adrian_borowski** 3 years, 4 months ago

You are NOT LOAD balancing single machine but a set of same machines that were created by scaling out due to LOAD. Just sayin'

upvoted 3 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

he's referring to this:

The Basic tier is quite restrictive. A load balancer is restricted to a single availability set, virtual machine scale set, or a single machine.

upvoted 5 times

  **[Removed]** 3 years, 4 months ago

There is no point which is why you wouldn't. But for a basic SKU load balancer it can only be attached to a single availability set. So you would create an availability set, then when you create your VMs add them to that availability set. At which point, you can now load balance multiple VMs with a Basic SKU availability set.

upvoted 2 times

  **pakman** 3 years, 7 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 17 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	

Correct Answer:

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

The questions asks how many are required in Azure, so the on-premise ones should not be counted.

Box 1: 2



2 public IP addresses in the on-premises data center, and 2 public IP addresses in the VNET for the active-active. 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: 1

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: 1
Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks
upvoted 132 times



  **jodtzz** 5 months, 1 week ago
Box 3's answer should be 2.



"You create a separate local network gateway for each VPN device that you want to connect to. Some highly available connectivity designs specify multiple on-premises VPN devices."



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>
upvoted 2 times



  **Woshian** 3 years ago
"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. " How does this be considered ?
upvoted 3 times

  **yangxs** 3 years, 2 months ago
I totally agree with you that "The questions asks how many are required in Azure, so the on-premise ones should not be counted."
Base on this box 3 should be 0 since it is not in Azure, but there is no such choice.
They should make the question/answer more clear.
upvoted 1 times



  **Ashfaque_9x** 2 years, 4 months ago
Local Network Gateway in S2S VPN is created at the Azure end.
upvoted 5 times



  **Harshul** 3 years, 10 months ago
It Should be 4-2-1
upvoted 1 times


  **Harshul** 3 years, 10 months ago
Sorry, It Should be 4-1-2
upvoted 7 times

  **alex_p** 3 years, 7 months ago
Agree with you.
FOR IP Addresses: 2 for the VPN gateways and 2 for the local network gateways which are also configured in Azure - 2+2!
FOR VPN Gateways: 1 only - You specify inside the VPN Gateway that it is ACTIVE-ACTIVE
FOR LOCAL VPN Gateways: 2 - The local Gateways must be confired separately.



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>
upvoted 7 times



  **jeffdoc** 3 years, 6 months ago
For the IP ADDRESS part, it mentions number of IPs "required in Azure". That would only mean 2 (one for each VPN gateway). The other 2 public IPs on the on-prem/local gateways won't be required (as resources) on Azure per se although part of the configuration.
upvoted 1 times



  **Darkren4everR**

Highly Voted 

 3 years, 11 months ago
2
2
2
Appear in the Microsoft Exam Test Prep
upvoted 127 times

  **Josh219** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
correct answer
upvoted 1 times



  **albertozgz** 3 years, 6 months ago
" longer than two minutes", Thus, we dont need Active - Active, we are in "Multiple on-premises VPN devices", thus 2-2-2 is the correct
upvoted 5 times

  **rigonet** 3 years, 6 months ago
As you can read at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>:

"For planned maintenance, the connectivity should be restored within 10 to 15 seconds. For unplanned issues, the connection recovery will be longer, about 1 to 3 minutes in the worst case."



So, with active/passive the connection recovery can take up to 3 minutes. We need and active/active scenario.
· 2 Public IPs

- 2 Virtual Gateways
 - 2 Local Gateways
- upvoted 8 times

  **Hrydar** 2 years, 6 months ago



Hey fellow study buddies, there can be only ONE virtual network gateway in a Virtual network. But when you create one, it spins two instances in an active-standby configuration.

upvoted 12 times

  **joergsi** 3 years, 4 months ago

How could this be, if I have 2 times 2 Gateways I would need 4 public IP-Addresses, correct?

upvoted 2 times

  **tyohaina** 2 years, 6 months ago

But not in Azure. The question specifies, how many of these are required in AZURE.

upvoted 10 times

  **skydivex** 2 years, 2 months ago

with that logic, how do you explain "local network gateways required in Azure"?
When local network gateway refers to the on-premise network..... the correct answer is 4-2-2..... you need 4 public IP to setup redundant S2S VPN.

upvoted 5 times



  **ConanBarb** 2 years, 2 months ago

The "local network gateway" IS an azure resource (the on-prem VPN thing is called "VPN Device" in Microsoft Azure terminology)
(Hence correct answer is: 2-1-2)
You can try to create a "Local NW GW" yourself in Portal "Create a local network gateway to represent the on-premises site that you want to connect to a virtual network. The local network gateway specifies the public IP address of the VPN device and IP address ranges located on the on-premises site. Later, create a VPN gateway connection between the virtual network gateway for the virtual network, and the local network gateway for the on-premises site."

And if you try to create a VPN Gateway Standard in Active-Active mode you will see that only one VNet is required. The A-A config takes care of the rest.

Hence the following _in Azure_:
2 Public IPs (assuming Active-Active, which comes from <2 minutes requirement)
1 VNet (see config of VPN GW in Azure)
2 Local Gateways (as you have 2 "VPN Devices" on-prem)

upvoted 17 times

  **efd324e** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Public IP Addresses:

Two public IP addresses (one for each instance of the active-active VPN gateway).
Virtual Network Gateways:

One virtual network gateway configured in active-active mode. This gateway will have two instances for redundancy.
Local Network Gateways:

Two local network gateways (one for each on-premises VPN device).
So, the minimum number of resources required in Azure are:

Public IP addresses: 2.
Virtual network gateways: 1 (configured in active-active mode).
Local network gateways: 2.

Source: CoPilot

upvoted 1 times

  **magichappens** 3 years, 2 months ago

I also got these answers in my exam prep but I don't get it. As you only need to deploy one virtual network gateway instance this is very misleading. You even can't deploy more that one per virtual network if I am not mistaken.

upvoted 2 times

  **magichappens** 3 years, 2 months ago

Just got the question again in MeasureUp and this time they changed it. So correct answer is:
- 2 Public IP's
- 2 Local network gateways
- 1 Virtual network gateway
And that finally makes sense to me. However I am struggling with MeasureUp question quality as this is misleading exam preparations.



upvoted 16 times

  **Nathan12345** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

At least 2 public IP addresses should be there.

So, Box 1: 2

Box 2: 2
Box 3: 2
upvoted 1 times



  **Josh219** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Public IP Addresses:
2 Public IP Addresses: One for each VPN gateway to ensure redundancy.
Virtual Network Gateways:
2 Virtual Network Gateways: One active and one standby to provide failover capability.
Local Network Gateways:
2 Local Network Gateways: One for each on-premises VPN device to ensure redundancy.
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

2
1
2
upvoted 2 times

  **cristian_bulfei** 6 months, 4 weeks ago
1 1 2
its not an active-active connection, dont need 2 IP's, the same IP can be switch from instance to instance, during the 2 minutes interruption.
upvoted 1 times

  **Pcservices** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Public IP Addresses: 2
Virtual Network Gateways: 1
Local Network Gateways: 2
This setup ensures that in the case of a failure of either a single Azure VPN gateway instance or a single on-premises VPN device, the site-to-site VPN connection can remain operational with minimal downtime (less than two minutes).
upvoted 1 times

  **adilkhan** 10 months ago

2,2,2
Public IP Addresses:

For high availability, you need two public IP addresses to associate with two VPN gateways.
Virtual Network Gateways:

For redundancy, you need two virtual network gateways in an active-active configuration.
Local Network Gateways:



For high availability, you need to configure two local network gateways, one for each on-premises VPN device.
Given this configuration, the mini
upvoted 1 times

  **learnazureportal** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I go for 2-2-1
2 public IP addresses (one for each Azure VPN gateway)
2 Virtual network gateways (for active-active configuration)
1 Local network gateway (representing your on-premises data center network)
upvoted 1 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

4,2,2
if you follow the instructions:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-activeactive-rm-powershell>
upvoted 1 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 4 weeks ago
Sorry it is 2,2,2.
Virtual Gateway is 2.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-activeactive-rm-powershell#1-create-the-public-ip-addresses-and-gateway-ip-configurations>
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago



2
2
2
Is right answer
upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 1 year, 3 months ago

"A virtual network can have two virtual network gateways; one VPN gateway and one ExpressRoute gateway"

You can only have ONE VNG (which will need to be in active-standby mode)

1 - Azure IP for the VNG
2 - LGs with non-azure ip addresses.
upvoted 1 times

  **Alandt** 1 year, 4 months ago

GitHub Copilot
public IP addresses: 2

Explanation: You need two public IP addresses in Azure, one for each VPN gateway instance.

virtual network gateways: 1

Explanation: You only need one virtual network gateway in Azure. This gateway will have two instances for redundancy.

local network gateways: 2

Explanation: You need two local network gateways in Azure, one for each on-premises VPN device.
upvoted 1 times

  **Azused** 1 year, 4 months ago

In an Azure VPN gateway we can create connections with on-premises by active - active
Hence the answer is 4 PIP, 1 Azure Virtual Network Gateway, 2 Local network gateway

"Here you create and set up the Azure VPN gateway in an active-active configuration, and create two local network gateways and two connections for your two on-premises VPN devices as described above. The result is a full mesh connectivity of 4 IPsec tunnels between your Azure virtual network and your on-premises network."


<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

upvoted 1 times

  **Azused** 1 year, 4 months ago

*2 PIP

upvoted 1 times

  **clg003** 1 year, 4 months ago

2 2 2

Since they want them up in less than 2 minutes it has to be active active bec all active passive setups can be down for 3 minutes. Since there are two on prem VPN devices you need to go with Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>



upvoted 1 times

  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago

2 public IP addresses for the Azure virtual network gateways (active and standby). Each virtual network gateway requires a unique public IP address.
2 Azure virtual network gateways in the same virtual network (VNet1). One gateway will be the active gateway, and the other will be the standby gateway.

2 on-premises VPN devices (routers or VPN appliances). Configure two local network gateways in Azure, each representing one on-premises VPN device. Associate the corresponding local network gateway with the active or standby virtual network gateway.

upvoted 2 times

  **DWILK** 1 year, 6 months ago

Why can't you just deploy a zone redundant IP for the Azure VPN gateway and also make the Azure VPN gateway zone redundant?

upvoted 1 times

  **sardonique** 1 year, 7 months ago

Mlantonis where are you! we need your wisdom!

upvoted 5 times

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

Name	Operating system	Location	IP address	DNS server
VM1	Windows Server 2019	West Europe	10.0.0.4	Default (Azure-provided)
VM2	Windows Server 2019	West Europe	10.0.0.5	Default (Azure-provided)

You perform a reverse DNS lookup for 10.0.0.4 from VM2.



Which FQDN will be returned?


- A. vm1.core.windows.net
- B. vm1.azure.com
- C. vm1.westeurope.cloudapp.azure.com
- D. vm1.internal.cloudapp.net

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



D (98%)


  **Moyuihftg**

Highly Voted 

 4 years ago

Answer D
Tested in lab, and got vm1.internal.cloudapp.net.
upvoted 107 times

  **t1ck3ts**



Highly Voted 

 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Answer: D

testadmin1@VMTEST1:~\$ ping -c 5 VMTEST1
PING VMTEST1.qb3monnoaiyubgstehdkra0paa.ax.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.013 ms
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.042 ms
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.042 ms
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.044 ms



--- VMTEST1.qb3monnoaiyubgstehdkra0paa.ax.internal.cloudapp.net ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4073ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.013/0.036/0.044/0.012 ms
testadmin1@VMTEST1:~\$
upvoted 69 times

  **ejonesy80** 1 year, 1 month ago



Thanks a lot for sharing this with us, i have an exam tomorrow and for some reason i decided to check online is answer was correct and i'm glad i did, because i would has this answer wrong if i studied the VCE of Examcollection. Thanks again.
upvoted 2 times

  **Jitu1989** 3 years, 5 months ago



Thanks for response. Do you all use PAYG service or is there service provided like AWS for a year.
upvoted 3 times


  **beem84** 3 years, 5 months ago

Look up Azure pass or you can get a free account with 200USD credit which you can convert to PAYG after 30 days.Free account has some restrictions but should be fine for labs.
upvoted 4 times

  **kennynelcon** 3 years ago

For me Azure Pass is pretty pricy as it gets used up very fast
upvoted 2 times

  **cris_exam**

Most Recent 

 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D



Yup, D is correct

PS C:\Users\blabla> Resolve-DnsName 10.100.1.36

Name Type TTL Section NameHost

36.1.100.10.in-addr.arpa PTR 10 Answer vmvfl02.internal.cloudapp.net

upvoted 1 times

  **Tipaldo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Copilot

In Azure's default DNS, the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) format for a virtual machine (VM) is:

<vm-name>.<location>.cloudapp.azure.com

For example, if your VM is named myVM and it's located in the eastus region, the FQDN would be:

myVM.eastus.cloudapp.azure.com



upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

it's D

upvoted 1 times

  **117b84e** 7 months, 2 weeks ago



chatgpt:

Answer: D. vm1.internal.cloudapp.net

When performing a reverse DNS lookup in Azure for a private IP address assigned to a virtual machine, the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) follows the format *.internal.cloudapp.net. This naming convention is used for private IP addresses within a virtual network in Azure.

Thus, the FQDN returned for VM1 with the IP address 10.0.0.4 would be vm1.internal.cloudapp.net.


upvoted 2 times

  **Josh219** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is D. vm1.internal.cloudapp.net.

When performing a reverse DNS lookup in Azure, the default FQDN for a virtual machine is typically in the format vmname.internal.cloudapp.net1. In this case, the IP address 10.0.0.4 corresponds to VM1, so the FQDN returned would be vm1.internal.cloudapp.net.

upvoted 2 times

  **CheMetto** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

who cares about this thing? Come on, do a f*****g ping and you find the answer, why i need to know this kind of b*****t? It's ridiculous. 568 questions and i need to see all this kind of questions.

upvoted 6 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D vm1.internal.cloudapp.net

how determinate this i pass how solutions architect ?

upvoted 1 times

  **lebeyic620** 1 year ago

very determinate

upvoted 1 times

  **tuklea1** 1 year, 7 months ago



Selected Answer: D

Answer is D tested in Lab
nslookup -type=ptr 10.0.0.4
Server: UnKnown
Address: 168.63.129.16

Non-authoritative answer:



4.0.0.10.in-addr.arpa name = vm1.internal.cloudapp.net

upvoted 3 times

  **Bayer** 1 year, 7 months ago

Geez, we are all a bunch of dummies,I also upvoted D

upvoted 1 times

  **Blippen** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D:



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances#reverse-dns-considerations>

upvoted 3 times

  **alikhhan1234** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D 100% is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **Zordrak** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D, can test and prove.
upvoted 3 times

  **David1990** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

d correct
upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D
upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Home > VM2 - Networking

VM2 - Networking

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+J)

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Networking

Disks

Size

Security

Extensions

Attach network interface

Detach network interface

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1

Effective security rules

Topology

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11

NIC Public IP: -

NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5

Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules

Outbound port rules

Application security groups

Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11)

Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (55%)

A (45%)

- Bursuc03

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

The rule with priority 200 blocks all inbound traffic. That involves the Azure Load Balancer health probe directed to the VM. That results in VM2 being considered unhealthy and the LB does not route traffic to it (hence the issue). By placing a rule with the priority 150 that allows the AzureLoadBalancer traffic tag, VM2 is discovered as functional/healthy, the LB directs traffic to it => problem solved.

upvoted 167 times
- djhyfdgjk

1 year, 2 months ago

LB Health Probe can be configured with TCP protocol, which is allowed by NSG

upvoted 1 times
- nza1ex1

3 years, 6 months ago

Thanks, true. The issue here is deeper than it looks and the issue is broken health probes by rule 200, you are right

upvoted 4 times
- suryamk

2 years, 10 months ago

rule with priority 200 is only blocking 442 inbound connection and not all the traffic.

upvoted 5 times
- Durden871

2 years, 1 month ago

Health probes can be port 80 or 443. I'm not overly experienced in this field (hence why I'm using this after using labs and courses), but my presumption here is that we're making the assumption the probe is using port 443. 443 is allowed from the public IP of the client, but it's not going to be the IP of the load balancer. The load balancer will show up as unhealthy and fail if it can't communicate.



upvoted 3 times

  **magichappens** 3 years, 1 month ago

How would this solve the problem of a NIC that seems to be detached from the VM?
upvoted 8 times

  **darsy2001** Highly Voted  3 years, 11 months ago

the "attach network interface" button is available. I have tested this in lab and this button only appears clickable when the vm is stopped. Should this be the problem in the whole series of questions?
upvoted 40 times

  **mbravo** 3 years, 11 months ago



"The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown" - this doesn't mean that the NSG is attached to the VM. From the show exhibit, it is clear that this NSG is attached to a subnet which renders your comment obsolete.
upvoted 2 times

  **orion1024** 3 years, 7 months ago

why ? if VM is off no traffic is ever going to get there.
upvoted 4 times

  **boyzz** 3 years ago

doesn't mean that the "other" VM (VM1) also has the same attach network interface option enabled as it is off.. the screenshot clearly shows only VM2 and not VM1 and we definitely cannot afford to think VM1 is off too. So the AzLB rule in NSG takes precedence
upvoted 1 times

  **s9p3r7** 3 years, 10 months ago

how so?! if the VM is powered off that mean the whole NSG rules stuff is misleading, the admin should start the VM before even begin to start NSG rules evaluation
upvoted 7 times

  **ukivanlamlpi** 2 years, 2 months ago

i don't think a VM can create without network interface
upvoted 1 times



  **Nathan12345** Most Recent  2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
The cost of 150 is irrelevant.
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct



You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a PRIORITY of 150.
upvoted 2 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
There is no stinking cost in Azure
upvoted 1 times

  **87dffd4** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Suggested solution reads "...and has a cost of 150". There is no concept of cost, only concept of priority. Therefore the correct answer is 'No'.
upvoted 2 times

  **VICEROY** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
add a higher priority for loadbalancer
upvoted 1 times

  **CharlesS76** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
NIC is not attached to the VM, answer is B!
upvoted 1 times

  **aikooo** 1 year ago

I think answer is A
upvoted 1 times

  **RemmyT** 1 year, 1 month ago

The question appears in several case studies.
Suggested possible solutions:

NO
- You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999.

- You modify the priority of the Allow_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule.
- You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150.
- You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a priority of 64999.

YES

- You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule.
- You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150.

In this case traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer is blocked (port 443).

There is no cost concept associated with a security rule, only priority.
Cost refers to multiple networking routes with different cost (depending on bandwidth, delay, load, ,max MTU).

In the context of routing protocols, "metric" or "cost" refers to a value used to determine the best path to a destination within a network.
upvoted 13 times

  **RemmyT** 1 year, 1 month ago

There is no cost concept associated with a security rule in Azure, only priority.
Cost refers to multiple networking routes with different cost (depending on bandwidth, delay, load, ,max MTU).



YES:
• You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule.
• You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150.

In this case traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer is blocked (port 443).
upvoted 4 times

  **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago



Selected Answer: B

Network interface is not attached. It means the vm is currently i stopped state
upvoted 2 times

  **Blueee** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct, as rules at from top down and it will hit the allowed rule (150) and exit, before hitting the deny (200)
upvoted 1 times

  **jhodax** 1 year, 2 months ago



Selected Answer: A

Answer A

When an Azure Load Balancer get created, it will probe backend to detect if the backend service is healthy or not, the probe packet is sent from source address "AzureLoadBalancer", the IP address of "AzureLoadBalancer" is always 168.63.129.16.
<https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules/>

What is happening here is the LB Health Probe of TCP 443 to VM1 & VM2 are getting blocked by Rule 200 so it thinks both VM1 and VM2 are down. Hence App1 is failing as the LB won't direct any 443 traffic anywhere as it considers all Hosts are down.

Make a new rule above 200 or move rule 65001 up to <200, so the Health Probe will start working again, it will find a health host and start to direct 443 traffic from 131.107.100.50 to it.
App1 is alive!
upvoted 3 times

  **belyo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

funniest part is default rule 65001 AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound does the same job, however you cannot change the priority or delete it, so it renders it useless...
so described proposal should work technically
also deleting the rule with 200 priority should also work [this answer come in earlier in question set]
upvoted 1 times

  **amsioso** 1 year, 4 months ago

YES
Azure Load Balancer probes: Allow incoming traffic from the source as the AzureLoadBalancer service tag. This rule is created by default for NSGs. You must not override it with a manual Deny rule to ensure smooth operations of your application gateway.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/configuration-infrastructure#inbound-rules>
upvoted 1 times

  **nchebbi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

From the exhibit we can see that the NSG is applied only to the subnet (it's not applied to none of the network interfaces of VM1 nor VM2).
1. the first rule is required for standard LB as they are closed by default in order to allow traffic to flow to the backend pool resources, unless you have NSG on the VM NIC or subnet. (basic SKU is open by default.) See Ref1
Standard SKU should be used, as Basic SKUis tipycally for testing ONLY, see Ref1.

2. The security rule we add is allow the LoadBalancer to check the health of theVMs, the LB is marking them as unhealthy, though not sending traffic to them, that's why it's failing.See Ref2

Ref1: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/security/benchmark/azure/baselines/azure-load-balancer-security-baseline>
Ref2: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview#probe-source-ip-address>
upvoted 1 times

  **nchebbi** 1 year, 5 months ago

From Ref1: " The Standard Load Balancer is designed to be secure by default and part of a private and isolated Virtual Network. It is closed to inbound flows unless opened by network security groups to explicitly permit allowed traffic, and to disallow known malicious IP addresses. Unless a network security group on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource exists behind the Load Balancer, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource."

Ref1: "Note: Using a Standard Load Balancer is recommended for your production workloads and typically the Basic Load Balancer is only used for testing since the basic type is open to connections from the internet by default and doesn't require network security groups for operation."
upvoted 1 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 an on-premises computer to VNet1. 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. Reset GW1
- C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway
- D. Add a connection to GW1
- E. Delete GW1
- F. Add a public IP address space to VNet1

Correct Answer: CE

Community vote distribution

CE (87%)10%

- mlantonis

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: C and E

upvoted 64 times
- Teringzooi

3 years, 2 months ago

Which order? E and C?

upvoted 1 times
- lulzsec2019

2 years, 1 month ago

First time seeing your answer very short without explanation :(.

upvoted 23 times
- MikeHugeNerd

Highly Voted

4 years, 8 months ago

Answer in proper order: E, C

upvoted 53 times
- GarrethM

Most Recent

1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

A. Add a service endpoint to VNet1:
Service endpoints secure access to Azure services, not for point-to-site VPNs.

B. Reset GW1:
Resetting GW1 will not enable point-to-site VPN functionality.

C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway:
Correct. Policy-based gateways do not support point-to-site VPNs. You need a route-based gateway for P2S.

D. Add a connection to GW1:
You cannot add a point-to-site connection to a policy-based gateway.

E. Delete GW1:
Deleting GW1 without replacing it with a route-based gateway will not enable point-to-site VPN.

F. Add a public IP address space to VNet1:
This is not required for point-to-site VPNs.

upvoted 1 times
- minura

4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

Answer is E and C

Azure do not support Point-to-Site connections with Policy-Based Gateways, supports point-to-site connections ONLY with a Route-Based Virtual Network Gateway.

Since GW1 is Policy-Based, first we need to Delete the GW1 first and then create route-based virtual network gateway.

upvoted 7 times
- wheezy

5 months, 3 weeks ago

E & C

When you configure a point-to-site VPN connection, you must use a route-based VPN type for your gateway. Policy-based VPN type for point-to-site VPN connection is not supported by Azure.

If you create a policy-based VPN type as your gateway, you need to delete it and deploy a route-based VPN gateway instead.

Hence, the correct answers are:

E before C

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

C & E are correct

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

C and E is right

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **FreeSwan** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer E,C

P2S client doesn't have fixed IPs.

Policy based on combinations of prefixes from both networks to define how traffic is encrypted/decrypted through IPsec tunnels.

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **Siraf** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is E & C

When you create the virtual network gateway for a VPN gateway configuration, you must specify a VPN type. The VPN type that you choose depends on the connection topology that you want to create. For example, a P2S connection requires a RouteBased VPN type.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpn-gateway-settings>.

If you want to use a PolicyBased VPN type, you must use the Basic SKU. PolicyBased VPNs (previously called Static Routing) are not supported on any other SKU. PolicyBased Basic VPN Gateway does not support Point-to-Site connectivity. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-skus-legacy>.

upvoted 20 times

🗲️ 👤 **Tomix** 1 year, 10 months ago

C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway

D. Add a connection to GW1

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **HALLYdre** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is C and E (Order does not matter as this is not drag and drop question)

The policy type VNG does not support Point to Site VPN .

You cant have 2 VNG in the same VNET .

So the existing policy-based VNG must be deleted so you can create a route based VPN

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **cloudbaron** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

Policy-based virtual network gateways are typically used with certain firewall devices and support a specific type of VPN configuration. They do not support point-to-site connections.

Wouldnt we need a point-to-site connection from an on-premises computer to VNet1, and so we will need to use a route-based virtual network gateway instead.

So C and D

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **Exilic** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: CD

OpenAI

"To configure a point-to-site connection from an on-premises computer to VNet1, you need to perform the following two actions:

D. Add a connection to GW1: You need to add a point-to-site connection to GW1. This will allow the on-premises computer to connect to VNet1 via GW1.

C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway: You need to create a route-based virtual network gateway to ensure that the point-to-site connection can be established from the on-premises computer to VNet1.

Therefore, the correct answers are D and C.



The other options are not required for setting up a point-to-site connection from an on-premises computer to VNet1.

A. Adding a service endpoint to VNet1 is used for enabling the traffic from the subnet to use the service provided by Azure services privately.

B. Resetting GW1 is not required for this task.

E. Deleting GW1 would remove the virtual network gateway, which is not required.



F. Adding a public IP address space to VNet1 would not be required for a point-to-site connection."
upvoted 2 times

  **HelixAbdu** 10 months, 1 week ago
Also OpenAI 4o: CE
Actions:
Create a Route-Based Virtual Network Gateway:
C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway: This is necessary because P2S connections are only supported by route-based gateways.



Delete the Existing Policy-Based Gateway:
E. Delete GW1: Since you already have a policy-based gateway, it needs to be deleted to create a route-based gateway. Azure does not support converting a policy-based gateway to a route-based gateway directly; you must delete the existing gateway and create a new one.

Explanation:
Create a Route-Based Virtual Network Gateway:
You need to create a new virtual network gateway configured for route-based VPNs to support P2S connections. This type of gateway can handle both dynamic routing and multiple VPN connections, which is necessary for P2S setups.
Delete the Existing Policy-Based Gateway:



Policy-based gateways are incompatible with P2S connections, so the existing gateway (GW1) must be deleted to make room for the new route-based gateway.
upvoted 1 times


  **FreeSwan** 2 years ago
CE



--VPN types--
When you create the virtual network gateway for a VPN gateway configuration, you must specify a VPN type. The VPN type that you choose depends on the connection topology that you want to create. For example, a P2S connection requires a RouteBased VPN type.
upvoted 3 times



  **P123123** 2 years, 3 months ago
"you would use VPN type RouteBased because P2S requires a RouteBased VPN type."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpn-gateway-settings#vpntype>
upvoted 4 times

  **kl exams** 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: CE
E then C. point to site is only supported by route-based vpn gateway.
upvoted 6 times

  **kl exams** 2 years, 6 months ago
Policy-based VPN: (IKEv1): 1 S2S/connection tunnel; no P2S
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpn-gateway-settings>
upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago
Selected Answer: CE
or establishing point-to-site connectivity, you need a route-based VPN type
upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago
For establishing point-to-site connectivity, you need a route-based VPN type
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that 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 as shown in the following exhibit:

Resource group ([change](#))
vmrg

Name server 1
-

Subscription ([change](#))
Azure Pass

Name server 2
-

Subscription ID
a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c

Name server 3
-
Name server 4
-

Tags ([change](#))
[Click here to add tags](#)

 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.

☐☐

VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.

☐☐

VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.

☐☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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.
Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago
Correct Answer:

VNet1 (NOT A Registration Network) : VM5
VNet2 (IS A Registration Network) : VM1, VM6 and VM9

So here we go:

- 1. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.
 - 2. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.
 - 3. VM6 is in VNet2 - answer is YES.
- upvoted 149 times

Borbz Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago
I think the Answer is correct.
NO, NO, YES.
the second answer is NO because VM5 belongs to Vnet1 and the DNS is registered to Vnet2 therefore VM5 cannot reach the DNS service.
upvoted 89 times

Holydud 2 years, 8 months ago
Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

N N Y
upvoted 13 times

Skankhunt 4 years, 4 months ago
Agreed, there is no mention of Vnet peering, thus we can assume the two Vnet's is not connected.
upvoted 14 times

knarik Most Recent 1 month ago
N-N-Y
on exam 1/4/2025
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 7 months, 1 week ago
CORRECT
upvoted 2 times

090200f 11 months ago

in today's 05/06/2024 exam i got this .. Ans is NNY
upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Geet_2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

Question: VM6 can resolve VM1.adatum.com also, correct?
upvoted 1 times

  **vbohr899** 2 years, 2 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.
upvoted 7 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

N coz vm5 = vnet1
N coz vm5 = vnet1
Y coz vm6 = vnet2 which is linked to the private dns zone.
upvoted 2 times

  **tahirMScert** 2 years, 7 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer
upvoted 5 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

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.
Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>
upvoted 7 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

NO NO YES
VM5 is on VNET1 which is not associated with private DNS, where is VM6 is in VNET2 which is linked to private DNS and hence can resolve
upvoted 3 times

  **Teringzooi** 3 years, 2 months ago

1. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.
2. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.
3. VM6 is in VNet2 - answer is YES.



VNet1 (NOT A Registration Network) : VM5
VNet2 (IS A Registration Network) : VM1, VM6 and VM9
upvoted 1 times

  **spoonddev1** 3 years, 5 months ago

Is this not a AZ303 question?
upvoted 3 times

  **AKAKAKAK** 3 years, 6 months ago

In my opinion Answer is:
NO: Since no mention that the private DNS zone is connected to VNET1. Thus VM5 will not be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.
NO: Same rationale. Since it's not mentioned the VNET1 is linked to private zone, hence VM5 will not be able to resolve VM9.adatum.com
YES: Since VM6 is part of VNET2 and VNET has auto-registration of DNS enabled on this zone which means VNET2 is linked to this private Zone, hence it can resolve all the records populated in this zone.
upvoted 4 times

  **ScoutP** 3 years, 7 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021
upvoted 4 times

  **CARIOCA** 3 years, 11 months ago

This question is very divided in the feedback, after all what would be the answer and which justified it?

After a debate of 14 comments, is the final answer to the question the same or not?

My humble suggestion for the Exam Topics would be to have an official moderator who, depending on the debate on the issues, should be responsible for changing the submitted template.

I think the debate is healthy, but a better organization is needed following an established pattern because in some issues they get very confused and generate more doubts than clarifications.

upvoted 5 times

  **ScreamingHand** 3 years, 10 months ago

Why don't you appoint yourself as official moderator?

upvoted 7 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Location
VNET1	West US
VNET2	West US
VNET3	East US

The subscription contains the private DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Location
Zone1.com	West US
Zone2.com	West US
Zone3.com	East US

You add virtual network links to the private DNS zones as shown in the following table.

Name	Private DNS zone	Virtual network	Enable auto registration
Link1	Zone1.com	VNET1	Yes
Link2	Zone2.com	VNET2	No
Link3	Zone3.com	VNET3	No

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 enable auto registration for Link2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add a virtual network link for VNET1 to Zone3.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add a virtual network link for VNET2 to Zone1.com and enable auto registration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

You can enable auto registration for Link2.

☒

☐

Correct Answer: You can add a virtual network link for VNET1 to Zone3.com.


☒

☐

You can add a virtual network link for VNET2 to Zone1.com and enable auto registration.

☒

☐

 **az_21** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

A virtual network can be linked to private DNS zone as a registration or as a resolution virtual network.

Registration virtual network:
A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it.

Resolution virtual network:
One private DNS zone can have multiple resolution virtual networks and a virtual network can have multiple resolution zones associated to it.

1. Yes
No registration zone for VNET2.
2. Yes
A virtual network can have multiple resolution zones associated to it.

3.Yes
No registration zone for VNET2.
upvoted 158 times

  **TodRose** 5 months ago

You are wrong, herebis why:

1. Yes - because, Global Scope:

Azure Private DNS Zones are global resources, meaning they are not tied to a specific region.



You can link any VNet in your Azure subscription to a private DNS zone, regardless of the region.

2. No - auto-registration cannot be enabled or modified on an existing link between a VNet and a private DNS zone. Once a virtual network link is created, the auto-registration setting is locked and cannot be changed.



3. Yes
upvoted 3 times

  **nkhan19** 2 years, 9 months ago

Number of private DNS zones a virtual network can get linked to with auto-registration enabled = 1
upvoted 2 times

  **hercu** 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct and well written.
upvoted 2 times

  **giggsie** 3 years, 5 months ago



Tested this in Lab and it works.
upvoted 5 times

  **mashk19** Highly Voted  3 years, 10 months ago



1. Yes

2. Yes. You can link VNET1 to Zone3.com A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it.

3. No. Auto registration is already enabled on Zone 1. When you add a link from VNET2 to Zone
upvoted 70 times

  **J4U** 3 years, 8 months ago

3. Yes. Going by (2), a zone can have multiple registrations while a VNET can have only one. So VNET2 can register to Zone 1.
upvoted 6 times

  **dc2k79** 2 years, 6 months ago

Auto Registration is a Zone-to-VNet mapping. If one VNet is auto-registered with a Private Zone, that does not mean another VNet cannot be Auto-Registered with it.

A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>
upvoted 4 times

  **ppp131176** 3 years, 10 months ago

For 2. are you sure? shouldn't this be no? Wouldn't zone3 be the second registration zone?
upvoted 8 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 10 months ago

No, because zone 3 does not have autoregistration enabled, so this would be a resolution zone not a registration zone
upvoted 4 times

  **zvasanth2** 3 years, 8 months ago

The 3rd question must be yes. after adding the 3rd question to the existing list looks below:

Link1 - Zone1 - VNET1 - Yes
Link2 - Zone2 - VNET2 - No
Link3 - Zone3 - VNET3 - No
Link4 - Zone1 - VNET2 - Yes

This is the definition for "Registration virtual network"
point 1- A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks.
point 2- However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it.

Link1 and Link4 satisfies the point1 and point2
point1 - Zone is having multiple registration virtual networks like VNET1, VNET2
point2 - VNET2 is not associated with any other zone registered.
Link2 has VNET2 but that is a resolution not a registration

So answer must be Y Y Y
upvoted 14 times

  **ostych** 3 years ago

Correct, tested in the LAB.
Y
Y
N - Error in azure: Failed to create virtual network link 'link5'. Error: A virtual network can only be linked to 1 Private DNS zone(s) with auto-registration enabled; conflicting Private DNS zone is ...
upvoted 15 times

  **ostych** 3 years ago

Update:
Y
Y
Y
There was leftover of wrong config in third one.
upvoted 10 times

  **lancegong** 2 years, 9 months ago

Yes. I am agree with you. Tested and the correct answer should be YYY. It is true that if vnet2 has auto-registration enabled in zone2, you won't be able to enable auto-registration for vnet2 to add another zone. But the Box 1 simply asks you if you can enable auto-registration or not which doesn't mean vnet2 has auto-registration enabled when you answer the Box 3.
upvoted 2 times

  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 6 months ago



You're overthinking this, I guess... I'd go with YYN.
upvoted 1 times

  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago



Ok, I realised I wasn't thinking enough here, the correct answer is YYY:
2) Y: "One private DNS zone can have multiple resolution virtual networks and a virtual network can have multiple resolution zones associated to it." (see <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links#resolution-virtual-network>)
3) "A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it." (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links#registration-virtual-network>)
upvoted 1 times

  **8ac3742** Most Recent 1 month ago


1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes
The vNet linked to Private DNS zone with no auto registration is Resolution vNet,
The vNet linked to Private DNS zone with auto registration is Registration vNet,
The Private DNS zone linked to one vNet with auto registration is Registration DNS zone of that vNet,
The Private DNS zone linked to one vNet with no auto registration is Resolution DNS zone of that vNet,
vNet cannot have multiple registration zone because it's not allowed to allocate multiple DNS name for one VM in that vNet,
vNet cannot have multiple resolution zone because the VM in that vNet can query DNS names via multiple resolution DNS zone.
upvoted 1 times

  **ankeshpatel2112** 3 months, 1 week ago

I have tried this on 24th Jan 2025
Simple Explanation :
1. You can Link Multiple Vnets to Same Private DNS Zone.
2. One Vnet can be linked to multiple Private DNS zones.
upvoted 2 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes - because no auto registration exists for Link2
No - VNet and Zone are not in the same region
No - Link1 already has an auto registration and you cannot have more than one.
upvoted 1 times

  **NizarKarim** 4 months, 1 week ago

Based on the details provided in the image, here are the answers for the Answer Area:

You can enable auto-registration for Link2:

In the table, Link2 is associated with Zone2.com and VNET2, and "Enable auto registration" is set to No. Since auto-registration is not enabled for Link2, you cannot enable it unless explicitly configured.
Answer: No
You can add a virtual network link for VNET1 to Zone3.com:



VNET1 (West US) and Zone3.com (East US) are in different regions. Azure allows linking virtual networks to DNS zones across regions. Therefore, it is possible to add this link.
Answer: Yes
You can add a virtual network link for VNET2 to Zone1.com and enable auto-registration:

VNET2 (West US) and Zone1.com (West US) are in the same region, so linking is possible. However, the current configuration for VNET2 (in

Link2) does not have auto-registration enabled, so you would need to explicitly configure it.

Answer: Yes

upvoted 1 times


  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago
WRONG

Yes

Yes

Yes

upvoted 3 times

  **090200f** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

just now tested in Lab, Y-Y-and No.. last box is No: because, getting an Error: A virtual network can only be linked to 1 Private DNS zone(s) with auto-registration enabled; in this case here already Vnet1 is enable in link1 under zone1.com

upvoted 2 times

  **Z_MU** 12 months ago

Y, Y, N

Read the fourth bullet point in below article.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration#restrictions>

upvoted 3 times

  **Nathan12345** 2 months, 1 week ago

you are right i read it.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes

Yes

Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **Yogesh25** 1 year, 3 months ago

I have to waste my 30 min to setup the resorces to try this one out....and here is what i got,

1. Yes - We can enable auto register provided there is no conflict

2. Yes - There is no impact of location on setting up Vnet link but in case v-net is already registered with another private zone then auto registration can't be enabled.

3. No, above reason.

upvoted 4 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

Tested in Lab, correct answer is Yes, Yes, and for the 3rd box NO because if you try to create the link with enable auto registration it will error out and it will actually tell you that a virtual network can only be linked to one private DNS zone with auto-registration enabled. Do not waste much time on this, this is the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

  **ziggy1117** 1 year, 5 months ago

Y - Y - Y. I tested this myself in a real environment. best to test it vs. making comments here without any test.

1. Y. You can click the checkbox to Enable Auto-Reg. Note: You can do this to any VNET as long as that VNET is not linked to another Zone with Auto-reg ON. So if VNET is in another zone but Auto-reg is OFF, then you can enable Auto-Reg in Only One Zone

2. Y. You can add Vnet1 to Zone3 but make sure Auto Reg is OFF. You cannot add Vnet1 to Zone3 with Auto Reg is ON.

3. Y. You can add Vnet2 to Zone1 and set to Auto Reg ON because VNET2 has no link yet to any zone with Auto Reg ON.

to summarize:

Zones can have multiple VNETs. Each VNET can be set to Auto Reg ON

VNETs can be linked to multiple Zones but they can only Auto Reg to one Zone

upvoted 7 times

  **profesorklaus** 1 year, 7 months ago


I tested it in my LAB an here are results:

1. YES - you can enable auto registration for link2

2. YES - you can add virtual network link VNET1 to zone3

3. Yes - you can add virtual network link VNET2 to zone1.

upvoted 1 times

  **nomanmalik101** 1 year, 8 months ago

what the hell? every second question has confusion. Why are we not able to get the exact answers even after paying a huge amount? whom should we follow? Discussion or Examtopic?

upvoted 8 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 9 months ago

Y Y NO is correct!

upvoted 1 times

  **Navigati0n** 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes.

Auto-registration can be enabled for Link2 because VNET2 is not currently a registration virtual network for any other private DNS zone. So it can become the registration virtual network for Zone2.com if auto-registration is enabled for Link2.

Yes.

You can create a link between VNET1 and Zone3.com. However, because VNET1 is already a registration virtual network for Zone1.com, you cannot enable auto-registration for this new link. This is because "every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it."

No.

You cannot enable auto-registration for this potential new link between VNET2 and Zone1.com because, as per the provided explanation, "every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it." Since VNET2 has already been linked to Zone2.com with auto-registration enabled (as per answer 1), it cannot become the registration virtual network for Zone1.com as well.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links#registration-virtual-network>

upvoted 4 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Agree with Y,N,N

Q1: Y. Looks like it needs to be done when the link is created, and doesn't specify it it can be retroactively enabled, but yes can be done.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

Q2 + Q3, N. Already linked.

"From the virtual network perspective, private DNS zone becomes the registration zone for that virtual network. A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager template to deploy a virtual network named VNET1 that will use Azure Bastion.

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.Network/virtualNetworks",
  "name": "VNET1",
  "apiVersion": "2019-02-01",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "properties": {
    "addressSpace": {
      "addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]
    },
    "subnets": [
      {
        "name": 

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
|                     | ▼ |
| AzureBastionSubnet  |   |
| AzureFirewallSubnet |   |
| LAN01               |   |
| RemoteAccessSubnet  |   |


        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": 

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
|               | ▼ |
| 10.10.10.0/27 |   |
| 10.10.10.0/29 |   |
| 10.10.10.0/30 |   |


        }
      },
      {
        "name": "LAN02",
        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Answer Area

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
  "name": "VNET1",
  "apiVersion": "2019-02-01",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "properties": {
    "addressSpace": {
      "addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]
    },
    "subnets": [
      {
        "name": 

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
|                     | ▼ |
| AzureBastionSubnet  |   |
| AzureFirewallSubnet |   |
| LAN01               |   |
| RemoteAccessSubnet  |   |

,
        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": 

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
|               | ▼ |
| 10.10.10.0/27 |   |
| 10.10.10.0/29 |   |
| 10.10.10.0/30 |   |


        }
      },
      {
        "name": "LAN02",
        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Correct Answer:

Reference:

<https://medium.com/charot/deploy-azure-bastion-preview-using-an-arm-template-15e3010767d6>

  **rigonet** Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

This question is outdated.

At this very moment you can read at documentation:

+ Subnet Name | AzureBastionSubnet

AzureBastionSubnet addresses | A subnet within your VNet address space with a subnet mask /26 or larger.

For example, 10.1.1.0/26.

upvoted 59 times

  **[Removed]** 3 years, 4 months ago

Correct. Have just gone to create a new Bastion resource in my lab. This info message is given:

To associate a virtual network with a Bastion, it must contain a subnet with name AzureBastionSubnet and a prefix of at least /26.

Also see documentation here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/bastion/quickstart-host-portal>

For Azure Bastion resources deployed on or after November 2, 2021, the minimum AzureBastionSubnet size is /26 or larger (/25, /24, etc.). All Azure Bastion resources deployed in subnets of size /27 prior to this date are unaffected by this change and will continue to work, but we highly recommend increasing the size of any existing AzureBastionSubnet to /26 in case you choose to take advantage of host scaling in the future.

upvoted 23 times

  **kennynelcon** 3 years ago

Thank you

upvoted 2 times

  **dookiecloud** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

answer is correct

+ Subnet Name AzureBastionSubnet

AzureBastionSubnet addresses A subnet within your VNet address space with a /27 subnet mask. For example, 10.1.1.0/27.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/quickstart-host-portal>

upvoted 55 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago
CORRECT
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **adilkhan** 10 months ago
Subnet name for Azure Bastion: The subnet for Azure Bastion must be named AzureBastionSubnet.
Subnet address prefix for Azure Bastion: The address prefix for Azure Bastion must be at least /27.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RemmyT** 1 year, 1 month ago
I'm able to create a Bastion Subnet with minimum /29 mask.
Name : AzureBastionSubnet
IPv4 : 10.22.2.0/29
Available IPs : 3

For a /30 mask I receive the message error:
The prefix must be smaller than or equal to 29.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago
Correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **zixys** 1 year, 8 months ago
I passed on September 3, 2023. The options for this exam were updated to 10.0.0.0/26, not 27
upvoted 29 times

🗨️ 👤 **Alandt** 1 year, 3 months ago
Thanks my friend, I hope you get very rich and one day you'll become the president of Microsoft. If that day comes, can you please erase az-104 from the planet? Thank you president.
upvoted 20 times

🗨️ 👤 **efla** 11 months ago
damn I like this comment your excellence sir, your highness!
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **shadad** 2 years, 2 months ago
I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023
I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was:

1. AzureBastionSubnet
2. 10.10.10.0/27
upvoted 14 times

🗨️ 👤 **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago
1. AzureBastionSubnet
2. 10.10.10.0/27

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#subnet>
Azure Bastion requires a dedicated subnet: AzureBastionSubnet. You must create this subnet in the same virtual network that you want to deploy Azure Bastion to.











For Azure Bastion resources deployed on or after November 2, 2021, the minimum AzureBastionSubnet size is /26 or larger (/25, /24, etc.). All Azure Bastion resources deployed in subnets of size /27 prior to this date are unaffected by this change and will continue to work, but we highly recommend increasing the size of any existing AzureBastionSubnet to /26 in case you choose to take advantage of host scaling in the future.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **UK7** 2 years, 4 months ago
Came on 21st Dec 2022
Answer is correct
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **mung** 2 years, 5 months ago
When creating Azure Bastion, it requires some configuration,
1. Subnet name must be "AzureBastionSubnet".
2. Subnet size must be /26 or larger.
3.For host scaling /26 is recommended
4.etc.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Liriano** 2 years, 6 months ago
In exam today, go with highly voted
upvoted 2 times

-   **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago
/26 or larger (/25 /24 etc) is now the recommended. /27 is the closest in this case.
upvoted 1 times
-   **tahirMScert** 2 years, 7 months ago
this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer
upvoted 5 times
-   **majerly** 2 years, 7 months ago
Today in exam, answer is correct
upvoted 3 times
-   **kukeleku** 2 years, 7 months ago
Had this question on my exam today(19-09-2022), I answered AzureBastionSubnet 10.10.10.0/27.
upvoted 6 times
-   **favela** 2 years, 8 months ago
The only question that came today on my exam was so different the scenario was 10 vents but all vents peer so the question was how many azure bastion requires I choose only one as all vents is peering. Passed today with score 900
upvoted 2 times

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

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.



Does this meet the goal?


- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



A (83%)B (17%)

-  **mashk19**



Highly Voted 

 3 years, 10 months ago



If you initiated a packet capture from VM1 to VM2 and ran a capture for three hours, wouldn't you have file which contained all traffic between VM1 and VM2?

upvoted 24 times
-  **JayBee65** 3 years, 10 months ago



Yes exactly

upvoted 2 times
-  **s9p3r7** 3 years, 10 months ago

yes you would, considering you didn't specify any filtering which is optional.

upvoted 4 times
-  **omw2wealth** 3 years, 7 months ago



Ans is YES.


upvoted 2 times
-  **kilowd** 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer is YES

Packet capture is a computer networking term for intercepting a data packet that is crossing or moving over a specific computer network.

Once a packet is captured, it is stored temporarily so that it can be analyzed. The packet is inspected to help diagnose and solve network problems and determine whether network security policies are being followed.

upvoted 4 times
-  **JayLearn2022**

Highly Voted 

 2 years, 2 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the possible Correct and Incorrect solutions.

Correct solution: Meets the goal.



-Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.


Incorrect solution: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.

-Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

-Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).



upvoted 22 times
-  **nnamacha**

Most Recent 

 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Packet Capture: Allows you to remotely capture network traffic to and from a VM or VMSS. You can configure filters based on IP addresses, ports, and protocols, set size limits, and specify storage for the captured data. This is invaluable for deep packet analysis and troubleshooting complex network problems

upvoted 1 times
-  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes is right

upvoted 2 times



  **MatAlves** 1 year, 3 months ago

- Connection troubleshoot enables a one-time connectivity and latency check between a virtual machine and Bastion host, application gateway, or another virtual machine.

- Packet capture enables you to capture your virtual machine traffic.

Yes - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions>



upvoted 1 times

  **Tomix** 1 year, 10 months ago

A. Yes

Creating a packet capture using Azure Network Watcher is a valid solution to inspect network traffic between VM1 and VM2. Network Watcher provides network monitoring and diagnostic capabilities in Azure, including the ability to capture packets flowing between resources within a virtual network.

upvoted 1 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago



Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively. Other uses include gathering network statistics, gaining information on network intrusions, to debug client-server communications and much more.

upvoted 3 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago

Still on test 01/05/2023

upvoted 6 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

it specifically says from VM1 to VM2. Nature of packet capture is to run the capture in a VM/machine, it does not matter where the traffic is sent to. You use filter if you want to see certain packets including where it goes, type of traffic etc etc. Yes you can use this tool for VM to VM but it is not the best tool to use it. For the purpose, I'd got with Connection Monitor.

upvoted 2 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

OK I have to change it to A now - I saw this one "Packet Capture enables you to capture all traffic on a VM in your virtual network." from here <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions#what-tools-does-network-watcher-provide->

upvoted 6 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is YES

upvoted 2 times

  **kay000001** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is yes. This is a copy and paste straight from exam-104 text book:

The Packet Capture tool allows you to capture network packets entering or leaving your virtual machines. It is a powerful tool for deep network diagnostics. You can capture all packets, or a filtered subset based on the protocol and local and remote IP addresses and ports. You can also specify the maximum packet and overall capture size, and a time limit (captures start almost immediately once configured). Packet captures are stored as a file on the VM or in an Azure storage account, in which case NSGs must allow access from the VM to Azure storage. These captures are in a standard format and can be analyzed off-line using common tools such as WireShark or Microsoft Message Analyzer.

**Also, if you go into Network Watcher, you will see under diagnostic tools - Packet Capture.

upvoted 8 times

  **David1990** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I will go A

upvoted 1 times

  **NotMeAnyWay** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B - No

- **Packet Capture**: Is run on a VM to monitor the in and out flows of IP traffic. It is not used to monitor traffic BETWEEN two VMs. MS Docs: ("Packet Capture enables you to capture all traffic on a VM in your virtual network.")
- **Connection Monitor**: Is used to monitor connectivity and latency between VMs over a period of time. MS Docs: ("Connection Monitor allows you to monitor connectivity and latency between a VM and another network resource.")

Read Here:



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions#what-tools-does-network-watcher-provide->
upvoted 3 times

  **NotMeAnyWay** 2 years, 9 months ago

IGNORE the above, as the question states all traffic: Answer A - Yes
"You need to inspect **all** the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours."

You will need Packet Capture. as it has an option to specify ALL protocols
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

NB: (exam-topics, needs an option to delete your own comment).
upvoted 5 times



  **Traian** 2 years, 7 months ago

It is better this way I was wondering why packet capture and not connection monitor myself. Your wrong answer and the follow up were really helpful
upvoted 1 times

  **nkhan19** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Connection monitor doesn't capture packets, Network Watcher does therefore A is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **EleChie** 2 years, 10 months ago

Should be A:
Azure Network Watcher provides tools to monitor, diagnose, view metrics, and enable or disable logs for resources in an Azure virtual network.

Capture packets to and from a VM
Advanced filtering options and fine-tuned controls, such as the ability to set time and size limitations, provide versatility. The capture can be stored in Azure Storage, on the VM's disk, or both. You can then analyze the capture file using several standard network capture analysis tools.

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactivity.

References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Packet capture is correct similar to wireshark, it allows for Sources/Dest IP, Ports and times allocation and can be triggered automatically via VMs alert
upvoted 3 times

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VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

Does this meet the goal?



- A. Yes
- B. No


Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (89%)

11%



-   **Deevine78**

Highly Voted 

 3 years, 10 months ago



No.

We need to inspect all the network traffic "from" VM1 "to" VM2 and not between the 2 VMs. Even if we were using Connection monitor, this one would inspect only network traffic over a specific port. And for a period of 3 hours, packet capture session time limit default value is 18000 seconds or 5 hours.



upvoted 50 times
-   **azslayer** 2 years, 10 months ago

No



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>


upvoted 2 times
-   **skydivex** 2 years, 2 months ago

packet capture definitely makes more sense since connection monitor only inspects TCP traffic. I think you are correct. :)

upvoted 2 times
-   **ShaulSi** 3 years, 5 months ago

I have checked this and indeed connection monitor setup asks you for port and indeed the question asks you for all traffic.

upvoted 11 times
-   **JayLearn2022**

Highly Voted 

 2 years, 2 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the possible Correct and Incorrect solutions.

Correct solution: Meets the goal.



-Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.


Incorrect solution: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.

-Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

-Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).



upvoted 25 times
-   **nnamacha**

Most Recent 

 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B



Connection Monitor: Offers end-to-end monitoring of network connectivity between Azure and hybrid endpoints (on-premises, other clouds). It tracks reachability, latency, and topology changes over time, allowing you to proactively identify and troubleshoot connectivity problems.

upvoted 1 times
-   **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago



Selected Answer: B

B is correct

From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.



upvoted 1 times
-   **Faust777** 1 year, 6 months ago

how and why answer is'nt just do shit in network watcher? wtf is this primordial setting of capture packets bs?
upvoted 6 times

  **Tomix** 1 year, 10 months ago
B. No

Creating a connection monitor in Azure Network Watcher will not meet the goal of inspecting all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours. Connection monitors in Azure Network Watcher are used to monitor the connectivity between two points in a network, but they do not capture and inspect the actual network traffic.



To inspect network traffic between VM1 and VM2, you would need to use a network capture tool or software that can capture and analyze network packets. Azure Network Watcher itself does not have the capability to capture network traffic.
upvoted 2 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: B
No.

Connection monitor won't provide the same level of detail as packet capture will;



"Connection Monitor provides unified, end-to-end connection monitoring in Azure Network Watcher. The Connection Monitor feature supports hybrid and Azure cloud deployments. Network Watcher provides tools to monitor, diagnose, and view connectivity-related metrics for your Azure deployments."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>
upvoted 1 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>
Connection Monitor provides unified, end-to-end connection monitoring in Azure Network Watcher. The Connection Monitor feature supports hybrid and Azure cloud deployments. Network Watcher provides tools to monitor, diagnose, and view connectivity-related metrics for your Azure deployments.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>
Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively. Other uses include gathering network statistics, gaining information on network intrusions, to debug client-server communications and much more.
upvoted 5 times



  **khaled_razouk** 2 years, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: A



Yes
Here are some points to consider when deciding between creating a connection monitor or a packet capture:

Connection monitors:



Provide ongoing monitoring of connectivity between two resources
Can alert you if connectivity is lost or degraded
Do not capture the actual packets, so you cannot view the contents of the traffic
Packet captures:



Allow you to view the contents of the traffic
Can be useful for analyzing specific issues or problems
Require you to manually start and stop the capture
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago
still on test
upvoted 3 times

  **kl exams** 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: A

"Packet Capture enables you to capture all traffic on a VM in your virtual network."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions#what-tools-does-network-watcher-provide->
upvoted 1 times

  **tahirMScert** 2 years, 7 months ago
this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer
upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago
Selected Answer: B

B. No - With Packet capture, You can Set a time constraint on the packet capture session. The default value is 18000 seconds or 5 hours.

upvoted 2 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer A - Yes

- **Packet Capture**: Is run on a VM to monitor the in and out flows of IP traffic. It is not used to monitor traffic BETWEEN two VMs. MS Docs: ("Packet Capture enables you to capture all traffic on a VM in your virtual network.")

- **Connection Monitor**: Is used to monitor connectivity and latency between VMs over a period of time. MS Docs: ("Connection Monitor allows you to monitor connectivity and latency between a VM and another network resource.")

Read Here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions#what-tools-does-network-watcher-provide->

upvoted 3 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 2 years, 9 months ago

IGNORE the above, as the question states all traffic: Answer B - No

"You need to inspect **all** the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours."

You will need Packet Capture. as it has an option to specify ALL protocols

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NB: (exam-topics, needs an option to delete your own comment).


upvoted 2 times

 **RhinoMan** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A connection is not traffic its a to a specific port not all

upvoted 1 times

 **EleChie** 2 years, 10 months ago

Monitor communication between a virtual machine and an endpoint

The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint.

Connection monitor also provides the minimum, average, and maximum latency observed over time. After learning the latency for a connection, you may find that you're able to decrease the latency by moving your Azure resources to different Azure regions.

Capture packets to and from a VM

Advanced filtering options and fine-tuned controls, such as the ability to set time and size limitations, provide versatility. The capture can be stored in Azure Storage, on the VM's disk, or both. You can then analyze the capture file using several standard network capture analysis tools.

Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively. Other uses include gathering network statistics, gaining information on network intrusions, to debug client-server communications and much more.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jayad** 3 years, 1 month ago

I would go with Yes based on the following guide from Microsoft:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor>

upvoted 1 times

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VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).



Does this meet the goal?


- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



B (100%)

-  **SilverFox22**



Highly Voted 

 3 years, 7 months ago

At least we can agree that this one is No :)

upvoted 41 times
-  **Abubaker3030** 2 years, 11 months ago



well played haha

upvoted 2 times
-  **bur88** 3 years, 2 months ago



I agree Answer is: No.

Correct answer is packet capture in Azure Network Watcher.



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

upvoted 5 times
-  **Wilchelm** 3 years, 3 months ago



laughed on that :D


upvoted 1 times
-  **Redimido** 3 years, 3 months ago

Me too. This were exactly my thoughts. :)

upvoted 1 times
-  **AzureG0d** 2 years, 6 months ago

right lol love after war

upvoted 1 times
-  **JayLearn2022**

Highly Voted 

 2 years, 2 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The following are the possible Correct and Incorrect solutions.

Correct solution: Meets the goal.



-Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.

Incorrect solution: Does not meet the goal.



-Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.


-Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

-Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

upvoted 20 times
-  **obaali1990** 2 years, 1 month ago

Good, keep up the good work

upvoted 1 times
-  **[Removed]**

Most Recent 

 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

N is right

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Slimus** 1 year, 12 months ago

No, there is no such thing as "Data Collector Set (DCS)" in the Network Watcher

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I agree Answer is: No.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **techie_11** 3 years ago

On exam 4/12/2022. B correct answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Redimido** 3 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Here it is a definitive NO! ... hopefully :)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **fabylande** 3 years, 6 months ago

In exam today! October 16, 2021

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Acai** 3 years, 9 months ago

Performance Monitor and a Data Collector Set huh. RIP Windows Server 70-410.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **ScreamingHand** 3 years, 10 months ago

Nice try, but no banana. You need the trusty Connection Monitor in this scenario

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **ScreamingHand** 3 years, 10 months ago

Sorry, my cocky answer above is incorrect, - Connection Monitor will only inspect traffic on a specific port, - we need Packet Capture, - which will capture all traffic

upvoted 35 times

🗨️ 👤 **AravindITGuy** 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer No - Connection monitor is used for packets, RTT, etc

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

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

Name	Type	Description
vm1	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
vm2	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
nsg1	Network security group (NSG)	Allows incoming traffic from port 443
lb1	Azure Standard Load Balancer	Not applicable

You need to load balance HTTPS connections to vm1 and vm2 by using lb1.

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

Remove nsg1.

Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.

Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create an availability set.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.



Actions

Answer Area

Remove nsg1.

Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.

Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

Create an availability set.



Correct Answer:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-standard-public-zone-redundant-portal>

[Removed] Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct:

- 1) Remove the Public IP addresses. They are basic Public IPs and we're using a Standard Load Balancer which aren't compatible.
- 2) Create a backend pool and health probes.
- 3) Create a load balancer rule.

upvoted 96 times

Allfreen 3 years, 2 months ago

This is correct Answer

Remove NSG1

Remove Public IP

create Health Probe

what if NSG blocks port 80 for health prob ?
upvoted 2 times

  **tyohaina** 2 years, 6 months ago

It does not mention NSG being associated with those VMs or Vnet. Its in the subscription but we don't know if its in use at all or in use for different resources.
upvoted 5 times

  **magichappens** 3 years, 1 month ago

What if the machines are actually off? Seriously, just read the information that are given. NSG is not blocking port 80 by default so it is irrelevant.
upvoted 18 times

  **Aymenwerg** Highly Voted  3 years, 7 months ago

The Answer is correct :
Create a backend pool.
Create health probes.
Create a load balancer rule.
upvoted 14 times

  **Zippy12** 3 years, 1 month ago

How is this highly voted? Two of the steps you've listed (creating a backend pool and health probe) aren't even separate steps in the answer options.
upvoted 19 times

  **Netspud** 3 years, 3 months ago

That is not the answer provided, and your answer is wrong (the one provided is correct).
1 is remove the Public IPs (basic IP's can't be used with a standard LB). Also a pool is only NEEDED for a basic LB.
2. and 3. are correct.
2. Create a health probe
3. Create a lb rule.
upvoted 13 times

  **0378d43** Most Recent  7 months ago

The sequence is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT
upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is correct:
1) Remove the Public IP addresses. They are basic Public IPs and we're using a Standard Load Balancer which aren't compatible.
2) Create a backend pool and health probes.
3) Create a load balancer rule.

Standard LB cannot coexist with Basic public IP
If you remove NSG, all the traffic are blocked
upvoted 3 times

  **marioZuo** 1 year, 9 months ago

IF U remove NSG, all the traffic are blocked
upvoted 4 times

  **hidefo6963** 1 year, 8 months ago

correct, Standard LB = Zero Trust
upvoted 2 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Given answer is correct;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal>

During the creation of the load balancer, you'll configure:

Frontend IP address
Backend pool
Inbound load-balancing rules
Health probe
upvoted 4 times

  **Rams_84z06n** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is correct.

- [] Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and 2 - SLB can't work with basic sku IP addresses
- [] Create health probe and backend pool on lb1 - Need health probe and back-end pool for the LB
- [] Create a LB rule on LB1 - need a load balancing rule for LB

upvoted 11 times

  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Basic Public IPs are compatible with both Basic and Standard Load Balancers in Azure. However, Standard Public IPs can only be used with Standard Load Balancers.

upvoted 1 times

  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Availability set

Health probe



Load balancing rule

upvoted 1 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 11 months ago

No need for an AS for Standard LB, only Basic

upvoted 4 times

  **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

Funny fact: Feb 2023, I created a standard LB and had no issues creating a backend pool and adding a VM that had basic PIP and dynamic LIP (and no NSG at all). Added a LB rules and could connect to it through the LB.

Don't believe me? Try it yourself.

upvoted 3 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

correct:

1. remove public ip
2. create hp and be pool
3. create lb rule

upvoted 3 times

  **tahirMScert** 2 years, 7 months ago


this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer

upvoted 6 times

  **F117A_Stealth** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **MitchellLauwers1993** 3 years, 2 months ago

came in exam today

upvoted 2 times

  **hanyahmed** 3 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

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

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

- MrBlueSky

Highly Voted

3 years, 4 months ago

God bless all you people putting the wrong answers on these so we can have people confidently correct you.

upvoted 24 times
- pappkarcsi

Highly Voted

3 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You use the Packet Capture, not Connection Monitor nor Network watcher

upvoted 16 times
- pmsiva

2 years, 6 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions>

upvoted 2 times
- [Removed]

Most Recent

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times
- tashakori

1 year, 1 month ago

No is right

upvoted 2 times
- InvalidNickname

1 year, 10 months ago

And now I am more confused.

upvoted 2 times
- [Removed]

2 years, 3 months ago

still test

upvoted 1 times
- klexams

2 years, 6 months ago

No. Azure Monitor does not even inspect traffic.

upvoted 3 times
- Batiste2023

1 year, 5 months ago

Yes, Azure Monitor is about measuring traffic throughput, not about packet inspection.

upvoted 2 times
- EmnCours

2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 4 times
- ajayasa

3 years, 1 month ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **Teringzooi** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B: No

You use the Packet Capture, not Connection Monitor nor Network watcher

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Lincoln01** 3 years, 3 months ago

This is not right. Should be the connection Monitor feature of the Network watcher.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Bere** 3 years, 5 months ago

As described here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-manage-portal>

Network Watcher packet capture allows you to create capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine.

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **Aymenwerg** 3 years, 7 months ago

Need to use connection monitor

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **omw2wealth** 3 years, 7 months ago

nope, you create a packet capture.

upvoted 37 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Home > VM2 - Networking

VM2 - Networking

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+/)

Attach network interface

Detach network interface

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Networking

Disks

Size

Security

Extensions

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1

Effective security rules

Topology

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11

NIC Public IP: -

NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5

Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules

Outbound port rules

Application security groups

Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11)

Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther441	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly. You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443. Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a priority of 64999. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Zarzi

Highly Voted

3 years, 6 months ago

i'm not a robot

upvoted 45 times

GBAU

Highly Voted

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B (No)

When an Azure Load Balancer get created, it will probe backend to detect if the backend service is healthy or not, the probe packet is sent from source address "AzureLoadBalancer", the IP address of "AzureLoadBalancer" is always 168.63.129.16. <https://msazure.club/addendum-of-azure-load-balancer-and-nsg-rules/>

What is happening here is the LB Health Probe of TCP 443 to VM1 & VM2 are getting blocked by Rule 200 so it thinks both VM1 and VM2 are down. Hence App1 is failing as the LB won't direct any 443 traffic anywhere as it considers all Hosts are down.

Make a new rule above 200 or move rule 65001 up to <200, so the Health Probe will start working again, it will find a health host and start to direct 443 traffic from 131.107.100.50 to it. App1 is alive! upvoted 27 times

Student2023

2 years, 1 month ago

For this question (and other questions with similar context) this is the first time the explanation made total sense.

Thank you!

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150.

upvoted 1 times

  **aikooo** 1 year ago

I think answer is B



upvoted 1 times

  **Zuurpruim** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"Attach Network Interface" is not greyed out which means the VM is powered off. That is the reason it's not working.

upvoted 2 times

  **conip** 1 year, 7 months ago

I think sticking to the reason of greyed out "attach button" is misleading.

APP is on VM1 and VM2 - even if VM2 is shutdown it should still be served by VM1 - they do share NSG as its attached to subnet so we still need to focus on NSG logic

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago

still on test

upvoted 3 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

as rule 200 will still block port 443.

upvoted 2 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

and we want to allow traffic from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443, not deny it.

upvoted 1 times

  **tahirMScert** 2 years, 7 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer

upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B



Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago


this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

  **theorut** 3 years, 2 months ago

You need to start the VM - check Attach Network which is available. This happens only when VM is turned off.

upvoted 7 times

  **JJoh** 3 years, 2 months ago


The screen cap already work, you do not need to do anythings

upvoted 1 times

  **hberesford** 3 years, 4 months ago

you need to change the priority of the inbound rule

upvoted 2 times

  **hberesford** 3 years, 4 months ago

I mean the priority should not be 6995

upvoted 1 times

  **hberesford** 3 years, 4 months ago



64999 it should be 150

upvoted 2 times

  **SK_2_SK** 3 years, 4 months ago

Answer is No. You need to start VM.



upvoted 3 times

  **im82** 3 years, 5 months ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: B

upvoted 11 times

  **omw2wealth** 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer is correct :

No.

upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains two on-premises locations named site1 and site2.

You need to connect site1 and site2 by using an Azure Virtual WAN.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions

Create a virtual hub.

Create VPN sites.

Connect the virtual networks to the hub.

Create a Virtual WAN resource.

Connect the VPN sites to the hub.

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Actions

Connect the virtual networks to the hub.

Answer Area

Create a Virtual WAN resource.

Create a virtual hub.

Create VPN sites.

Connect the VPN sites to the hub.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-site-to-site-portal>

 **im82**  3 years, 5 months ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer:

1. Create Azure Virtual WAN
2. Create Virtual Hub
3. Create VPN sites
4. Connect VPN sites to virtual hub

upvoted 79 times

 **Sirkhunz**  3 years, 7 months ago

Doing my AZ-104 this month, please pray for me

upvoted 70 times

 **GepeNova** 3 years, 6 months ago

good look for me tomorrow

upvoted 6 times

 **GepeNova** 3 years, 6 months ago


**luck

upvoted 5 times

 **bogard** 3 years, 6 months ago

did you pass?

upvoted 2 times

 **gregigitty** 3 years, 5 months ago



We need to know! :-)

upvoted 3 times

 **nimeshabhinav** 3 years, 4 months ago



If he is not back to this site, he passed the exam 😊

upvoted 72 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 3 weeks ago



please don't remind me of the torture that I will have to endure if I don't pass.

upvoted 1 times

  **Isidro56** 1 year, 10 months ago


Good luck! This is a tough, popular, fun, interesting, valuable, exam. Thanks exam topics for facilitating this material.

upvoted 3 times

  **Kalzonee3611** 1 year, 6 months ago

Nothing about this exam is fun

upvoted 29 times

  **Joe_miller** 1 year, 2 months ago

got that right

upvoted 1 times

  **PMPft17** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Virtual WAN: The virtualWAN resource represents a virtual overlay of your Azure network and is a collection of multiple resources. It contains links to all your virtual hubs that you would like to have within the virtual WAN. Virtual WANs are isolated from each other and can't contain a common hub. Virtual hubs in different virtual WANs don't communicate with each other.



Hub: A virtual hub is a Microsoft-managed virtual network (to me its an endpoint). The hub contains various service endpoints to enable connectivity. From your on-premises network (vpnsite), you can connect to a VPN gateway inside the virtual hub, connect AZ-104 Page 353

network (vpnsite), you can connect to a VPN gateway inside the virtual hub, connect ExpressRoute circuits to a virtual hub, or even connect mobile users to a point-to-site gateway in the virtual hub. The hub is the core of your network in a region.

Multiple


virtual hubs can be created in the same region

upvoted 3 times

  **kejo2** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct. see <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

  **Nushin** 1 year ago

Create a virtual WAN

Configure virtual hub Basic settings

Configure site-to-site VPN gateway settings

Create a site

Connect a site to a virtual hub



Connect a VPN site to a virtual hub

Connect a VNet to a virtual hub

Download a configuration file

View or edit your VPN gateway

upvoted 3 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 3 weeks ago



hotshot over here!

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 2 times

  **clg003** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct Answer but this doc clearly say to do all of these steps...

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-site-to-site-portal>



But the last step in their sequence is Connect a VN to the Virtual Hub. So I assume you leave that one out.

upvoted 2 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 11 months ago

Create Virtual WAN > Create Hub > Create VPN Sites > Connect VPN sites to Hub

upvoted 1 times

  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answe is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

1. Create Virtual WAN
2. Create Virtual Hub
3. Create VPN sites
4. Connect VPN sites to hub

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-site-to-site-portal>
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **sabsyed** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer 👍
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

Even if you didn't know for sure you can kinda fake it till you make it with something like this:

You need to pick 4/5 so only one has to go

2 options are about creating virtual wan+hub resources and 3 of them are about connecting.
There has to only be one way to connect in the answer (virtual network or VPN site) (so both wan+hub are needed either way to get to 4) but we have two apparent processes

Either you
-"Connect the virtual networks to the hub"
or
-"Create VPN Sites" &
-"Connect VPN site to the hub" (what VPN sites, you have to create them, bingo, above option)

Go with the one that gives you 4 steps :)
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **kl exams** 2 years, 6 months ago

correct:
Create a virtual WAN
Configure virtual hub Basic settings
Configure site-to-site VPN gateway settings
Create a site
Connect a site to a virtual hub
Connect a VPN site to a virtual hub
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **perko28** 2 years, 7 months ago

Wish me luck. Exam in 4 hours....
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kem81** 2 years, 6 months ago

how did it go? My exam is next week...
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ZakySama** 2 years, 6 months ago

mine it is next week 11/11/2022
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MoSea** 2 years, 5 months ago

mine is on the same day! Good luck to you!!
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct answer:
1. Create Azure Virtual WAN
2. Create Virtual Hub
3. Create VPN sites
4. Connect VPN sites to virtual hub
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Davin0406** 2 years, 7 months ago

I can see your comments all over the questions haha
So helpful, thank you!
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **techie_11** 3 years ago

On exam 4/12/2022. correct answer
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Peered with	DNS server
VNET1	VNET2	Default (Azure-provided)
VNET2	VNET1	10.10.0.4

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Network interface	Connects to
Server1	10.10.0.4	NIC1	VNET1/Subnet1
Server2	172.16.0.4	NIC2	VNET1/Subnet2
Server3	192.168.0.4	NIC3	VNET2/Subnet2

You have the virtual network interfaces shown in the following table.

Name	DNS server
NIC1	Inherit from virtual network
NIC2	10.10.0.4
NIC3	Inherit from virtual network

Server1 is a DNS server that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
contoso.com	Primary DNS zone	Not applicable
Host1.contoso.com	A record	131.107.10.15

You have an Azure private DNS zone named contoso.com that has a virtual network link to VNET2 and the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
Host1	A record	131.107.200.20
Host2	A record	131.107.50.50

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
Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Answer Area	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>



  **speed2fast** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
Solution seems wrong. Should be No/Yes/No (not tested)



No: Server2 uses Server1 for DNS. Server1 has no host2.contoso.com record for 131.107.50.50. It would work if VNET1 had a virtual network link to the private zone contoso.com.
Yes: Server2 uses Server1 for DNS. Server1 has a host1.contoso.com record for 131.107.10.15
No: Server3 uses 10.10.0.4 as DNS (inherited from VNET2). 10.10.0.4 (Server1) has no record for host2.contoso.com. The virtual network link for the private zone contoso.com on VNET2 won't be used since the DNS from VNET1 is set on VNET2. VNET1 DNS is not aware of the private zone contoso.com. It would work if VNET1 had a virtual network link to the private zone contoso.com.
upvoted 127 times



  **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago



agree its should be NYN
Both Server2 and Server3 rely on Server1 for DNS resolution
upvoted 2 times



  **theOldOne** 3 years, 7 months ago
I got the same thing
upvoted 3 times



  **alex_p** 3 years, 7 months ago
How Server3 uses 10.10.0.4 for DNS Server!? Could you explain, please? For NIC3 we have DNS settings "Inherit from virtual network". In addition Server3 is in VNET2. VNET2 is linked to the private zone contoso.com which has a record for host2.contoso.com. So Server3 would be able to resolve it. I think the 3th is YES!
N-Y-Y
upvoted 35 times



  **theOldOne** 3 years, 6 months ago
Alex-p I can see where you are coming from
upvoted 2 times

  **nzaalex1** 3 years, 6 months ago
Vnet2 has DNS 10.10.10.4 configured. Unless forwarder on this DNS configured to Azure (and we don't have this info), the linked private zone will not have an effect
upvoted 5 times



  **Sharathjogi** 3 years, 3 months ago
VNET2 don't have 10.10.10.4 as DNS server. That DNS server is of NIC2, which belong to VNET1. VNET2 is linked to private.contoso.com, which as a record for host2.contoso.com. Hence it should resolve.
upvoted 2 times




  **Sharathjogi** 3 years ago
I take my words back, NIC configured DNS takes precedence over VNET configured DNS.
upvoted 4 times



  **csm198611** 3 years, 6 months ago
Same results as my labs.
upvoted 7 times



  **Mozbius_** 3 years, 2 months ago
I am confused...
* Server1 is a DNS of Virtual Network 1
* The Azure private DNS Zone is linked to Virtual Network 2



How is it that dns inheritting Server3 which is found in Virtual Network 2 uses Server1 from Virtual Network 1 as its referenced dns? Can somebody clarify?
upvoted 2 times



  **Mozbius_** 3 years, 2 months ago
Is Vnet2 using Vnet1's DNS because of peering?
upvoted 1 times

  **slimshady** Highly Voted  3 years, 7 months ago
I just tested this for myself, results were:
server 2 resolve host2.contoso.com - NO - only host1 exists in the server1-hosted DNS zone, so cannot resolve - and setting server2 to use server1 as a DNS server means it does not use any other DNS servers.
server 2 resolve host1.contoso.com - YES to the server1 hosted DNS address ie. 131.107.10.15
server3 resolve host2.contoso.com - YES to the Azure hosted DNS address ie. 131.107.50.50.
server3 can also resolve host1.contoso.com to the Azure hosted DNS address (of course).
hope this helps :)
upvoted 65 times

  **slimshady** 3 years, 7 months ago
actually I just noticed after reading the comments again that i forgot to set the server1 DNS server on VNET2 - when i did this and updated the servers, server3 could no longer resolve host2.contoso.com as it was using the server1 hosted DNS server. so i say the answer is NO-YES-NO
upvoted 58 times

  **mdwSysOps** 2 years, 2 months ago
This is the right answer!!
upvoted 2 times

  **ejml** 3 years, 6 months ago
slimshady, in your test, have you peered the vnet's?. Thanks
upvoted 3 times

  **go4adil** 1 year, 3 months ago
Agree with slimshady!
upvoted 2 times

- 8ac3742

Most Recent

1 month ago

1. N 2. Y 3.N
The DNS server of Server 2(NIC2) and Server3(NIC1) is Server1.The DNS server of NIC takes precedence of that of vNet so the private DNS zone contoso.com is not the DNS server of server 3.
only host1.contoso.com has A record in server1
upvoted 1 times
- GreenTick

1 month, 2 weeks ago

this question would like to test whether you can sort out this entangled mixed up facts,
upvoted 1 times
- AhmedSaeed19872025

3 months, 2 weeks ago

Testing lab
Answer 100 % true is
N Y N
upvoted 1 times
- Neftali

5 months, 3 weeks ago

Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.
Server2 is in VNET1, which uses the Azure-provided DNS server by default, as its DNS configuration is inherited from the virtual network. The Azure-provided DNS server does not have knowledge of the private DNS zone contoso.com, which is linked to VNET2. Therefore, Server2 will not be able to resolve host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50, as that record is only available in the Azure private DNS zone linked to VNET2.
Answer: No
Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.
Similar to the previous case, Server2 is in VNET1 and relies on the Azure-provided DNS server. The record for host1.contoso.com exists in the DNS server hosted by Server1, which is also in VNET1. Since Server1 is configured as a DNS server for the contoso.com zone, Server2 can resolve host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.
Answer: Yes
upvoted 1 times
- Dankho

6 months, 3 weeks ago

NYY

Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50

No: Server2 is in VNET1, and its DNS server inherits from the virtual network. It does not have direct access to the private DNS zone, which is linked to VNET2. Therefore, it cannot resolve this record.
Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15

Yes: Server2 can resolve host1.contoso.com since it's a public DNS zone and accessible through the Azure-provided DNS.
Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50

Yes: Server3 is in VNET2, which has a virtual network link to the private DNS zone. Thus, it can resolve host2.contoso.com.
upvoted 2 times
- [Removed]

7 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

No
Yes
No
upvoted 3 times
- tashakori

1 year, 1 month ago

No
Yes
Yes
upvoted 4 times
- jimikasp

1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is YNY:

Private DNS zones linked to a VNet are queried first when using the default DNS settings of a VNet. Azure provided DNS servers are queried next. However, if a custom DNS server is defined in a VNet, then private DNS zones linked to that VNet are not automatically queried, because the custom settings override the name resolution order.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-privatednszone#private-dns-zone-resolution>
upvoted 3 times
- jimikasp

1 year, 2 months ago

Sorry, I mean NYN
upvoted 5 times
- LovelyGroovey

1 year, 2 months ago

Chat GPT can answer you better than here. Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50. is YES

Server2 does not resolve host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15. The correct answer is YES. Server2 does resolve host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.

Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50. is YES

upvoted 1 times

  **Josh219** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

keep chatting to chat GPT after few minutes it will say NO YES NO :-)
thank me later

upvoted 1 times

  **rnd3131** 1 year, 3 months ago

DNS in Peered VNets

Independent DNS Configuration: Each VNet in Azure can be configured with its own DNS servers. When you peer VNets, these configurations remain independent. A VNet does not inherit or override the DNS server settings of the VNet it is peered with.

Resolution Across Peered VNets: Resources in peered VNets can resolve DNS names as per their respective VNet's DNS settings. If a resource in VNet A needs to resolve a name managed by a DNS server in VNet B, it can do so if the DNS server in VNet B is accessible and if the necessary DNS forwarding or conditional forwarding is set up.

Custom DNS Scenarios: In scenarios where you have custom DNS servers, you might need to configure DNS forwarding or conditional forwarding to ensure proper name resolution across peered VNets.

Azure-Provided DNS: If you are using Azure-provided DNS, the resolution of names for resources in Azure (like VMs) works across peered VNets without additional configuration.

upvoted 2 times

  **Jacky_exam** 1 year, 4 months ago

what a shit design. just fire the engineer and fix this question.

upvoted 6 times

  **FreeSwan** 1 year, 7 months ago

Server 2 connects Server 1 DNS.


1. No - No entry for host2
2. Yes - host1 found 131.10710.15

Server 3 used VNET2

3. Yes - host2 found as 131.107.50.50

So resolved

upvoted 3 times

  **Elecktrus** 1 year, 8 months ago


In the exam today, 18/08/2023. First question was different, it was Server1

upvoted 5 times

  **nomanmalik101** 1 year, 8 months ago

what the hell? every second question has confusion. Why are we not able to get the exact answers even after paying huge amount?

upvoted 7 times

  **quocdunginfo2** 1 year, 9 months ago

Server 2 => NIC2 => 10.10.0.4 => host2.contoso.com => No entry => No

Server 2 => NIC2 => 10.10.0.4 => host1.contoso.com => 131.107.10.15 => Yes

Server 3 => NIC3 => VNET2 => 10.10.0.4 => host2.contoso.com => No entry => No

upvoted 15 times

You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Refresh

Move

Delete

Resource group (change)
Production

Address space
10.2.0.0/16

Location
West US

DNS servers
Azure provided DNS service

Subscription (change)
Production subscription

Subscription ID
14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea

Tags (change)
Click here to add tags

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. 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. Add a gateway subnet to VNet1.
- C. Create a subnet on VNet1 and VNet2.
- D. Configure a service endpoint on VNet2.

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

- pakman

Highly Voted

3 years, 7 months ago

Correct. Modify the address space of VNET1, since it'd be overlapping with the one of VNET2 if you don't.

upvoted 35 times
- zelck

Highly Voted

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering?tabs=peering-portal#requirements-and-constraints>

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces.

upvoted 5 times
- [Removed]

Most Recent

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 2 times
- aikooo

1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

I think answer is A

upvoted 1 times
- PhoenixAscending

1 year, 3 months ago

This was on my exam. The suggested answer to the question is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **xRiot007** 1 year, 11 months ago

A - modify the address space of VNET1

You have to do this because to eliminate the overlap between VNET1 and VNET2

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

A as the only correct option. addresses cannot overlap for peering to happen.

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **libran** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Teringzooi** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct. Modify the address space of VNET1, since it'd be overlapping with the one of VNET2 if you don't.

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Efficia** 3 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>

upvoted 4 times

🗲️ 👤 **fabylande** 3 years, 6 months ago

In exam today! October 16, 2021

upvoted 4 times

🗲️ 👤 **GepeNova** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct A

Both VNETs have the same address space

upvoted 1 times

You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Virtual network
VM1	10.0.0.4	VNET1
VM2	10.0.0.5	VNET1

VNET1 is linked to a private DNS zone named contoso.com that contains the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	TTL	Value	Auto registered
comp1	TXT	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp2	A	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp3	CNAME	3600	comp1.contoso.com	False
comp4	PTR	3600	10.0.0.5	False

You need to ping VM2 from VM1.

Which DNS names can you use to ping VM2?

- A. comp2.contoso.com and comp4.contoso.com only
- B. comp1.contoso.com, comp2.contoso.com, comp3.contoso.com, and comp4.contoso.com
- C. comp2.contoso.com only
- D. comp1.contoso.com and comp2.contoso.com only
- E. comp1.contoso.com, comp2.contoso.com, and comp4.contoso.com only

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (97%)

Quantigo

Highly Voted

3 years, 7 months ago

Correct Answer C: comp2.contoso.com only

A record: Is used to map a DNS/domain name to an IP

Ref:<https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/dns-records/dns-a-record/>

TXT records in a lot of cases get used to prove ownership of a domain, it has other purposes too.

Reference:

<https://support.google.com/a/answer/2716800?hl=en#:~:text=TXT%20records%20are%20a%20type,and%20to%20ensure%20email%20security.>

PTR: A Reverse DNS lookup is used by remote hosts to determine who 'owns' an IP address.

Reference:

<https://www.mailenable.com/kb/content/article.asp?ID=ME020206>

CNAME records get used to redirect a DNS name or subdomain name to another DNS name or domain name or subdomain name.

reference: <https://support.dnsimple.com/articles/cname-record/>

It would do good to read up on DNS record types and what they are used for, you will be lost if you don't have a basic understanding of it.

<https://ns1.com/resources/dns-types-records-servers-and-queries>

DNS is a key component In the IT field.

I hope this info will help.

upvoted 130 times

Takloy

3 years, 4 months ago

So agree man! you just reminded me to review DNS and DNS alone.

upvoted 5 times

slimshady

Highly Voted

3 years, 7 months ago

tested this, i say it is C - comp2.contoso.com ONLY. i created each of the records in my Azure DNS zone, a TXT record is not resolvable, an A record is resolvable, the CNAME is pointing to comp1 which again is not resolvable, and the PTR record should be an IP to a name, when i created the PTR record it wanted me to enter a domain name eg. contoso.com, not an IP address but i put the IP address in anyway, and it did not resolve. So i say it is C - comp2 ONLY

upvoted 42 times

AZ_Guru_Wannabe

3 years, 2 months ago

good testing thx

upvoted 3 times

[Removed]

Most Recent

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

it's C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jo696** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

'I need to ping a VM, I know, I will just consult the DNS records to find out how to do that!' Honestly!! These Questions!!!! (got to be the most frustrating exam I have done so far!)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **23169fd** 11 months ago

C is correct.

comp1.contoso.com: TXT record (TXT records are not used for pinging).

comp2.contoso.com: A record (A records can be used for pinging, resolves to 10.0.0.5 which is VM2's IP).

comp3.contoso.com: CNAME record (CNAME can be used for pinging, points to comp1.contoso.com).

comp4.contoso.com: PTR record (PTR records are used for reverse DNS lookups, typically not used for pinging).

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **friendlyvlad** 1 year, 11 months ago

C must be correct. When you ping an IP address, the DNS resolver is not involved. The rest of the choices will require the DNS resolver. BTW the PTR record is wrong. Its value must be domain and not IP.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **habbey** 2 years ago

anybody know why we cant use comp3 ?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Batiste2023** 1 year, 6 months ago

Comp3 is a CNAME for Comp1 - which refers to a TXT record. TXT records are not for name resolution. So neither, Comp1 and Comp3, do not translate to the right IP address, 10.0.0.5. And that's what the the DNS name that we're looking for here is supposed to do.

C is the right answer.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rams_84z06n** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

A record resolves ip address 10.0.0.5 to comp2.contoso.com. The only other name we could find is a alias name (CNAME) record. But there is no CNAME entries listed for comp2 so C is the answer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-zones-records#record-types>

Each DNS record has a name and a type. Records are organized into various types according to the data they contain. The most common type is an 'A' record, which maps a name to an IPv4 address.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 11 times

🗨️ 👤 **SunilSenthil** 1 year, 6 months ago

and what did you answer? did you get it right?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

You can't ping a txt record even if the text in the record is formatted as an IP address

Pinging a CNAME that points to a text record has the same result.

You can't ping a PTR record

Basically you can only ping an A record or a CNAME pointing to an A record (ignoring IP6)

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **typales2005** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Was in the 09/01/2023 exam

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Pear7777** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct answer should be Comp2.contoso.com AND Comp3.contoso.com, because comp in the end also resolves to wanted IP. but that aswvr is not there, so only C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **andi_y** 2 years, 4 months ago



This is not correct. COMP3.contoso.oom redirects to COMP1.contoso.com BUT COMP1.contoso.com is a TXT RECORD and so not pingable. So the only correct answer is C (COMP2.contoso.com)

upvoted 2 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago



C. comp2 only. A record resolves fwd lookup.

upvoted 1 times

  **sesky** 2 years, 6 months ago

Who creates these sorts of answers? Can't get any more wrong!

upvoted 2 times

  **dc2k79** 2 years, 6 months ago

C

Comp 1 - TXT - it's just a text record used for domain validation, and is not used for resolving address



Comp2 - A Record - the actual record for IPv4-to-Domain resolution (others are CNAME and AAAA).

Comp 3 - CNAME - This is CNAMing to another computer and not Comp2

Comp4 - PTR - this record does not resolve to an IP. It resolves to a domain name.

Only correct choice is 'C'

upvoted 2 times

  **crazyrobban** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

So many people saying B? The question clearly states what you can -ping- VM2 with.

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a network security group (NSG) named NSG1 that has the rules defined in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

```
PS C:\> Get-AzNetworkSecurityGroup -Name "NSG1" -ResourceGroupName "RG1" | Select -ExpandProperty SecurityRules

Name      : ALLOW_HTTPS
Id        : /subscriptions/09d06b22-ff51-48b7-a8be-947f15cbd69d/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/NSG1/securityRules/ALLOW_HTTPS
Etag      : W/"8e3e9995-aa78-41e2-bfea-44b50c389873"
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Description :
Protocol   : TCP
SourcePortRange : {*}
DestinationPortRange : {443}
SourceAddressPrefix : {*}
DestinationAddressPrefix : {*}
SourceApplicationSecurityGroups : []
DestinationApplicationSecurityGroups : []
Access     : Allow
Priority    : 100
Direction  : Inbound

Name      : DENY_PING
Id        : /subscriptions/09d06b22-ff51-48b7-a8be-947f15cbd69d/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/NSG1/securityRules/DENY_PING
Etag      : W/"8e3e9995-aa78-41e2-bfea-44b50c389873"
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Description :
Protocol   : ICMP
SourcePortRange : {*}
DestinationPortRange : {*}
SourceAddressPrefix : {VirtualNetwork}
DestinationAddressPrefix : {*}
SourceApplicationSecurityGroups : []
DestinationApplicationSecurityGroups : []
Access     : Deny
Priority    : 111
Direction  : Outbound
```

NSG1 is associated to a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address
VM1	10.1.0.10
VM2	10.1.0.11

You need to add a rule to NSG1 to ensure that VM1 can ping VM2. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Direction:

Inbound

Outbound

Source:

Any

10.1.0.10

10.1.0.11

10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11

10.1.0.0/28

Destination:

Any

10.1.0.10

10.1.0.11

10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11

10.1.0.0/28

Priority:

110

111

112

Answer Area

Direction:

Inbound

Outbound

Source:

Any

10.1.0.10

10.1.0.11

10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11

10.1.0.0/28

Destination:

Any

10.1.0.10

10.1.0.11

10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11

10.1.0.0/28

Priority:

110

111

112

Correct Answer:

- speed2fast

Highly Voted

3 years, 7 months ago

Answer is wrong. We need to undo the DENY_PING rule with the principle of least privilege.

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110
upvoted 441 times
- Fananico

3 years, 6 months ago

I test it your answer is current
upvoted 10 times

- 👤

michaelmorar

3 years ago

Agree, allowing ANY/ANY is the very antithesis of the principle of least privilege.

upvoted 10 times
- 👤

theOldOne

3 years, 7 months ago

What about inbound? Keep the rest the same.

upvoted 2 times
- 👤

dc2k79

2 years, 6 months ago

its stateful, if allowed an outbound connection, the response traffic is automatically allowed.

upvoted 6 times
- 👤

nsknexus478

3 years, 7 months ago

Both the VMs are from the same Vnet. So inbound is allow by default within the n/w.

upvoted 12 times
- 👤

awssecuritynewbie

2 years, 7 months ago

that is exactly what i wanted to say! it is kept the same!

upvoted 3 times
- 👤

SilverFox22

3 years, 7 months ago

The inbound/outbound threw me a bit as well. "rules in inbound direction affect traffic that is being initiated from external sources, such as the Internet or another VM, to a virtual machine. Outbound security rules affect traffic sent from a VM." The ICMP traffic is being sent from VM1, so outbound.

upvoted 11 times
- 👤

nsknexus478

3 years, 7 months ago

I was thinking the same. The given answer threw the least privilege out of window.

upvoted 7 times
- 👤

Quantigo

Highly Voted 👍

3 years, 7 months ago

Correct answer:
Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110
the given solution is not correct.

upvoted 44 times
- 👤

theOldOne

3 years, 7 months ago

What about inbound? Keep the rest the same.

upvoted 4 times
- 👤

yolap31172

3 years, 2 months ago

Since VM1 and VM2 are in the same subnet, NSG would apply both inbound and outbound rules to traffic. Your inbound rule could let the ICMP request reach VM2, but existing outbound rule would prevent it from going out of VM1 in the first place.

Having an outbound rule with priority 110 overrides the existing Deny rule.

upvoted 25 times
- 👤

naveedpk00

1 year, 1 month ago

thanks you are a legend.

upvoted 1 times
- 👤

FlaShhh

1 year, 2 months ago

well explained

upvoted 1 times
- 👤

[Removed]

Most Recent 🕒

7 months, 1 week ago

SO WRONG

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110

upvoted 4 times
- 👤

tashakori

1 year, 1 month ago

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110

upvoted 3 times
- 👤

LovelyGroovey

1 year, 2 months ago



Inbound is correct. ChatGPT said, "The direction is set to "Inbound" because the rule is being applied to traffic that is coming into the network security group (NSG) from VM1 to VM2.

In the context of Azure Network Security Groups, "Inbound" refers to traffic that is entering the NSG from another source, while "Outbound" refers to traffic that is leaving the NSG to go to another destination.

In this case, since VM1 is initiating the ping to VM2, the traffic is entering the NSG from VM1 (hence, "Inbound") and going to VM2. This is why the direction of the rule is set to "Inbound".

Remember, the direction of the rule is always from the perspective of the network security group. It's about where the traffic is coming from and where it's going to, relative to the NSG."

upvoted 1 times

  **2d153f5** 5 months ago

I think ChatGPT is kidding you. ;)

upvoted 1 times

  **rnd3131** 1 year, 3 months ago

direction is outbound because sourceprefix is virtualnetwork

upvoted 1 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 9 months ago

This is correct!



Direction: Outbound

Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)

Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)

Priority: 110



upvoted 4 times

  **Jzx** 2 years, 1 month ago

Ping doest work if you mention only one direction.. ie VM1-->VM2

ping contains icmp echo request VM1---->VM2 & ICMP echo response VM2----> VM1 so its bidirectional.. the given answer makes more sense...

upvoted 2 times

  **tech07** 1 year, 10 months ago

NSG rules are stateful

upvoted 3 times

  **Andrew04** 2 years, 1 month ago

I've tested on my tenant:

Outbound rule

Source 10.0.0.10 (VM1)



Dest 10.0.0.11 (VM2)

Priority 110

Protocol ICMP

it works!

upvoted 4 times

  **vbohr899** 2 years, 2 months ago



Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 8 times

  **Zeppoonstream** 2 years, 4 months ago


Why is source and destination not 10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11 ? Dont you need the rule to be vice versa?

upvoted 2 times

  **Zeppoonstream** 2 years, 3 months ago



Edit: Ok got it. Its about the handshake. Only one connection is needed. You dont need to ensure that a inbound rule exists, because the traffic is already allowed by the outbound rule.

upvoted 2 times

  **Archie1206** 2 years, 6 months ago

ping need to be two way, so the source and destination should both be 10.1.0.10/10.1.0.11. and direction outbound

upvoted 1 times

  **kl exams** 2 years, 6 months ago

to override the existing rule DENY_PING:

Inbound

10.1.0.10

10.1.0.11

110



upvoted 2 times

  **kl exams** 2 years, 6 months ago

inbound/outbound is allowed within VNET, BUT rule 111 stop the outbound. So we need a higher priority rule to allow this outbound for VM1 ping to VM2. And with principle of least privilege in mind. Answer is:

Outbound
10.1.0.10
10.1.0.11
110



upvoted 9 times

  **pkkalra** 2 years, 7 months ago
as speed2fast said.

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110

Please note that the rule won't block outbound response from VM2.
NSGs allow or deny the establishment of a TCP connection. Once a connection is established, traffic can flow both ways as needed without obstruction. NSGs will not end active TCP connections either.

upvoted 3 times

  **ZacAz104** 2 years, 7 months ago
cant believe they got this wrong sounds stupid you have to mention source ip destination less priority

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: On Computer2, you set the Startup type for the IPsec Policy Agent service to Automatic.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



B (100%)

  **Quantigo** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Correct Answer: B
the certificate needs to be installed on the machine you are counting from.
upvoted 34 times



  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B
B is the answer.



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site#clientcert>
Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate isn't installed, authentication fails.
upvoted 3 times

  **mung** 2 years, 5 months ago

You have to export a self signed certificate from the root certificate and install it in the machine.
upvoted 1 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

No. You need the cert on comp2.
upvoted 1 times

  **Oualy** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct Answer: B
You must export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.
The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.
upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 2 times

  **bduhamel** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B
Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

  **Teringzooi** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

you need to install certificate on the machine you are counting from.

upvoted 1 times

  **JayJay22215** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct approach would be to export Cert from Computer1 and install it on Computer2

upvoted 1 times

  **nileshlg** 3 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers. You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines. You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request. What should you configure?

- A. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol
- B. Protocol to UDP
- C. Session persistence to None
- D. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

- SANDEEPM**

Highly Voted

1 year, 8 months ago

Get ready!!! This question will now appear a million times in the next pages

upvoted 14 times
- HananS**

Highly Voted

3 years, 4 months ago

The following options are available:

None (hash-based) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client may be handled by any virtual machine.

Client IP (source IP affinity two-tuple) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address will be handled by the same virtual machine.

Client IP and protocol (source IP affinity three-tuple) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address and protocol combination will be handled by the same virtual machine.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-distribution-mode?tabs=azure-portal>

The answer is A

upvoted 11 times
- [Removed]**

Most Recent

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times
- aikooo**

1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

I think answer is A

upvoted 1 times
- zellck**

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP and protocol

- Traffic from the same client IP and protocol is routed to the same backend instance

upvoted 2 times
- Manu_0502**

2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol

upvoted 1 times
- klxams**

2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol

upvoted 1 times
- tahirMScert**

2 years, 7 months ago



this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer



upvoted 3 times
- EmnCours**



2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A



Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times



  **benvdw** 3 years, 1 month ago
on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 1 times

  **G_unit_19** 3 years, 2 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Straight forward easy question
upvoted 2 times

  **Teringzooi** 3 years, 2 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Answer is correct: A

Session persistence!
upvoted 2 times

  **Sukorak** 3 years, 4 months ago
Anser is correct :A
upvoted 4 times

  **Sukorak** 3 years, 4 months ago
Answer is correct: A
upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription that uses the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

Name	IP version	SKU	IP address assignment	Availability zone
IP1	IPv6	Basic	Static	Not applicable
IP2	IPv6	Basic	Dynamic	Not applicable
IP3	IPv6	Standard	Static	Zone-redundant

You need to create a public Azure Standard Load Balancer.

Which public IP addresses can you use?

- A. IP1, IP2, and IP3
- B. IP2 only
- C. IP3 only
- D. IP1 and IP3 only

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- shadad

Highly Voted

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023
I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: C
upvoted 18 times
- Sukorak

Highly Voted

3 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct: C
upvoted 15 times
- [Removed]

Most Recent

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times
- tashakori

1 year, 1 month ago

C is right
upvoted 2 times
- JayLearn2022

2 years, 2 months ago

Answer: C
A Basic Load Balancer can use the Basic SKU Public IP address's, but a Standard load balancer requires a Standard SKU Public IP address.

Excerpt from link below:
The standard SKU is required if you associate the address to a standard load balancer. For more information about standard load balancers, see Azure load balancer standard SKU.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/virtual-network-public-ip-address>

Excerpt from link below:
Key scenarios that you can accomplish using Azure Standard Load Balancer include:
-Enable support for load-balancing of IPv6.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview#why-use-azure-load-balancer>
upvoted 9 times
- zellck

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>
Matching SKUs are required for load balancer and public IP resources. You can't have a mixture of basic SKU resources and standard SKU resources.
upvoted 3 times

- GBAU

2 years, 2 months ago

C is the most correct. I don't think you can currently use IP6 for load balances yet. Needs to be IPv4 but all IPs are listed as 6 and there is no "None" option so just roll with it.

upvoted 4 times
- GBAU

2 years, 2 months ago

My bad, seems they can. (I was sure I read a few hours ago they couldn't)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>

upvoted 3 times
- meeko86

2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Matching SKUs are required for load balancer and public IP resources. You can't have a mixture of Basic SKU resources and standard SKU resources.

upvoted 2 times
- klexams

2 years, 6 months ago

IP3 as both SKUs of IL and PIP have to be the same i.e. Standard

upvoted 2 times
- tahirMScert

2 years, 7 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer

upvoted 4 times
- majerly

2 years, 7 months ago

today in exam is C

upvoted 2 times
- EmnCours

2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times
- Teringzooi

3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct: C

Basic SKU IP can not be combined with standard LB.

upvoted 2 times
- JayJay22215

3 years, 2 months ago

None of the given, because noone is using ipv6!

All jokes aside, its C

upvoted 3 times
- Redimido

3 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

BASIC SKU not an option here.

upvoted 2 times
- amiri7171

3 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct: C

upvoted 2 times
- [Removed]

3 years, 3 months ago

Weird question this one, because IP1 is an IPv6 Basic address but it says that it's Static. That is not supported as part of the Basic SKU. But regardless, the answer is correct: C. Because you can't mix SKUs with Load Balancers.

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription.

You are deploying an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that will contain multiple pods. The pods will use kubernetes networking.

You need to restrict network traffic between the pods.

What should you configure on the AKS cluster?

- A. the Azure network policy
- B. the Calico network policy
- C. pod security policies
- D. an application security group

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (96%)

4%

  **ninja** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I think the correct answer is B.

The question describes "the pods will use kubernetes networking."

To provide network connectivity, AKS clusters can use kubernetes (basic networking) or Azure CNI (advanced networking).

Azure Network Policies supports Azure CNI only. Calico Network Policies supports both Azure CNI (Windows Server 2019 and Linux) and kubernetes (Linux).

Hence, the correct answer is B.

Reference

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubernetes>

upvoted 46 times

  **RougePotatoe** 2 years, 2 months ago

To summarize. You need calico network policy because this question explicitly stated "pods will use kubernetes networking." which means you need a policy that can support kubernetes networking.

Look at supported networking options of the following link.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies#differences-between-azure-network-policy-manager-and-calico-network-policy-and-their-capabilities>

upvoted 10 times

  **ITprof99** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

Answer: B

upvoted 18 times

  **Neftali** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

To restrict network traffic between the pods in an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster, you should configure the Calico network policy.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

B. the Calico network policy

upvoted 1 times

  **kejo2** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct: Network policy options in AKS

Azure provides three Network Policy engines for enforcing network policies:

Cilium for AKS clusters that use Azure CNI Powered by Cilium.

Azure Network Policy Manager.

Calico, an open-source network and network security solution founded by Tigera.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SrWalk49** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

AKS is no longer on this exam.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **danlo** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, only ACR, ACI, and ACA

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **YesPlease** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) Calico Network Policies

Question specifically calls out Kubermet: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies#differences-between-azure-network-policy-manager-and-calico-network-policy-and-their-capabilities>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **muzzying** 1 year, 6 months ago

If you go to AKS in the portal and try to create, selecting the Kubermet networking will grey out the 'Azure Network Policy' leaving only the 'Calico' policy to choose.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tomix** 1 year, 10 months ago

Option A: Azure network policy

Azure network policy provides a built-in network security solution for AKS clusters. It allows you to define network traffic rules at the Kubernetes namespace level using standard Kubernetes NetworkPolicy objects. With Azure network policy, you can control ingress (incoming) and egress (outgoing) network traffic between pods based on IP addresses, ports, and protocols.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Haroldgm** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

In the exam June 24, 2023

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **ojogbon** 2 years, 1 month ago

On the exam Apr 2nd, 2023

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To restrict network traffic between pods in an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster, you should configure the Azure network policy.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies#differences-between-azure-network-policy-manager-and-calico-network-policy-and-their-capabilities>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Calico Network Policy Supported networking options

- Azure CNI (Linux, Windows Server 2019 and 2022) and kubenet (Linux)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **typales2005** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

was in the 09/01/2023 exam

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

B for kubenet.

Azure NPM:

Linux, Windows Server 2022

Azure CNI

Calico Network Policy:

Linux, Windows Server 2019 and 2022
Azure CNI (Linux, Windows Server 2019 and 2022) and kubenet (Linux)
upvoted 2 times

  **Makarand123** 2 years, 6 months ago

There's other way also using 'linkered' service mesh but not given here
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16 and contains the VPN Gateway and 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 from the VPN gateway 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

Address prefix

▼

10.0.0.0/16

10.0.1.0/24

10.0.254.0/24

Correct Answer:

Next hop type

▼

Virtual appliance

Virtual network

Virtual network gateway

Assigned to

▼

GatewaySubnet

Subnet0

Subnet1 and Subnet2

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 10.0.0.0/16



Address prefix
destination-> Vnet 1 (Address space of Vnet1)



Box 2: Virtual appliance
Next hop type
VM1 ->Virtual Appliance. You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as Virtual appliance.

Box 3: Gateway Subnet
Assigned to
This route is to be followed by Gateway Subnet for the incoming traffic. You can associate routing table to the Subnet from Rout Table -> subnet ->Associate.
upvoted 200 times

  **Holydud** 2 years, 8 months ago
Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:



Box1: 10.0.0.0/16
Box2: Virtual appliance
Box3: GatewaySubnet
upvoted 20 times



  **AzureG0d** 2 years, 6 months ago
finally he's back lol
upvoted 58 times



  **Tom900** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago
Answer is correct.



See the explanation below from AZ-103 source.



Address prefix- destination-> Vnet 1 (Address space of Vnet1)
2. Next Hop - VM1 ->Virtual Appliance (You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as virtual appliance)
3.Assignment - This route is to be followed by Gateway Subnet for the incoming traffic. You can associate routing table to the Subnet from Rout Table -> subnet ->Associate
upvoted 57 times



  **miki** 4 years, 2 months ago
Agree!
upvoted 2 times



  **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago
CORRECT
upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago
Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times



  **picho707** 1 year, 11 months ago
Microsoft naming convention drives me nuts!!!.
upvoted 9 times

  **yaboo1617** 2 years ago
ROUTE Address prefix = TO
ROUTE Next Hop = THROUGH
ROUTE Assignment = FROM
upvoted 30 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months, 4 weeks ago
Thank you, this is all we need to understand
upvoted 2 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago
1. 10.0.0.0/16
2. Virtual appliance
3. GatewaySubnet

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-create-route-table-portal>
upvoted 5 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago
traffic to vnet1 addresses 10.0.0.0/16
VM1 as the next hop as router is a Virtual Appliance
outside traffic comes through GatewaySubnet
upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 10 months ago

See the explanation below from AZ-103 source.

Address prefix- destination-> Vnet 1 (Address space of Vnet1)

2. Next Hop - VM1 ->Virtual Appliance (You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as virtual appliance)

3.Assignment - This route is to be followed by Gateway Subnet for the incoming traffic. You can associate routing table to the Subnet from Rout Table -> subnet ->Associate

upvoted 1 times

  **babzbabz** 2 years, 11 months ago

Came on exam today (24/05-2022)

upvoted 1 times

  **Dobby25** 3 years, 1 month ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 3 times

  **Tokawa** 3 years, 7 months ago

Why is this not an IP address for Subnet1?

upvoted 1 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years, 7 months ago

Answer is correct:

- Source: 10.0.254.0

- Next Hop: NVA

- Assigned to 10.0.0.0/16. This covers 10.0.0.0/24, 10.0.1.0/24, 10.0.2.0/24

upvoted 2 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years, 8 months ago



I can picture this question coming in every single test. Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **JimBobSquare101** 3 years, 9 months ago



In 30 July 2021

upvoted 5 times

  **_UNA_** 3 years, 9 months ago

You can watch this video for more clarity <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sBIl38Fngmk>

upvoted 6 times

  **MimeTalk** 3 years, 9 months ago

thanks for sharing

upvoted 2 times

  **umavaja** 1 year, 2 months ago

thanks for the video link, it helps lot

upvoted 1 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers. You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines. You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request. What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- B. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- C. a health probe
- D. Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

- mlantonis

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: D

With Sticky Sessions when a client starts a session on one of your web servers, session stays on that specific server. To configure An Azure Load-Balancer for Sticky Sessions set Session persistence to Client IP.

upvoted 55 times
- Hibs2016

Highly Voted

4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct, D - Session Persistence to Client IP and Protocol

upvoted 35 times
- 2d153f5

Most Recent

5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 1 times
- Dankho

6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Well, if you missed it the first five times, you have a chance right now.

upvoted 3 times
- [Removed]

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times
- tashakori

1 year, 1 month ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times
- tashakori

1 year, 1 month ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times
- zellck

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP and protocol

- Traffic from the same client IP and protocol is routed to the same backend instance

upvoted 1 times
- klexams

2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol

upvoted 2 times
- tahirMScert

2 years, 7 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer
upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago


Selected Answer: D

D is correct and is called Sticky Sessions like Microsoft ones sticks never let go!!
upvoted 3 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol
upvoted 2 times

  **amunator** 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

  **josevirtual** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Session Persistence is correct
upvoted 3 times

  **hanyahmed** 3 years, 4 months ago

it is right answer "Session persistence"
upvoted 1 times

  **khengoolman** 3 years, 6 months ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is D
upvoted 7 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Operating system	Connects to
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections.

Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.

The subscription contains two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 uses only the default rules.

NSG2 uses the default rules and the following custom incoming rule:

- ☞ Priority: 100
- ☞ Name: Rule1
- ☞ Port: 3389
- ☞ Protocol: TCP
- ☞ Source: Any
- ☞ Destination: Any
- ☞ Action: Allow

NSG1 is associated to Subnet1. NSG2 is associated to the network interface of VM2.

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 the Internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From the Internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- fedztetz** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct . No, Yes, Yes.
No: VM1 has default rules which denies any port open for inbound rules
Yes: VM2 has custom rule allowing RDP port
Yes: VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. by default, communication are allowed
upvoted 204 times
- alsmk2** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I disagree with this.



RDP traffic to VM2 has to get through NSG1, which denies RDP by default. The fact that the NIC has MSG2 and an allow rule for 3389 doesn't matter because the traffic has already been dropped by NSG1.

upvoted 3 times

  **alsmk2** 8 months, 3 weeks ago



And now I agree with it lol - didn't see that NSG1 is only associated to subnet1, so out of the picture.

upvoted 7 times

  **Ougesh** 4 years, 2 months ago

Since VM2 is in subnet1 and NSG1 applied to subnet1 which should deny inbound connection from Internet. Therefore i guess you cannot connect to VM2 from internet? Is it correct please?

upvoted 4 times

  **jimmyli** 3 years, 11 months ago

@Ougesh, i was bothered by this as well. but then i noticed that VM1 is in Subnet1, and VM2 is in Subnet2 from the table. So VM2 is NOT in subnet1, accordingly RDP to VM2 is fine (as only NSG2 is applied to NIC of VM2)

upvoted 4 times

  **Irgond07** 3 years, 10 months ago

Ansere should be No Yes No,
No: VM1 has default rules which denies any port open for inbound rules
Yes: VM2 has custom rule allowing RDP port
No: VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet but associated different NSG's.

upvoted 8 times

  **Mozbius_** 3 years, 2 months ago

Last is YES.

NSGs allow INBOUND & OUTBOUND traffic within a same Vnet by default [in&out rules 65000]. Any INBOUND INTERNET connection/aka coming from the internet is denied by default [inbound Rule 65500]. Any OUTBOUND INTERNET connections /aka going out to the internet is allowed by default [outbound Rule 65001]).

NSG2 has the added rule that it allows any inbound RDP connection [rule 100].



Therefore NSG1 allows VM1 to go OUT INSIDE the Vnet1 using all ports & protocols.
NSG2 allows all Vnet1 originating traffic on all ports & protocols by default.
The added rule 100 is explicately opening RDP larger by allowing RDP from the internet.

upvoted 9 times

  **Abubaker3030** 2 years, 11 months ago

Last is yes, because NSG2 is attached to the NIC of VM2, not the VNET. NSG2 has a rule to allow inbound traffic for RDP

upvoted 1 times

  **d0bermn** 3 years, 10 months ago

you are right, but for vm1->vm2 not bcoz vms are in the same vnet, but bcoz vm1->vm2 connect allowed in nsg2, assigned to vm2 nic (as in 2nd q)

upvoted 10 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: No
NSG1 has default rules, which denies any port open for inbound rules

Box 2: Yes
NSG2 has custom Rule1, allowing RDP port 3389 with TCP.

Box 3: Yes
VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. By default, communication is allowed.

upvoted 157 times

  **RougePotatoe** 2 years, 2 months ago

Box3 is questionable. The question asked specifically on if VM1 can RDP into VM2.

The VMs are on azure. The only ways I can think of that will allow you to RDP into the other server are through RDP or bastion which will require the use of RDP on the first server. Nested RDP is not supported.

"Only one level of nested Remote Desktop connection is supported. Establishing a Remote Desktop connection from inside a nested Remote Desktop connection isn't supported."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/windows-server/remote/run-remote-desktop-connection-session>

upvoted 3 times

  **RougePotatoe** 2 years, 2 months ago

In theory, if you ignore the fact that you probably RDP'd into VM1, you could RDP into VM2. Unless someone can come up with a way that would allow you to connect to VM1 that doesn't use bastion or RDP i'm going to say you can't RDP into VM2 because nested RDP is not supported.

upvoted 2 times

  **RougePotatoe** 2 years, 2 months ago

Well I just tested in azure with RDP (downloaded file) then from VM1 tried RDC (remote desktop connection app) into vm2 over public IP and it worked so you can RDP then RDC into another vm. Both uses port 3389

upvoted 6 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months ago

CORRECT..

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

  **ashtonez** 1 year ago

For me is, explaneid below :

NO: VM1 is affected by NSG1 at subnet level, since NSG has no rules, the implicit deny all by default at the end applies here, so basically any traffic regarding subnet1 is blocked by NSG1

YES: VM2 is affected by NSG2 at NIC level , NSG2 allows dstport 3389 so yes

NO: VM1 is affected by NSG1 at subnet level, NSG1 has no rules, the implicit deny all by default at the end applies here, so no traffic can flow at subnet level, you need to go from VM1, through subnet1, in order to arrive to the other subnet subnet2 and finally the VM2, so NO.

For people stating that inside VNET traffic is allowed by default, is true, but that changes whenever you begin pushing NSG which by default blocks everything at the end , and need to include some rules to allow specific traffic

REF:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 1 times

  **ashtonez** 1 year ago

For me is, explaneid below :

NO: VM1 is affected by NSG1 at subnet level, since NSG has no rules, the implicit deny all by default at the end applies here, so basically any traffic regarding subnet1 is blocked by NSG1

YES: VM2 is affected by NSG2 at NIC level , NSG2 allows dstport 3389 so yes

NO: VM1 is affected by NSG1 at subnet level, NSG1 has no rules, the implicit deny all by default at the end applies here, so no traffic can flow at subnet level, you need to go from VM1, through subnet1, in order to arrive to the other subnet subnet2 and finally the VM2, so NO.

For people stating that inside VNET traffic is allowed by default, is true, but that changes whenever you begin pushing NSG which by default blocks everything at the end , and need to include some rules to allow specific traffic

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

No

Yes

No

upvoted 1 times

  **dani21** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question on 20/03/24

upvoted 2 times

  **dani21** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question on 20/03/24

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago



Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 1 year, 2 months ago

Chat GPT said, "Yes, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop from the Internet. This is because VM1 uses a public IP address and allows inbound Remote Desktop connections. Additionally, the network security group (NSG) associated with the subnet of VM1 allows incoming traffic on TCP port 3389, which is the port used by Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP). However, please note that while this setup allows RDP connections, it's crucial to secure such connections due to potential security risks. Always ensure you're following best practices for security." Is this answer wrong? ChatGPT says 1st one is YES

upvoted 1 times

  **vsvoid** 1 year, 2 months ago

No, No, Yes

For second question, nsg2 is associated with NIC not subnet. The request will be blocked by subnet. For incoming traffic, the request is first processed by subnet and then by NIC

upvoted 5 times

  **MSBITSM** 1 year, 2 months ago

NSGs can be associated with subnets or individual virtual machine instances within those subnets. When an NSG is associated with a subnet, the ACL rules apply to all virtual machine instances of that subnet. Additionally, NSGs can be directly associated with a specific virtual machine for more granular traffic control.

upvoted 2 times

  **PhoenixAscending** 1 year, 3 months ago

This was on my exam. The suggested answer to the question is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **rnd3131** 1 year, 3 months ago

Default Inbound Security Rules:

AllowVNetInBound:

Priority: 65000

Allows all inbound traffic from resources in the same Virtual Network (VNet).

Source: VirtualNetwork



Destination: VirtualNetwork

Source and Destination Port Ranges: Any

Protocol: Any



Action: Allow

upvoted 1 times

  **bodjy** 1 year, 3 months ago

I have tested today with score 870 most of question came from ET question and be careful for wrong answers from the site and try to understand the solution not suppose most voted answers is the correct answers

upvoted 1 times

  **josola** 1 year, 5 months ago

There are 2 NSG. NSG1 applied to subnet 1. NSG2 apply to VM2. For a host is subnet 1 to accept traffic from Internet, both Subnet NSG and NIC NSG should allow traffic.

- VM1 is in subnet 1 and it doesn't have a NIC associated NSG, so subnet NSG1 applies which denies Inbound Internet traffic by default. Answer No.

- VM2 is in subnet 2, which doesn't have an associated subnet NSG and has NSG2 applied to the VM. NSG2 allows traffic RDP traffic from anywhere, so RDP connection is possible. Answer Yes.

- Same policy as before (Source=Any), then VM1 can RDO to VM2. Answer Yes.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You create an Azure load balancer.

You plan to create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2.

Which two additional load balancer resources should you create before you can create the load balancing rule? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a frontend IP address
- B. an inbound NAT rule
- C. a virtual network
- D. a backend pool
- E. a health probe

Correct Answer: DE

Community vote distribution

DE (81%)

Other

- tp42

Highly Voted

3 years ago

Selected Answer: DE

D and E.
You can't create a LB without FrontEnd IP, so if we have a LB we also have a FrontEnd IP already. You can however create a LB without a backend pool and without any rules. If you want to add a rule to your LB later you have to create a backend pool and health probe first. Those are mandatory properties for a rule. I also tested it in my lab to be sure.
upvoted 84 times
- Mitko_V_Milkov

3 months, 2 weeks ago

You can create LB without frontend IP, then add it later. The question does not state that frontend IP is added when the LB is created. And before you create a LB rule with health probe you must add frontend IP. Hence A & D These are required parts for LB to work, then you add the rule with a health probe.
upvoted 1 times
- Mitko_V_Milkov

3 months, 2 weeks ago

Also, the question asks what else you can configure for the LB before you create the LB's rule. A health probe is part of the LB's rule, not something you configure when you create the LB. 100%, A&D prove me wrong.
upvoted 1 times
- Jayz5436

3 years ago

Tried in my lab as well this is correct. You need a frontend ip to create an empty load balancer which in this case the question says that it's created. adding a load balancing rule requires you to specify backend pool and health probe
upvoted 8 times
- Mev4953

2 years, 7 months ago

Yes, you`re right. It says LB is created already og ask about LB rule. To get created the LB requires frontend IP must first be created , which is not issue in this case
upvoted 2 times
- sawanti


1 year, 9 months ago

Do you guys can't read? Where is it stated "it's created"???? It says "YOU CREATE" meaning you are in the process of creating that. There is a difference between create and created, so correct answer is A and D - Frontend IP is necessary and Backend pool (as we wan't to load balance VMs) is also necessary. Those are the steps before load balancing rules
upvoted 2 times
- Batiste2023

1 year, 6 months ago

Well, you never know with how these questions are worded - but your line of thought doesn't convince me.
There are three points in time mentioned:
- past: subscription and VMs
- present: load balancer
- future plans: what the question is about
In order not to blur past and present, it says "you create" - and that implies that you're already done doing that. Otherwise, in fully correct English, you would have to say "you are creating".

I say the answers as given are correct.
upvoted 4 times

  **Mitko_V_Milkov** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is not "given". The answer shows the most voted option.
upvoted 1 times

  **kennynelcon** Highly Voted  3 years ago

Selected Answer: AD

Answer ; A and D
Select; Frontend IP
When done with configuration steps.

Select Next: Backend pools

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal>


upvoted 13 times

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

Selected Answer: DE


To clarify, tested in lab:

While creating a LB, it says
Add a frontend IP to get started
At least 1 frontend IP needs to be added for creating a Load Balancer (if field is left blank, next step remains hidden)
upvoted 1 times



  **kali_linux** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

These questions throw me off with the term 'resources', I would expect they would use configuration if they were talking about the backend pool, and health probe.

If I think resources, I think vnet, and frontend IP. As I define resources as objects/services in the RG.
upvoted 1 times

  **Josh219** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

To create a load balancing rule that will balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2, you need to create the following two additional load balancer resources before you can create the load balancing rule:
Backend Pool: This resource defines the group of virtual machines (VM1 and VM2) that will receive the load-balanced traffic.
Health Probe: This resource monitors the health of the virtual machines in the backend pool to ensure that traffic is only sent to healthy instances.
upvoted 1 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 3 weeks ago



Selected Answer: AD

To create a load balancing rule for HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2 using an Azure Load Balancer, the following two additional resources are required:

A frontend IP address (A):

The frontend IP is the entry point for the load balancer. This is the IP address that external clients will use to access the services being load balanced.
A backend pool (D):

The backend pool contains the virtual machines (VM1 and VM2 in this case) that will receive the traffic once it passes through the load balancer.
upvoted 2 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.
You create an Azure load balancer.
You plan to create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2.
Which two additional load balancer resources should you create before you can create the load balancing rule? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a frontend IP address
 - B. an inbound NAT rule
 - C. a virtual network
 - D. a backend pool
 - E. a health probe
- upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: DE

D & E are correct
upvoted 2 times

  **090200f** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

D & E , because before creating LB rule , we need backend pool & health probe
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

D and E

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **belyo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

whenever you create a LB, At least 1 frontend IP needs to be added for creating a Load Balancer its a error/warning so you cannot skip it unlike the rest parameters.

frontend ip & backend pool

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **belyo** 1 year, 3 months ago

taking it back, its says LB is created, so you need a backend pool & probes ...

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **EzBL** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

The question is: Which two additional load balancer resources should you create before you can create the load balancing rule?

The procedure is:

Frontend IP configuration

Backend pool

Health probes

Load Balancer rules

The the 2 additional resources before the rules are:

Backend pool

Health probes

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Superego** 1 year, 4 months ago

A and D from as per my understanding.

It's under the LB creation process rather than the LB is already there.

Based on that, the key word is "before" you can create the load balancing rule.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Superego** 1 year, 8 months ago

A and D based on my test.

Just had a try. Before creating Inbound rules, there're 3 preceding steps:

(1)Basics -> (2)Frontend IP configuration -> (3)Backend pools

And on step (4)Inbound rules -> Add load balancing rule, it requests mandatory resources which are "Frontend IP address" and "Backend pool".

Regarding "Health probe", you can create a new one on this step itself. This means not BEFORE you can create the load balancing rule but in parallel.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **sawanti** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

Azure Load Balancer is NOT created. You are creating that, so the answer is AD.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **CBMAN** 11 months ago

The question definitely says, "You create an Azure load balancer." The ending of this sentence implies the LB has now been successfully created and now you are applying LB rules before you proceed.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tomix** 1 year, 10 months ago

To create a load balancing rule to load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2 using an Azure load balancer, you would need to create the following two additional load balancer resources:

A. A frontend IP address: This IP address is used to receive incoming traffic and distribute it to the backend resources. It acts as the entry point for the load balancer.

D. A backend pool: This defines the backend resources (in this case, VM1 and VM2) that will receive the load-balanced traffic. The load balancer distributes incoming traffic across the resources in the backend pool based on the configured load balancing rule.

Therefore, options A and D are the correct answers.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

DE is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/components>

upvoted 2 times

You have an on-premises network that contains a database server named dbserver1.

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine will be deployed to a separate availability zone.

You need to configure an Azure VPN gateway for a site-to-site VPN. The solution must ensure that the virtual machines can connect to dbserver1.

Which type of public IP address SKU and assignment should you use for the gateway?



- A. a basic SKU and a static IP address assignment
- B. a standard SKU and a static IP address assignment
- C. a basic SKU and a dynamic IP address assignment


Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (90%)

10%



-   **RichardBill**

Highly Voted 



 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B



Ok this one is new but Lets talk about it: So this would be a "Zonal Gateway at least right"? Theres no talk about the gateway being Zoneredundant but for it to be even Zonal it needs to be an AZ-SKU Tier right? And those always come with a Standard Public IP SKU which is Static? So B? Heres my source <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/about-zone-redundant-vnet-gateways> The explanation given here is definitely rubbish

upvoted 32 times
-   **witalis** 9 months, 2 weeks ago



Agree,
One standard SKU public IP address in your subscription.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-vpn-gateway>

upvoted 1 times
-   **mung** 2 years, 5 months ago

It's c.
VPN Gateway supports only "dynamic".
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>



upvoted 2 times
-   **rqFamily** 2 years, 5 months ago

no dynamic type only supported under basic ip address type , and we need to create standard ip address type to support zonal so ip address must be static



upvoted 2 times
-   **MatAlves** 1 year, 7 months ago


the link you mentioned says about the Public IP:

"Assignment: The assignment is typically autoselected and can be either Dynamic or Static."

upvoted 1 times
-   **skate_grizzly_123** 1 year, 7 months ago

"The VPN gateway supports both standard and basic SKU public IP addresses, but the type of SKU you can use depends on the SKU of the VPN gateway itself1. For example, you can use a standard static Public IP for gateway SKUs like VpnGw1AZ, VpnGw2AZ, VpnGw3AZ, VpnGw4AZ, and VpnGw5AZ2." --> Those 3 VM's deployed in AZ so a Public IP should be standard static



upvoted 1 times
-   **margotfrpp**

Highly Voted 



 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B



Focus on this part of the question: " Each virtual machine will be deployed to a separate availability zone."
ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT :
- Basic Load Balancer: Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- Standard Load Balancer: Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network.
So in this case it's Standart



upvoted 32 times
-   **argoth** 1 year, 10 months ago



There is no reference to Load Balancers in the question.



upvoted 7 times
-   **garmatey** 1 year, 10 months ago



Availability zones and availability sets are different things
upvoted 1 times

  **Patesso** 1 year, 10 months ago
C'est toujours la meme question que vous traitez?
upvoted 2 times

  **ValB** 1 year, 5 months ago
C'est toujours ENGLISH dude.
upvoted 9 times



  **profesorklaus** 1 year, 7 months ago
Speak English. You are on English site
upvoted 6 times



  **profesorklaus** 1 year, 7 months ago
Speak English. You are on English site
upvoted 2 times



  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

it's B
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago
B is correct
upvoted 1 times



  **james2033** 1 year, 2 months ago
Basic versus Standard SKU of Azure public IP address <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-basic-upgrade-guidance#basic-sku-vs-standard-sku> .
upvoted 1 times



  **SDiwan** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B, When availability zones are involved always Standard SKU is needed. When you select "Standard SKU" in public ip, by default assignment is set to static and you cannot change that.



See the image for public ip creation in this article => <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>
upvoted 2 times



  **Alandt** 1 year, 3 months ago
What's the fking difference between Basic and Standard? It's like saying Normal and Average.
upvoted 6 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I am not sure where some of you guys get C saying that VPN Gateway supports only dynamic PiP. When you are creating it you are actually choice locked into a Standard PiP as far as the Public IP Address SKU goes: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-create-gateway-portal>
upvoted 2 times



  **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago
So the answer is definitely B
upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B



"Assignment: The assignment is typically autoselected and can be either Dynamic or Static."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>
upvoted 2 times



  **Sri944** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure VPN gateways support both dynamic and static IP address assignment options.
By using a Standard SKU public IP address with a static IP address assignment, you can ensure a reliable and consistent VPN gateway configuration for your site-to-site VPN. This will allow the virtual machines deployed across different availability zones in Azure to connect securely to dbserver1 in your on-premises network.
upvoted 8 times

  **Chochi** 1 year, 10 months ago
I will go with B
see link <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/51881442/azure-static-ip-for-vpn>



upvoted 1 times

  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. a standard SKU and a static IP address assignment

upvoted 1 times

  **yana_b** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer is B
Open your portal -> Create new resource -> in Market place type in 'Virtual network gateway' => create new
-> make a note that the IP SKU is fixed text, no option to change it at all and is set to 'Standard'
-> Assignment is set to 'static' and greyed out (can not be changed at all)



upvoted 3 times

  **ozlaoliu** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Both Bing AI and ChatGPG chose B. a standard SKU and a static IP address assignment

upvoted 5 times

  **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago



Answer is B as Microsoft never ask an exam question where the answer for a solution is one of their basic offerings.😂

upvoted 5 times

  **Phlogiston** 2 years, 2 months ago

Please do not make this assumption on the exams as a go-to solution. It is not as if the exam authors sit around a table and say to one another that they should design questions that only have higher priced SKUs as the correct answer. That said, a lot of the exam content will likely test "marketing and sales" knowledge. So, you should know your SKUs.

upvoted 3 times



  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>
Standard IPs can be non-zonal, zonal, or zone-redundant. Zone redundant IPs can only be created in regions where 3 availability zones are live. IPs created before zones are live won't be zone redundant.

upvoted 1 times

  **Irism** 2 years, 3 months ago

still not clear if B or C for me


upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Public IP address	Connected to
VM1	131.107.10.10	VNet1/Subnet1
VM2	150.120.10.10	VNet1/Subnet2
VM3	170.20.10.10	VNet1/Subnet1

The subscription contains a storage account named contoso2024 as shown in the following exhibit.

 **contoso2024 | Networking** ☆ ...


Storage account


»


Firewalls and virtual networks


Private endpoint connections

Custom domain

 Save

 Discard

 Refresh



 Give feedback

Public network access


☐ Enabled from all networks


☒ Enabled from selected virtual networks and IP addresses

☐ Disabled

 Configure network security for your storage accounts. [Learn more](#) 

Virtual networks


 Add existing virtual network

 Add new virtual network


Virtual Network	Subnet	Address range	Endpoint Status	Resource Group	Subscription
▼ VNet1	1			RG2	Azure Pass - ... ***
	Subnet1	-	✓ Enabled	RG2	Azure Pass - ... ***


Firewall


Add IP ranges to allow access from the internet or your on-premises networks. [Learn more.](#)

☐ Add your client IP address ('193.77.147.147') 

Address range

131.107.10.10

150.120.10.10

170.20.10.10

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can connect to contoso2024 by using 131.107.10.10.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to contoso2024 by using 150.120.10.10.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM3 must use its private IP address to connect to contoso2024.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can connect to contoso2024 by using 131.107.10.10.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to contoso2024 by using 150.120.10.10.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM3 must use its private IP address to connect to contoso2024.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

69b9d7c Highly Voted 8 months ago
YYN,

VM1 is connected to VNet1/Subnet1, and its public IP is listed in the firewall rules, so it can connect. (YES)
VM2 is connected to VNet1/Subnet2 (different subnet), but its public IP (150.120.10.10) is listed in the firewall rules, so it can still connect. (YES)
VM3 is also connected to VNet1/Subnet1, and its public IP is listed in the firewall rules, so it can connect. (Note that third statement says "must", so, the better answer is NO)
upvoted 17 times

d6f865d 5 months ago
YYN,
The enabled from selected virtual networks means you can get to the storage account using the public IP, for private IP you need an endpoint configured. Subnet1 is selected and its IP is in the firewall table so the first one is yes
VM2 is not included so even though its public IP is in the firewall table it can't be used so no
VM3 can only use the public IP since private endpoint is not configured so no
upvoted 2 times

ozansenturk 4 months ago
YYN

Virtual Network Rules: These control access to the storage account based on the virtual network and subnet configurations. When a subnet is allowed, all resources in that subnet can access the storage account via private endpoints or the virtual network.

Firewall Rules: These allow or deny access to the storage account based on public IP addresses or IP ranges. If you explicitly allow a public IP address in the firewall rules, it bypasses the virtual network restrictions.
upvoted 2 times

itismadu 7 months, 1 week ago
I agree
I think YYN is correct
They can all use their public IP to connect.
notice that there even a suggestion to add the IP you are using to access the Azure portal (client IP) . So subnet is for private IPs while the firewall is for Public IPS .
3rd is no because it says Must
upvoted 2 times

[Removed] Highly Voted 7 months, 1 week ago
WRONG

Yes
Yes

No

..

upvoted 5 times



  **adanit2011** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is N,N,Y
VM1 can connect to contoso2024 by using 131.107.10.10 (No): When using service endpoints, internal Azure resources such as virtual machines should have their subnet allowed and use their private IP to access the resource. Since VM1 is within VNET1/Subnet1, it should not use its public IP to access the resource.

VM2 can connect to contoso2024 by using 150.120.10.10 (No): As previously mentioned, internal Azure resources should use the Virtual Network IP to access resources with the service endpoint enabled. Public IP access is restricted to virtual machines outside of Azure, and in this case, subnet2 is also not allowed.

VM3 must use its Private IP address to connect to contoso2024 (Yes): As explained earlier, with contoso2024 using service endpoints, you need to have a link with the allowed VNET/SUBNET and use the private IP to access the resource.

upvoted 1 times



  **Sickcnt** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Cloud network architect here,

YYN
Answer3:

if you add a VNet and subnets, every VM in that subnet can reach the storage account over its public IP. However, without a private endpoint, the VMs won't be able to access the storage account via a private IP; they'd still go through the public internet

upvoted 3 times

  **HamedB** 8 months, 1 week ago


VM1 and VM3 must use their private IP to access the storage account. NYY

upvoted 3 times

  **12Micha** 8 months ago

Because it says endpoint status enabled on subnet1 likely. Agreed NYY

upvoted 2 times

  **KR_Bala** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

yes, azure will prefer to use private IPs to connect with storage account as described below on the given link.
"Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network. Endpoints allow you to secure your critical Azure service resources to only your virtual networks. Service Endpoints enables private IP addresses in the VNet to reach the endpoint of an Azure service without needing a public IP address on the VNet."



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **FatFatSam** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I think Yes, Yes, No. VM3 is at the same situation as VM1.

upvoted 2 times

  **Henrytml** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes, Yes, Yes

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You have two Azure virtual machines as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Private IP address	Public IP address	DNS suffix configured in the operating system	Connected to
vm1	Windows Server 2019	10.0.1.4	131.107.50.20	Contoso.com	vnet1
vm2	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 (SLES) SP2	10.0.1.5	131.107.90.80	None	vnet1

You create the Azure DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Contoso.com	DNS zone
Fabrikam.com	Private DNS zone

You perform the following actions:

- ⇒ For fabrikam.com, you add a virtual network link to vnet1 and enable auto registration.
- ⇒ For contoso.com, you assign vm1 and vm2 the Owner role.


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:


Statements	Yes	No
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Statements	Yes	No
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Correct Answer: The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

-  **RichardBill** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

N Y Y? Only private AZ DNS Zones can use auto registration. The set DNS search suffix in the client changes nothing about that
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>
upvoted 81 times
-  **skate_grizzly_123** 1 year, 7 months ago

A virtual machine with a DNS suffix configured in Windows will register its DNS record to the private DNS zone. However, the Azure DHCP service ignores any DNS suffix when it registers the private DNS zone. For example, if your virtual machine is configured for 'contoso.com' as the primary DNS suffix, but the virtual network is linked to the 'fabrikam.com' private DNS zone, the virtual machine's registration appears in the 'fabrikam.com' private DNS zone.
upvoted 6 times
-  **qwerty100** 2 years, 8 months ago

I agree whit you
upvoted 6 times
-  **klexams** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

N = none of the actions in question added the VM1 record to contoso.com dns
Y = vnet1 is linked and auto-rego is enabled, records get added automatically.
Y = vnet1 is linked and auto-rego is enabled, records get added automatically.

upvoted 28 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months ago

WRONG


No

Yes

Yes

..

upvoted 4 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 1 week ago

auto registration = private IP addresses

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

No

Yes

Yes

upvoted 1 times



  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

No

Yes

Yes

upvoted 2 times

  **vroh** 1 year, 7 months ago

Got this in exam



upvoted 6 times

  **profesorklaus** 1 year, 7 months ago

I checked it in my subscription. N-Y-Y.

No record added to contoso. Two records added to fabricam.

upvoted 3 times

  **conip** 1 year, 8 months ago

can we assume that VMs were up already?

if YES - then auto-registration wouldn't work so it would be NO NO NO - IMHO

upvoted 1 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 9 months ago

N Y Y is correct!

upvoted 2 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

N,Y,Y



Public DNS can't auto register only private dns zone.

upvoted 2 times

  **FasterN8** 2 years, 1 month ago

I'm trying to figure out the effects of VM1 and VM2 being owner of contoso.com. Wouldn't that automatically add them to the DNS zone? Maybe as a SRV record and not an A record though...



upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

NY Y is the answer.



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

upvoted 5 times

  **dc2k79** 2 years, 6 months ago

No/Yes/Yes

upvoted 3 times

  **atspace** 2 years, 6 months ago

N - Public Ips wont auto register DNS

Y - Auto registration is enabled

N - Linux won't do auto registration

upvoted 9 times

  **moshos** 2 years, 3 months ago

Where has it been stated that Linux does not support auto-registration?

According to this link there the restrictions don't include OS type:



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

upvoted 2 times

  **crazyrobban** 2 years, 6 months ago

Good catch with the Linux VM. This is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

  **AI007** 2 years, 6 months ago



Checked in lab environment - Linus does auto register

upvoted 14 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 6 months ago

Linux does auto register.

upvoted 7 times

  **Slimus** 1 year, 12 months ago

The MS doc doesn't say anything about Linux VMs anymore, just...

The Azure DNS private zones auto registration feature manages DNS records for virtual machines deployed in a virtual network.

upvoted 2 times

  **adrianspa** 2 years, 6 months ago



NY. Adding a VM with the OWNER role does not change anything in the name resolution process

upvoted 4 times

  **awssecuritynewbie** 2 years, 7 months ago

so the contoso.com is public DNS and you cannot auto registration. but it just says if it would have the record but it does it has that value in the box at the top right?

upvoted 1 times


  **JoeGV** 2 years, 7 months ago

DNS records are created automatically only for the primary virtual machine NIC. If your virtual machines have more than one NIC, you can manually create the DNS records for other network interfaces.

DNS records are created automatically only if the primary virtual machine NIC is using DHCP. If you're using static IPs, such as a configuration with multiple IP addresses in Azure, auto registration doesn't create records for that virtual machine.

Answer should be YNN Based on the above restrictions.

upvoted 1 times

  **mung** 2 years, 5 months ago

Did the question mentioned anything about static? No it doesn't. Don't go too deep

upvoted 2 times

You have an on-premises datacenter and an Azure subscription.

You plan to connect the datacenter to Azure by using ExpressRoute.

You need to deploy an ExpressRoute gateway. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support up to 10 Gbps of traffic.
- Support availability zones.
- Support FastPath.
- Minimize costs.



Which SKU should you deploy?


- A. ERGw1AZ
- B. ERGw2
- C. ErGw3
- D. ErGw3AZ

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



D (74%)A (26%)

-   **GaneshPP**



Highly Voted 

 2 years, 7 months ago



Cant believe Azure expects us to memorize these abbreviations!

upvoted 136 times
-   **JohnnyChimpo** 2 years, 3 months ago



Its all about marketing. It benefits them in the long run if all the certified admins have sku features memorized. We are most likely to gravitate towards their solutions as opposed to 3rd parties if we already memorized their offerings

upvoted 19 times
-   **DaviZZZZ** 1 year, 11 months ago



Jejeje that is true....


upvoted 3 times
-   **ValB** 1 year, 4 months ago

We are talking about Microsoft here, so unfortunately I am not surprised. 😞

upvoted 3 times
-   **rnd3131** 1 year, 3 months ago



you can now access learn.microsoft.com during exams.


upvoted 2 times
-   **curtmcgirt**

Highly Voted 

 2 years, 2 months ago

final answer: GTFOHms



upvoted 55 times
-   **pdossantos**

Most Recent 

 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: D



ERGw1AZ supports availability zones, but only ErGw3Az supports FastPath:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-about-virtual-network-gateways#virtual-network-gateway-limitations-and-performance>

upvoted 1 times
-   **GarrethM** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D



D. ErGw3AZ → Correct

Supports up to 10 Gbps.
Supports availability zones.
Supports FastPath.
Best option while minimizing costs (since ErGw3AZ is the only one that meets all requirements).

upvoted 2 times
-   **codered4409** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D
FastPath is only supported under ErGw3Az SKU

upvoted 2 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months ago

express routes are removed from exam



upvoted 2 times

  **f1456a1** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-about-virtual-network-gateways>

upvoted 2 times

  **80d4419** 10 months, 1 week ago

What kind of person actually remembers that sort of information?

upvoted 3 times

  **HelixAbdu** 10 months, 1 week ago

Feature ERGw1AZ ERGw2 ErGw3 ErGw3AZ

Availability Zones Yes No No Yes

Performance Basic Standard High High

Resilience Zone-level redundancy No redundancy No redundancy Zone-level redundancy

Cost (per hour) \$0.30 \$0.55 \$1.25 \$1.50

Supports FastPath Yes Yes Yes Yes

Gbps of Traffic 2 Gbps 4 Gbps 10 Gbps 10 Gbps

upvoted 5 times

  **Nathan12345** 2 months, 1 week ago


Then A is correct right ?

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Indy429** 1 year, 4 months ago

As if anyone really knows these things by heart. When you need to deploy something like this, you search for the right documentation anyways, so why tf is this even a question?

upvoted 4 times

  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago

Gateway SKU | VPN Gateway and ExpressRoute coexistence | FastPath

Standard SKU/ERGw1Az | Yes No

High Perf SKU/ERGw2Az | Yes | No

Ultra Performance SKU/ErGw3Az | Yes | Yes

So only ErGw3Az supports FastPath & Availability Zones

upvoted 4 times

  **james2033** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Quote "ErGw3AZ, ErGw2AZ, ErGw1AZ equivalent to Ultra Performance SKU. The only difference in this SKU is that you can pin instance to Zone or use Zonal redundant."

at <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/issues/27933#issuecomment-476258007>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/885158/whats-the-difference-between-ergw3az-vs-ultraperfo>

upvoted 3 times

  **ivan0590** 1 year, 11 months ago

Questions like these are what make me hate Azure certifications so much.

They ask super specific questions that you have to learn by heart, when you shouldn't, and nobody in real life does.

Also, they don't allow brain dumps. Instead, they want you to rely on their terrible documentation and only use tests officially supported by Microsoft.

Try passing the exam using only that. Yes, you can do it, but seriously, good luck...

Perhaps the reason people resort to brain dumps has to do with all that nonsense?

I understand they ask complex questions to test your knowledge, but questions like this one are not complex, they are just pure evil.

upvoted 20 times

  **MaCK0y** 1 year, 10 months ago

Unfortunately this not just Microsoft though. Other vendors do the same. Have you done LPIC? They have multiple choice questions where you need to answer which option for a command is the correct one. -t -T, etc.. Why TF would you need to remember that by heart when you can literally get the answer in real life from within the terminal by using -h or --help or the man command.

upvoted 2 times

  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago

Like one of my friends said: "Microsoft will make people suffer"

upvoted 2 times

  **Balvosko** 2 years ago

This is a joke, right ? This question is just first april joke.

upvoted 9 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a virtual network named VNET1 that contains the subnets shown in the following table:

Name	Subnet	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	10.10.1.0/24	NSG1
Subnet2	10.10.2.0/24	None

You have Azure virtual machines that have the network configurations shown in the following table:

Name	Subnet	IP address	NSG
VM1	Subnet1	10.10.1.5	NSG2
VM2	Subnet2	10.10.2.5	None
VM3	Subnet2	10.10.2.6	None

For NSG1, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table:

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
101	10.10.2.0/24	10.10.1.0/24	TCP/1433	Allow

For NSG2, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table:

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
125	10.10.2.5	10.10.1.5	TCP/1433	Block

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
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

I believe it should be No, Yes, Yes. The NSG2 on the NIC of VM1 blocks the request that passes through NSG1 which is attached on the subnet. There is no priority bypass between NSGs. Traffic is filtered independently between NSGs.

upvoted 329 times

 **rusll** 4 years, 4 months ago


I agree, mixing the rules would create a problem : in case we have two rules with the same priority, how would we decide ...

upvoted 5 times

 **Patesso** 1 year, 10 months ago

Pour le trafic entrant les regles NSG attachees au Reseau sont prioritaires

upvoted 2 times

 **rcdumps** 4 years, 4 months ago

The NSG2 blocks INBOUND requests, not OUTBOUND, hence VM2 can reach VM1.

upvoted 11 times

  **JamesDC** 4 years, 3 months ago

Oh Dear!... do you understand VM2 and VM is on different subnets and both NSGs are applicable on subnet1 resources... so, there's no concept of outbound rule... Agree with Jhon, NSG1 is on subnet and NSG2 is on NIC, even VM2 can enter to the sunbet1 but NSG2 will block while going to VM1.

upvoted 22 times

  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago

What you're saying is that for traffic between different subnets within a VNET, inbound rules block outbound connections - is there any source to document this? For now I am not convinced and would go for YYY...

upvoted 1 times

  **tita_tovenaar** 3 years, 9 months ago

thought so too but it is wrong. Look at the destination addresses.



Basically you can imagine that NSG1 covers subnet 1 and NSG2 covers VM1 specifically. Tricky question, but answer is No. VM3 could RDP into VM1, if that makes it more clear.

upvoted 5 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

NSG2 is on VM1 so it block inbound to VM1.

upvoted 3 times

  **Bhuw** 2 years, 9 months ago

Think you're correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works#inbound-traffic>

upvoted 2 times

  **Indy429** 1 year, 4 months ago

This is wrong. "A number between 100 and 4096. Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities aren't processed.

Azure default security rules are given the highest number with the lowest priority to ensure that custom rules are always processed first."

So it should be Yes - Yes - Yes.

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **bhadrisn** 1 year, 4 months ago

@Indy, NSG1 is at subnet level and NSG2 is at VM level, so, when the traffic flows, NSG1 subnet is evaluated first and then if passed, NSG2 subnet at VM level is evaluated. Here, the number priority doesnt come into picture. So, correct answer is No, Yes, Yes

upvoted 8 times

  **bhadrisn** 1 year, 4 months ago

typo NSG2 (remove subnet) at VM level

upvoted 1 times

  **Indy429** 1 year, 4 months ago

You are right, I misread. Thank you

upvoted 3 times



  **aaa112**  4 years, 4 months ago

1. NO - VM1 has the NSG1 on Subnet1, which allows traffic over port 1433 between Subnet2 and Subnet1. BUT NSG2 also applied on NIC level for VM1 that blocks the traffic on port 1433. Hence No traffic allowed. Answer is NO.

2. YES - For VM2 there are no NSGs applied neither on subnet or NIC level hence all traffic is allowed.

3. YES - For VM3 there are no NSGs applied neither on subnet or NIC level hence all traffic is allowed.

upvoted 194 times

  **monus** 3 years, 7 months ago

yes, NSG at subnet as well as VM has to be open in order to allow traffic

upvoted 2 times

  **subramani2018** 3 years, 1 month ago

but by default tcp3389 blocked in nsg for vm3 right..

upvoted 2 times

  **lebeyic620** 1 year ago

from internet, not vnet

upvoted 1 times

  **MrJR** 3 years, 7 months ago

Your answer is correct. NYY. Just a small correction. For traffic from VM1 two network security groups apply but both have the default rule AllowVnetOutbound so the outbound traffic to VM2 is allowed. For VM2 no network security group applies so the inbound traffic is allowed as well.

upvoted 4 times

  **RogerDingo** 4 years, 4 months ago

thanks for confirming.. i came to the same conclusion as you.

upvoted 9 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

WRONG



No

Yes

Yes

there is no NSG applied on VM2 & VM3

upvoted 1 times

  **joolitan** 7 months, 1 week ago

- VM2 can connect to TCP port 1433 services on VM1 = No (VM1 use NSG2, inbound block regardless of priority)

- VM1 can connect to TCP port 1433 services on VM2 = Yes (VM2 no NSG. So, all allowed)

- VM2 can connect to TCP port 1433 services on VM3 = Yes (VM3 no NSG. So, all allowed)

upvoted 2 times

  **adilkhan** 10 months ago

N,Y,Y IS CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

  **ashtonez** 1 year ago

Solution is NO NO YES . Explanation:

NO vm2 traffic is blocked by the rule priority 125 from NSG2 at subnet1 when it reach subnet1 before reaching vm1

NO vm1 traffic is blocked by the default deny all rule from NSG2 at subnet1

YES no NSG present so traffic is allowed by default

The key here, whenever you push traffic , it goes throug all the steps, outgoing vm > nic > subnet , incoming subnet > nic > vm

upvoted 1 times

  **ashtonez** 1 year ago

Also let me add, that there are no NSG taking precedence over other NSG, you just need to go through all the NSG at every resource (subnet, vm or whatever)

upvoted 1 times

  **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago

N Y Y

NSG rules applied at the VM level take precedence over rules applied at the subnet level. If there are conflicting rules, the VM-level rule will be applied.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

No

Yes



Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **TSKARAN** 1 year, 1 month ago

Always, we need to take too many assumptions here, the windows built-in firewall, already configured. Windows server is already running the services in the port, TCP/1433

upvoted 1 times

  **belyo** 1 year, 3 months ago

as TCP is bi-directional is am wondering is it NO-NO-YES

VM2 would never be able to confirm anything to VM1 on that blocked tcp port...

upvoted 1 times

  **Indy429** 1 year, 4 months ago

Shouldn't it be

NO

YES

YES?

Like the answer is litterally in the question, first Q1 can't be a YES. It has to be NO.

upvoted 1 times

  **Indy429** 1 year, 4 months ago

I see a lot of people saying that Q1 should be No, but look at the Priorities. Priority 101 is higher than Priority 125 and will thereby be override by 101, so following that logic, it should be:

Yes

Yes

Yes

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **itismadu** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

priority does not span across NSGs. Each Network Security Group (NSG) operates independently when evaluating its own set of rules. The priority of the rules is only relevant within the same NSG, not across different NSG

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago

because we are right and you are wrong. it should be NYY

NSG1 and NSG2 are different set of rules. so priority is not a question on this scenario

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **josola** 1 year, 5 months ago

1. VM2 to VM1. VM1 is in subnet 1 that has NSG1 associated. This NSG allow inbound TCP 1433. Vm1 has NSG2 associated, which denies traffic from VM2 specifically. Priority doesn't have anything to do with traffic evaluation because they're different rules. Then answer No.

2. VM1 to VM2. VM2 is in subnet2 that has no subnet NSG associated, and no VM NSG. VM1 and VM2 are in different subnets in the same VNET, or same address space. Then traffic is allowed. Answer Yes.

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

3. VM2 to VM3. VM2 and VM3 are in the same subnet AND no defined NSGs that deny traffic. Answer Yes.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **ziggy1117** 1 year, 5 months ago

N - Y - Y

Intra-Subnet traffic

It's important to note that security rules in an NSG associated to a subnet can affect connectivity between VMs within it. By default, virtual machines in the same subnet can communicate based on a default NSG rule allowing intra-subnet traffic. If you add a rule to NSG1 that denies all inbound and outbound traffic, VM1 and VM2 won't be able to communicate with each other.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

In our example, its explicit in the NSG NIC rule that VM2 cannot connect to VM1 in the said port

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ahkhan** 1 year, 6 months ago

No, yes, and yes.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DWILK** 1 year, 6 months ago

so even though they are applied to different VM's the NSG1 has priority? NO

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sumaju** 1 year, 7 months ago

For Inbound traffic, -> Subnet -> NI, NSG rules are evaluated in this sequence.

For Outbound traffic, NI-> Subnet -> Vnet , NSG rules are evaluated in this sequence.

If there is any explicit deny (with high priority within that NSG) at any level, traffic will be blocked. So the answer is NYY.

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 routes 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"/>

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

  **klexams** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Y = RT is not applied to VM3. VM3 will have the default route between subnets in a vnet.
N = VM2 > Subnet2 has RT applied to it. VM3 is the next hop which is turned off.
Y = VM3 has IP forwarding enabled which can fwd traffic from VM1 to VM2.
upvoted 61 times

  **sjb666** Highly Voted 3 years ago

I believe this is correct. Ordinarily all three should be able to speak to each other as they're all subnets within the same VNet. However, the route table directs them to the machine that is switched off, thus breaking contact. Answer is correct
upvoted 23 times

  **Mev4953** 2 years, 7 months ago

Agree.
upvoted 3 times

  **ExamKiller020** 1 year, 9 months ago

This is the comment that I was looking for
upvoted 3 times

  **adham15** Most Recent 6 months ago

arent they all in same VNET so its by default connection is allowed??
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT
upvoted 4 times

  **mkhlszf** 1 year ago



Answers are correct, for the second one:

"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 assignments, user-defined routes override the default routes."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

YNY is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface?tabs=network-interface-portal#enable-or-disable-ip-forwarding>
upvoted 8 times

  **martin_k1** 2 years, 7 months ago

Y N Y

if UDR was not set, connectivity between three VMs would work by default.

1) With UDR, it still works, but return traffic from VM1 and VM2 to VM3 goes straight to VM3 instead of subnet gateway (which is one of reserved subnet IPs)

2) and 3) are clear.
upvoted 14 times

  **mbaybarsk** 3 years ago

N/N/Y

VM3 subnet does not have a route for VM1 subnet. The default route drops packets that belong to 10.0.0.0/8 -> No

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

VM2 cannot connect to VM1 because the router (VM3) is offline -> No

VM1 can connect to VM2 as there's a routing table -> Yes
upvoted 4 times

  **pythonier** 2 years, 8 months ago

Y/N/Y - VM3 is on the same VNET as VM2 and VM1, therefore, no routes are needed
upvoted 17 times

  **Babushka** 2 years, 6 months ago

What pythonier said, because UDR is only applied to subnet 1 & 2.
upvoted 1 times

  **WindowAFX** 3 years ago

Correct
I believe this to be correct
upvoted 6 times

Your on-premises network contains an SMB share named Share1.

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- ↔ A web app named webapp1
- ↔ A virtual network named VNET1

You need to ensure that webapp1 can connect to Share1.



What should you deploy?


- A. an Azure Application Gateway
- B. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
- C. an Azure Virtual Network Gateway

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

-   **mlantonis**



Highly Voted 

 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Answer: C

A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection can be 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 VPN gateway, located on-premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it.



A: Application Gateway is for http, https and Websocket - Not SMB
B: Application Proxy is also for accessing web applications on-prem - Not SMB. Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on-premises web applications from a remote client.



Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>
upvoted 117 times
-   **SumanSaurabh** 2 years, 4 months ago


you were missed until now , welcome back

upvoted 14 times
-   **AzureG0d** 2 years, 6 months ago

welcome back lol



upvoted 4 times
-   **KingChuang** 2 years, 5 months ago


Better Ref:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-configure-s2s-vpn>
upvoted 1 times
-   **Wizard69**

Highly Voted 

 4 years, 1 month ago

With the answers that we have:
Application Gateway is for http, https and Websocket - Not SMB
Application Proxy is also for accessing web applications on-prem - Not SMB
So the only answer can be VPN Gateway



upvoted 39 times
-   **8ac3742**

Most Recent 

 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

SMB (Server Message Block) specifies the protocol used for accessing network file shares. SMB is commonly used for file sharing in Windows environments, and it operates over specific ports (TCP 445 and others) that need to be accessible for the connection to work. When you set up a VPN between your Azure virtual network and your on-premises network, it allows webapp1 to communicate with on-premises resources, including SMB shares. However, accessing SMB shares from an Azure Web App can be tricky because Azure Web Apps typically block SMB ports for security reasons.To work around this, you might need to use a different approach, such as Using Azure Virtual Machines: Deploy a VM in your Azure VNet that can access the SMB share and act as an intermediary. Or Azure File Sync - Sync your on-premises file shares with Azure Files, which can then be accessed by your web app.

upvoted 1 times
-   **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

C is right
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpngateways>

Azure VPN Gateway is a service that uses a specific type of virtual network gateway to send encrypted traffic between an Azure virtual network and on-premises locations over the public Internet. You can also use VPN Gateway to send encrypted traffic between Azure virtual networks over the Microsoft network. Multiple connections can be created to the same VPN gateway. When you create multiple connections, all VPN tunnels share the available gateway bandwidth.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **moshos** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer: C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago

This was on the test
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **rocroberto** 2 years, 6 months ago

This question appeared today in my exam. I answered C. Passed with 810 :-)
60/70% of questions are from here. Thanks guys!!!
Keep up the good work
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer is correct..comments as per others
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **benvdw** 3 years, 1 month ago

C - on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Snownoodles** 3 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.
To achieve the goal, the web app needs to integrate with Vnet so that web app can get an IP from vnet.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-vnet-integration>
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kamex009** 3 years, 8 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 8/22/2021
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **lucky_18** 3 years, 10 months ago

came in exam on June 28 2021
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **ZUMY** 4 years, 2 months ago

C is correct
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **PektoTheGreat** 4 years, 2 months ago

Keyword is "On-Premise" so the answer is C. VNG. Isn't it amazing? ^_^
upvoted 4 times

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VNet1	Virtual network
NIC1	Network interface
LB1	Load balancer
VPN1	Virtual network gateway

You create a public IP address named IP1.

Which two resources can you associate to IP1? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. VM1
- B. LB1
- C. NIC1
- D. VPN1
- E. VNet1

Correct Answer: BC

Community vote distribution

BC (90%)

10%

- RVivek

5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BC

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-vpn-gateway>

upvoted 2 times
- Josh219

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

A public IP address can be associated with resources that require direct internet access, such as virtual machines (via NICs) and load balancers. However, a VPN gateway typically uses its own dedicated public IP address for establishing secure connections between on-premises networks and Azure.
VPN1: Uses its own public IP address for secure connections and does not typically share or use a public IP address assigned to other resources. Therefore, the correct resources to associate with IP1 are LB1 and NIC1.

upvoted 4 times
- Dankho

6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

why not D?

When you create a VPN gateway, you need to associate a public IP address with it. This is done during the configuration of the gateway itself, typically as part of the gateway creation process.

The public IP is not managed as a standalone public IP resource after it is associated; it's an integral part of the VPN gateway configuration and is not directly visible as an independent resource in the same way you would see a public IP associated with a NIC or Load Balancer.

upvoted 3 times

CK_Fred

7 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

The correct answer should be B & D.
Reason behind: LB1 & VPN1 required a public IP address during the creation of resouces.
For NIC1, the creation of NIC, don't offer an option to create public IP instead it is asking for private ip with manual / automatic assignment.
The public IP association with NIC, only have happen when you have attached the NIC to VM

upvoted 2 times



[Removed]

7 months, 1 week ago



Selected Answer: BC

B & C are correct



upvoted 3 times

  **chucklu** 7 months, 3 weeks ago



should be BCD
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-vpn-gateway>
upvoted 1 times

  **chucklu** 7 months, 3 weeks ago



GPT says
Virtual network gateways typically use a public IP address to enable communication with external networks (for VPN connections, for instance).
However, VPN gateways automatically create their public IP when deployed, and you don't manually associate public IPs with VPN gateways.
upvoted 2 times

  **DJHASH786** 8 months ago



VOTE BC
upvoted 3 times

  **6c05b3d** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: BC
Answer given is correct.
upvoted 2 times

  **siheom** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BC
VOTE BC
upvoted 4 times

  **Henrytml** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

LB and NIC are correct
upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You need to allow access to storage1 from selected networks and your home office. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do first for storage1?

- A. Add a private endpoint.
- B. Modify the Public network access settings.
- C. Select Internet routing.
- D. Modify the Access Control (IAM) settings.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (95%)

5%

  **Elite4Life** Highly Voted  8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

To allow access to the storage account storage1 from selected networks and your home office while minimizing administrative effort, the first step is to modify the Public network access settings. This option allows you to specify which networks can access the storage account, including enabling access from specific IP addresses or virtual networks.
upvoted 13 times

  **loukyy** Most Recent  3 months ago



Selected Answer: A

keywords: Tmust minimize administrative effort.
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

it's B
upvoted 2 times

  **Pcservices** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

To allow access to an Azure Storage account from selected networks, including your home office, you need to configure network access settings for the storage account. The first step is to modify the Public network access settings to allow access only from selected networks or specific IP addresses.

Modify Public Network Access Settings: This allows you to configure the storage account so that it only accepts traffic from selected virtual networks and IP addresses, including your home office's public IP address.

After modifying the network access settings, you can:

Add specific IP ranges (e.g., your home office's IP) to the allowed list.
Add virtual networks if there are other networks from which access should be allowed.
upvoted 4 times

  **Henrytml** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

modify the Public network access settings assumming home office doesnt not have any vpn configured to office/ Azure
upvoted 4 times

You plan to deploy route-based Site-to-Site VPN connections between several on-premises locations and an Azure virtual network. Which tunneling protocol should you use?

- A. IKEv1
- B. PPTP
- C. IKEv2
- D. L2TP

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- klexams**

Highly Voted

2 years, 6 months ago

C. IKEv2 IPsec
keyword is "Route-Based" coz "Policy-based" only supports IKEv1.
upvoted 34 times
- Shaanwar2001**

Highly Voted

1 year, 7 months ago

Keyword is several on-premises locations and an Azure virtual network. IKEv2 supports 10 S2S, IKEv1 supports only one.
upvoted 7 times
- [Removed]**

Most Recent

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times
- tashakori**

1 year, 1 month ago

C. IKEv2 is correct
upvoted 1 times
- JonWick**

1 year, 6 months ago

IKEv2 is correct
upvoted 1 times
- zelck**

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-connect-multiple-policybased-rm-ps#azure-support-for-policy-based-vpn>
upvoted 5 times
- EmnCours**

2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C
upvoted 2 times
- qwerty100**

2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C
upvoted 2 times
- DeltaSM**

2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer: C
upvoted 2 times

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

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Azure region: US East Contains the following subnets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Subnet1: 172.16.1.0/24Subnet2: 172.16.2.0/24Subnet3: 172.16.3.0/24
VNET2	Virtual network	Azure region: West US Contains the following subnets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">DemoSubnet1: 172.16.1.0/24RecoverySubnetA: 172.16.5.0/24RecoverySubnetB: 172.16.3.0/24TestSubnet1:172.16.2.0/24
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Subnet2

You configure Azure Site Recovery to replicate VM1 between the US East and West US regions.

You perform a test failover of VM1 and specify VNET2 as the target virtual network.

When the test version of VM1 is created, to which subnet will the virtual machine be connected?



- A. TestSubnet1
- B. DemoSubnet1
- C. RecoverySubnetA
- D. RecoverySubnetB

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (90%)

10%

  **zelck**



Highly Voted

 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B



B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping>
The subnet of the target VM is selected based on the name of the subnet of the source VM.
- If a subnet with the same name as the source VM subnet is available in the target network, that subnet is set for the target VM.
- If a subnet with the same name doesn't exist in the target network, the first subnet in the alphabetical order is set as the target subnet.
upvoted 68 times

  **sardonique** 1 year, 7 months ago

I can't understand. Where do you see that the vm1'subnet is any similar to demosubnet1?



upvoted 4 times

  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago

There are two rules:
1) If a destination subnet exists with the same name as the source subnet, then that one will be selected as a failover target.
2) If a subnet of the same name does not exist in the destination VNET, then the first subnet according the alphabetical order will be selected.



Rule 2 applies for this question, B is therefore the correct answer.



See zelck's source:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping#specify-a-subnet>
upvoted 12 times



  **RVivek** 5 months, 1 week ago



Thank You for the explanation and reference



upvoted 2 times

  **ValB** 1 year, 4 months ago
"Alphabetical order": Microsoft's "cleverness" 🤔
upvoted 9 times

  **Rams_84z06n** Highly Voted 👍 2 years, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: B
LOL, alphabetical order my a.... Never would have guessed
upvoted 33 times



  **93d821b** 1 year, 5 months ago
AZURE IS INFURIATING. Alphabetical Order? I swear there are 10 rules and exceptions for Everything. Its A unless B is applied on a friday in June with then moon is full, then its z.
upvoted 23 times



  **xRiot007** 1 year, 11 months ago
It's pretty silly. Should be done using CIDR match, but hey "IOgeec" :))
upvoted 3 times



  **70ec7c1** Most Recent 🕒 2 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B is the answer.
When performing a test failover with Azure Site Recovery (ASR), the subnet for the target VM is chosen based on the name of the source VM's subnet.



If a subnet with the same name exists in the target network: ASR will use that subnet for the target VM.
If a subnet with the same name doesn't exist: ASR selects the first subnet in alphabetical order within the target network.
In this case, the source VM is in a subnet named "Subnet2". Since there's no subnet with that name in the target network (VNET2), ASR will pick "DemoSubnet1" because it comes first alphabetically.

Essentially, "DemoSubnet1" is chosen not because it matches the source subnet's address range, but because it's the first alphabetically in the target network when a same-named subnet isn't available.
Good Luck!
upvoted 1 times

  **dcaa904** 3 months, 4 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
think is A, because vm1 was connected to sunbnet1 172.16.2.0, the destination failover subnet should be testsubnet1 because it has 172.16,2,0
upvoted 1 times

  **0378d43** 7 months ago
Selected Answer: A
The test failover from ASR would always go to a Test Subnet if defined
upvoted 2 times



  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
it´s B
upvoted 1 times



  **Pcservices** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
In the given scenario, you have configured Azure Site Recovery to replicate VM1 from VNET1 (US East) to VNET2 (West US). During the test failover, you specified VNET2 as the target virtual network.

Understanding the likely target subnet:
Since VM1 is originally connected to Subnet2 in VNET1 with an address range of 172.16.2.0/24, it will typically map to a similar subnet range in the target VNET. In VNET2, the subnet that matches this IP range is TestSubnet1, which has the same address range 172.16.2.0/24.

Conclusion:
The test version of VM1 will be connected to TestSubnet1 during the test failover.

Thus, the correct answer is: A. TestSubnet1.
upvoted 3 times

  **GreenTick** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
brainless microsoft, prefer using same subnet range for the sake of routing, security groups, etc..
upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 11 months ago
A is the correct answer.
During a failover, Azure Site Recovery tries to find a corresponding subnet in the target virtual network (VNET2) that matches the original subnet's address range and/or name.
In this case, the testsubnet 1 has the matching IP address range.
upvoted 3 times

 varinder82 11 months, 1 week ago

B

Batiste2023 6 months, 2 weeks ago

There are two rules:

- 1) If a destination subnet exists with the same name as the source subnet, then that one will be selected as a failover target.

2) If a subnet of the same name does not exist in the destination VNET, then the first subnet according the alphabetical order will be selected.

upvoted 2 times

 WeepingMaplte 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

If a subnet with the same name doesn't exist in the target network, the first subnet in the alphabetical order is set as the target subnet.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping#specify-a>

```
subnet:~:text=If%20a%20subnet%20with%20the%20same%20name%20doesn't%20exist%20in%20the%20target%20network%C2%20the%20fir  
st%20subnet%20in%20the%20alphabetical%20order%20is%20set%20as%20the%20target%20subnet
```

upvoted 2 times

 Amir1909 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

 Exams_Prep_2021 1 year, 4 months ago

in exam 26/12/2023

upvoted 2 times

 Rafi786_khan 1 year, 4 months ago

How many questions from ET?

upvoted 1 times

  **YesPlease** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) Apparently if the target subnet doesn't have the same name, then it picks it via alphabetical order.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping#specify-a-subnet>

upvoted 2 times

 VladimL 1 year, 8 months ago

I really had this question on my exam today, 08/22/2023. Thought it is a bad joke. Thank you "zellck"!

upvoted 5 times

 Atul_0902 2 years, 1 month ago

Source subnet name is Subnet2, so A is correct

upvoted 4 times

 Jared144 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping>

upvoted 1 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Protocol to UDP
- B. Session persistence to None
- C. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- D. Session persistence to Client IP

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (93%)

7%

  **krzychuPI89** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Somebody really wants us to remember this ...
upvoted 11 times

  **zellck** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP

- Traffic from the same client IP is routed to the same backend instance



upvoted 7 times

  **2d153f5** Most Recent 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 3 times

  **kam1122** 9 months, 3 weeks ago



there it is, this question gonna appear 10x times lol

upvoted 1 times

  **lulzsec2019** 2 years, 1 month ago

This question appeared at least 5 times.

upvoted 5 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Same as Question 108.

<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/94077-exam-az-104-topic-5-question-108-discussion>

upvoted 2 times

  **omgMerrick** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer: C

Session persistence to Client IP

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>



upvoted 1 times

  **omgMerrick** 2 years, 3 months ago

I meant to select D. :)

Reference is still correct.

upvoted 3 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer

D. Session persistence to Client IP

upvoted 1 times

  **azhunter** 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

  **khaled_razouk** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

To ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request, you should configure session persistence to "Client IP" on the Azure load balancer.

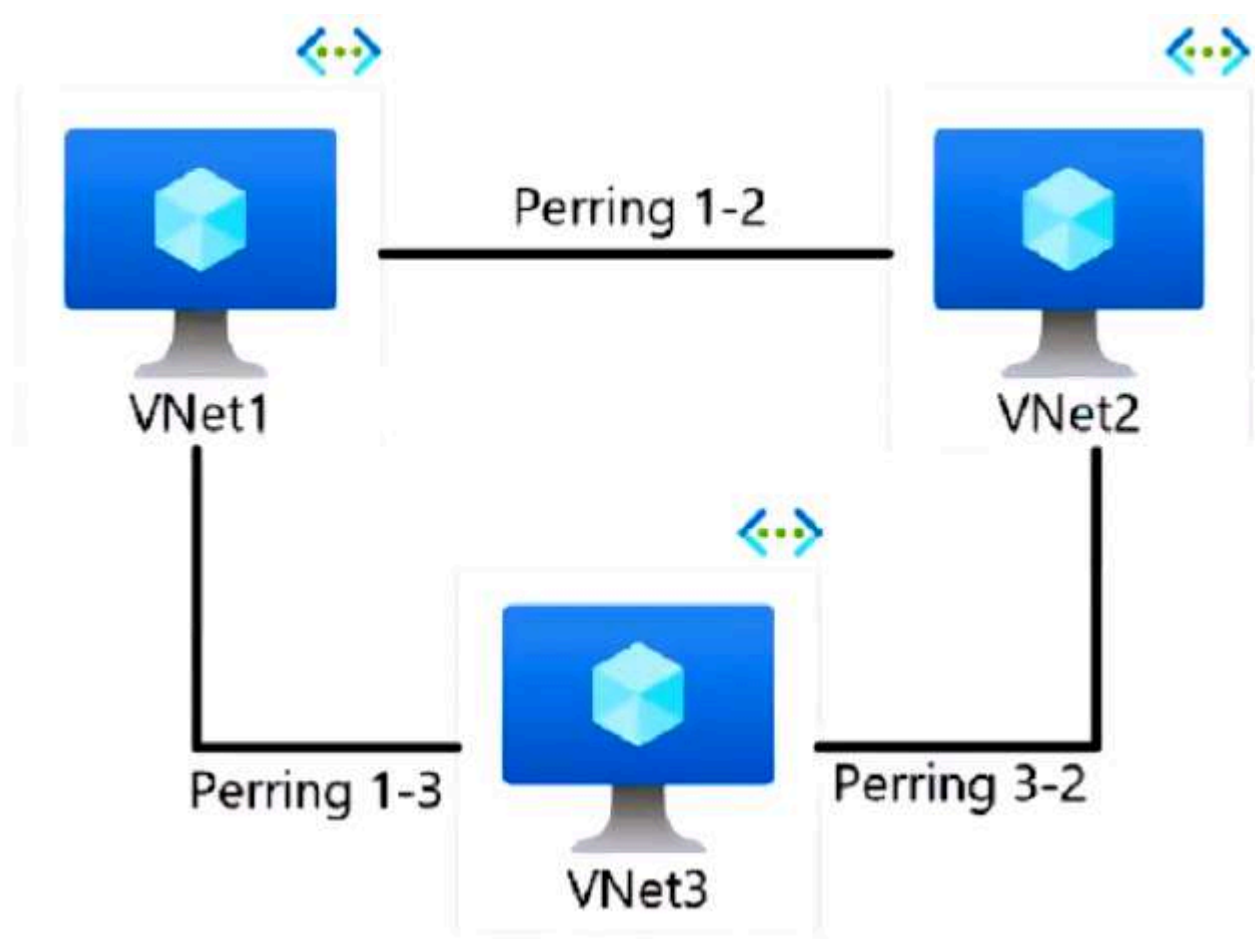
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Location	Cloud type
VNet1	East US	Azure Government
VNet2	West US 2	Public
VNet3	China East	Azure China

You have the peering options shown in the following exhibit.



You need to design a communication strategy for the resources on the virtual networks.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Peering 1-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Peering 1-3 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Peering 3-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements

Peering 1-2 is a possible configuration.

Peering 1-3 is a possible configuration.

Peering 3-2 is a possible configuration.

Yes

☐

☐

☐

No

☒

☒

☒

Correct Answer:

- Henrytml

Highly Voted

8 months, 2 weeks ago

nonono

Azure global regions and Azure in China regions are physically disconnected so cant work with peer.

You cannot globally peer from Azure public regions to national cloud regions.

upvoted 10 times
- swk1_az104

3 months, 3 weeks ago

Here are the answers to your questions:

Can I peer a VNet with the type Azure Government with a public one?

No, you cannot peer a VNet in Azure Government with a VNet in the public Azure cloud. Peering is only supported within the same cloud environment1.

Can I peer a VNet with the type Azure Government with Azure China?

No, you cannot peer a VNet in Azure Government with a VNet in Azure China. Peering across different cloud environments is not supported2.

Can I peer a VNet with the type Azure China with a public one?

No, you cannot peer a VNet in Azure China with a VNet in the public Azure cloud. Peering is only supported within the same cloud environment3.

upvoted 1 times
- duongduong_me

5 months ago

N N N

Regional virtual network peering connects Azure virtual networks that exist in the same region.

Global virtual network peering connects Azure virtual networks that exist in different regions.

You can create a regional peering of virtual networks in the same Azure public cloud region, or in the same China cloud region, or in the same Microsoft Azure Government cloud region.

You can create a global peering of virtual networks in any Azure public cloud region, or in any China cloud region.

Global peering of virtual networks in different Azure Government cloud regions isn't permitted.

After you create a peering between virtual networks, the individual virtual networks are still managed as separate resources.

ref <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-vnet-peering/2-determine-uses>

upvoted 4 times
- chrillelundmark

3 months, 4 weeks ago

It would had been much better if you explained WHY box 1 wasn't applicable. Now there is just a lot of mumbo jumbo and for people like me, missing the obvious in the question, I end up thinking, wtf is this guy mumbling about. And for you guys, that are like me, it's all about the cloud type. No - No - No

upvoted 1 times
- 2d153f5

5 months ago

No Yes No.

Second is yes because "Global peering between Azure Government to Azure China (China Government) is possible, It is a government to government peering."

upvoted 1 times
- c75e123

4 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is right: No, No, No:

Azure China is not a government region.

upvoted 1 times
- arunyadav09

Highly Voted



8 months, 2 weeks ago



Given answer is right.



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



Global virtual network peering enables you to peer virtual networks in different regions. Global virtual network peering is available in all Azure public regions, China cloud regions, and government cloud regions. You can't globally peer from Azure public regions to national cloud regions.



This means global peering between azure government to public is not possible.
Global peering between Azure Government to Azure China (China Government) is possible, It is a government to government peering.
Global peering between Azure China (China Government) to Public is not possible.
upvoted 8 times

  **knowakuk** 4 months, 2 weeks ago
Although Azure in China regions are disconnected with Azure global regions, you can still link between cross-border regions, via the below solutions.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/china/overview-connectivity-and-interoperability>
upvoted 1 times



  **ADB22** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago
No, Azure China is not a government region. Azure China is a physically separated instance of cloud services located in China and is independently operated by 21Vianet, a local company. It is designed to comply with Chinese regulations and standards, but it is not classified as a government region like Azure Government regions in the United States.
upvoted 2 times



  **Megabyte10** 6 months, 1 week ago
Agree, answer is no no no.
upvoted 3 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
NNN - Nothing is possible when there's governments involved. uh hello!
upvoted 4 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago
WRONG

No
No
No
upvoted 4 times

  **pasangawa** 8 months, 1 week ago
NNN.
you can't peer to China on 21vianet. this will have to be via vpn gateway s2s.
upvoted 3 times

  **lexxone** 8 months, 2 weeks ago
Agree no no no
upvoted 1 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- B. Session persistence to Client IP
- C. Protocol to UDP
- D. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

- curtmcgirt**

Highly Voted

2 years, 2 months ago

i hope i get this question on the exam half as often as it appears here.

upvoted 32 times
- Dankho**

6 months, 3 weeks ago

How about just once pleeease!!

upvoted 1 times
- Dankho**

Highly Voted

6 months, 3 weeks ago

Like someone said in another thread, if you get this wrong, you should move to AWS.

upvoted 5 times
- 2d153f5**

Most Recent

5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 1 times

ADB22

5 months, 1 week ago

No, Azure China is not a government region. Azure China is a physically separated instance of cloud services located in China and is independently operated by 21Vianet, a local company. It is designed to comply with Chinese regulations and standards, but it is not classified as a government region like Azure Government regions in the United States.

upvoted 1 times

ArtCr

1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

it's real. It's the B.

upvoted 2 times

Indy429

1 year, 4 months ago

I feel like I've seen this same question about 10 times already

upvoted 3 times

loic90

2 years ago

La réponse est la B

upvoted 1 times

zellck

2 years, 2 months ago

Same as Question 108.
<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/94077-exam-az-104-topic-5-question-108-discussion>

upvoted 2 times

zellck



2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP
- Traffic from the same client IP is routed to the same backend instance
upvoted 2 times

  **omgMerrick** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer: B
Session persistence to Client IP

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>
upvoted 1 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer
B. Session persistence to Client IP
upvoted 1 times

  **khaled_razouk** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

correct
B. Session persistence to Client IP
upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains 20 virtual machines, a network security group (NSG) named NSG1, and two virtual networks named VNET1 and VNET2 that are peered.

You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion Basic SKU host named Bastion1 to VNET1.

You need to configure NSG1 to allow inbound access to the virtual machines via Bastion1.

Which port should you configure for the inbound security rule?



- A. 22
- B. 443
- C. 389
- D. 8080


Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (75%)

A (25%)

-   **Ashfaque_9x**



Highly Voted 



 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B



Correct Answer
B. 443


Using Bastion your RDP/SSH session is over TLS on port 443.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>

If you say port 22 then what about windows VM as it is not mentioned that the VM is windows or Linux? You will have to allow port 443 in NSG.
upvoted 31 times
-   **MoOshin** 1 year, 4 months ago



The question did not say windows or linux.
It just said VM.
and the two possible answers are 22 for Linux and 3389 for Windows.
Correct answer A
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#ports>
upvoted 4 times
-   **efd324e** 4 months, 4 weeks ago



No,
The correct answer should be A.
To allow inbound access to the virtual machines via Azure Bastion, you need to configure NSG1 to allow traffic on the following ports:

Port 3389 for RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) access to Windows VMs.
Port 22 for SSH (Secure Shell) access to Linux VMs12.
These ports should be allowed for inbound traffic from the Azure Bastion service to the target VMs.
upvoted 2 times
-   **bajjiteam**



Highly Voted 

 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer A....As Bastion connects to VM via port 22/3389..Azure portal connects to Bastion via port 443..as the question is to inbound rule for vm from Bastion...Correct answer is PORT 22...option A
upvoted 28 times
-   **hbor** 2 years, 1 month ago

Correct Answer is B. The Azure Bastion will create a public IP that needs port 443 enabled on the public IP for ingress traffic. Port 3389/22 are NOT required to be opened on the AzureBastionSubnet <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-nsg>
upvoted 12 times
-   **vrn1358** 1 month, 3 weeks ago



Wrong

read this: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-nsg>
upvoted 1 times
-   **mmarkiew** 1 year, 6 months ago



I disagree. You're talking about traffic from Internet -> Bastion. The question is asking about traffic from Bastion -> VMs. Read further down in that link you provided.

"Egress Traffic to target VMs: Azure Bastion will reach the target VMs over private IP. The NSGs need to allow egress traffic to other target VM subnets for port 3389 and 22."

I think the correct answer is A, and we have to assume that these are Linux VMs Bastion is connecting to over SSH.
upvoted 6 times

  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 6 months ago
You are correct! Fascinating how the majority can be wrong on some questions...



The source you are quoting from is this article: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-nsg>
upvoted 1 times



  **clg003** 1 year, 5 months ago
If you look at the rules created in that section they are all outbound rules, not inbound. The question doesn't specifically say much. It doesn't say windows and it doesn't say Linux so you cant differentiate between 22 and 3389. The Bastion Subnet is in the same VNET as the VM subnet so by default it shouldn't require a rule, the default rule would allow its access. The only rule I can see you would definitely need would be from outside the VNET to the Bastion Subnet would would be 443.
upvoted 3 times



  **vrm1358** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
A is correct.



From Bastion to the VM(s), ports 22 and 3389 must be open.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>
upvoted 1 times

  **ozansenturk** 4 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Azure Bastion uses an HTML5 based web client that is automatically streamed to your local device. Your RDP/SSH session is over TLS on port 443. This enables the traffic to traverse firewalls more securely. Bastion supports TLS 1.2. Older TLS versions aren't supported.
upvoted 1 times



  **Dankho** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
If I saw this problem test without first seeing it here I'd probably pick 389. Thank you ExamTopics, hopefully my work reimburses me for the monthly \$:)
upvoted 1 times



  **0378d43** 7 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Azure Bastion uses an HTML5 based web client that is automatically streamed to local device. RDP/SSH session is over TLS on port 443.
upvoted 1 times

  **codered4409** 7 months, 1 week ago
Correct Answer - A

We connect to Azure bastion over port 443 and then bastion connects to the VM over either 22 or 3389 depending on the OS of the system.

Question is asking about connectivity from bastion to VM which will be 22 (as 3389 is not part of the options).
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months, 4 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
Inbound traffic from Bastion to VM shall be 22 for SSH (Linux) and 3389 for RDP (Windows).
Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#ports~:text=By%20default%2C%20the%20inbound%20ports%20used%20to%20connect%20are%203389%20for%20RDP%20and%2022%20for%20SSH.>

There is also an option to connect to Windows via SSH (port 22)
Reference: [https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-connect-vm-ssh-windows#:~:text=Inbound%20port%3A%20SSH%20\(22\)%20or](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-connect-vm-ssh-windows#:~:text=Inbound%20port%3A%20SSH%20(22)%20or)

443 is wrong because that is the public facing port (Internet into Bastion). Question is asking about Bastion into VMs



Therefore A is correct.
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

I stand corrected, since the question mentions Basic SKU; which does not support connection to Windows via SSH...

Therefore the question might be referring to NSG in the BastionSubnet; ingress traffic into Bastion, which makes the answer 443 (B)

Final answer,
B. 443
upvoted 2 times

  **witalis** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

With Azure Bastion, you can connect to your virtual machines on your local or virtual peer network via TLS, port 443 directly from the Azure portal or a native client.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/de-de/products/azure-bastion>

upvoted 2 times

  **23169fd** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Port 443: Used for HTTPS connections. This is the port used by Azure Bastion to connect to the Azure portal and then to your VMs.

upvoted 3 times

  **6f80f6c** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A. Bastion use either port 22 (SSH) or 3389 (RDP) to connect the VM.

upvoted 1 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 3 weeks ago


Selected Answer: A

Should be A. 22 since there is no 3389.

[https://learn.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/bastion/bastion-](https://learn.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/bastion/bastion-overview#:~:text=configure%20your%20NSGs%20to%20allow%20RDP/SSH%20only%20from%20Azure%20Bastion)

[overview#:~:text=configure%20your%20NSGs%20to%20allow%20RDP/SSH%20only%20from%20Azure%20Bastion](https://learn.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/bastion/bastion-overview#:~:text=configure%20your%20NSGs%20to%20allow%20RDP/SSH%20only%20from%20Azure%20Bastion)

upvoted 2 times

  **Hispan** 1 year, 1 month ago

chatgpt:

To configure NSG1 to allow inbound access to the virtual machines via Azure Bastion, you should enable the necessary ports. Let's break it down:

Azure Bastion Ports:

Azure Bastion provides secure RDP and SSH connectivity to your virtual machines.

The following ports are relevant for Azure Bastion:

Port 443: Required for HTTPS traffic to Azure Bastion.

Port 3389/22: Not required to be opened on the AzureBastionSubnet. Azure Bastion doesn't use these ports directly.

Ingress Traffic Rules for NSG1:

Create an inbound security rule in NSG1 to allow traffic from Azure Bastion to the virtual machines.

Specifically, enable port 443 for inbound traffic from the Azure Bastion control plane.

Summary:

Configure an inbound rule in NSG1 with the following details:

Source: Azure Bastion control plane (using the GatewayManager service tag).

Destination port: 443 (for HTTPS traffic).

upvoted 4 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **rehanscloud** 1 year, 1 month ago

To allow inbound access to the virtual machines via Azure Bastion, you should configure the inbound security rule for port 443. Azure Bastion uses SSL (HTTPS) to connect to your virtual machines through a web browser, which operates over port 443.

So, the correct answer is:

B. 443

upvoted 3 times

  **MatAlves** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer - B: the question mentioned "allow INBOUND access"

Ingress Traffic from public internet: The Azure Bastion will create a public IP that needs port 443 enabled on the public IP for ingress traffic. Port 3389/22 are NOT required to be opened on the AzureBastionSubnet.

Egress Traffic to target VMs: Azure Bastion will reach the target VMs over private IP. The NSGs need to allow egress traffic to other target VM subnets for port 3389 and 22.

If answer was related to Egress Traffic, both A and C would be correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-nsg>

upvoted 2 times

  **lebeyic620** 1 year ago

C is 389 not 3389

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the servers shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Role
DC1	192.168.2.1/16	Domain controller DNS server
Server1	192.168.2.50/16	Member server

You plan to migrate contoso.com to Azure.

You create an Azure virtual network named VNET1 that has the following settings:

- Address space: 10.0.0.0/16
- Subnet:
 - o Name: Subnet1
 - o IPv4: 10.0.1.0/24

You need to move DC1 to VNET1. The solution must ensure that the member servers in contoso.com can resolve AD DS DNS names.

How should you configure DC1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

IP address

▼

Obtain an IP address automatically
Use 10.0.1.3
Use 10.0.2.1
Use 192.168.2.1

Name resolution

▼

Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server
Configure VNET1 to use the default Azure-provided DNS server
Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com
Create an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com

Answer Area

IP address

▼

Obtain an IP address automatically

Use 10.0.1.3

Use 10.0.2.1

Use 192.168.2.1

Correct Answer:

Name resolution

▼

Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server

Configure VNET1 to use the default Azure-provided DNS server

Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com

Create an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com

 **tunaparker** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

I think the answers should be:

1) Obtain an IP address automatically

The first 4 IP addresses within a subnet space are getting reserved for Azure automatically. Thus, 10.0.1.3 can't be the right answer. 10.0.2.1 is in the VNET space but falls out of the subnet space. 192.168.2.1 is just out of the VNET.

2) Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server

This VNET1 should use our pre-created DNS server as its DNS server so that the member servers in contoso.com can resolve AD DS DNS names.


Pls do not hesitate to correct me if I am wrong :)

upvoted 70 times

 **Megabyte10** 6 months, 1 week ago

This is the only right answer, you can't use 10.0.1.3, so thus it must be automatic IP address assignment.

upvoted 1 times

 **Brzzzzz4489** 9 months ago

As someone with a CCNA, this just sounds wrong to me.

upvoted 2 times


 **bpal** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Microsoft reserves the first 3 usable IPs in a subnet so in these options last octet would have to be 4 or higher number. Out of the possible answer selection it would have to be

Obtain an IP address automatically

Fun Stuff.

upvoted 1 times

 **kam1122** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

OK, so as someone with a CCNA, what's your answer ?

upvoted 7 times

 **Nathan12345** 2 months, 1 week ago

still waiting for CCNA to answer

upvoted 1 times

 **cris_exam** 1 month, 2 weeks ago


boy... the CCNA answer is really keeping us on the edge of our seats here

upvoted 2 times

 **TechThameem** 11 months, 1 week ago

IP address: Obtain an IP address automatically - In Azure, when a VM is set to obtain an IP address automatically, it gets a dynamic IP address from the Azure DHCP server. While this works fine for many scenarios, it's not ideal for a domain controller. Domain controllers, like DC, are typically assigned a static IP address. This is because other devices and services in the network are configured to use the domain controller for DNS and other services, and they do this by referring to its IP address. If the IP address changes (which can happen with dynamic IP addresses), these services can fail. Therefore, it's recommended to use a static IP address for DC1, such as 10.0.1.3, which falls within the address space of VNET1.

upvoted 5 times

 **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances>
Azure DNS private zones is the preferred solution and gives you flexibility in managing your DNS zones and records.

upvoted 3 times

 **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances#name-resolution-that-uses-your-own-dns-server>

VMs and role instances

Your name resolution needs might go beyond the features provided by Azure. For example, you might need to use Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, resolve DNS names between virtual networks. To cover these scenarios, Azure enables you to use your own DNS servers.



Private DNS Zones do not support Active Directory Integration

upvoted 4 times

  **Phlogiston** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago



Another dumb correct response. The only correct responses appear to be to use a dynamic IP address and custom DNS. But, in the real world, you would never configure a DC to use a dynamic IP address. Imagine the chaos if it is rebooted and acquires a different IP address and the SRV records are possibly not updated, not to mention the fact that now the client DNS configurations are pointing to an incorrect DNS address and won't be able to resolve A and SRV records for the domain. Madness.

upvoted 29 times

  **josola** 1 year, 5 months ago

But continuing with your line of thought. You can't use any of the static addresses given there. So the only option is to use automatic assignment.

upvoted 1 times

  **josola** 1 year, 5 months ago

I agree with your thinking. You never setup DCs with a dynamic address for the reasons explained. Now because you're moving (no recreating it) the DC, which is already a DNS server then the second answer should be a custom DNS.


upvoted 1 times

  **Mitko_V_Milkov** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Box 1: Nothing but obtain it automatically makes sense.

Box 2: Use custom because nowhere it is stated that Azure knows somehow about Contoso.com . You need to make a custom DNS to point the VMs.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

Obtain an IP address automatically

Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server

upvoted 3 times

  **pasangawa** 8 months, 1 week ago

box 1: obtain ip address automatically.

-10.0.1.3 cant be used since it's a reserved IP address of azure.

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

- 10.0.2.1 is not a subnet defined, it didnt mention to create a new subnet. 10.0.2.1 does not belong to 10.0.1.x subnet

- 192.168.2.1 is not even IP address range of VNET1

obtaining ip is the only possible choice here.



box 2: configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS

-AD DS DNS is expected to be on prem and not on azure.

-all the provided solution is to use azure, so why not just use custom dns and point it to the AD DS DNS.

having automatic IP doesnt mean you need DNS to be automatic too.

upvoted 1 times

  **alsmk2** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Dumb question is dumb.

First answer is definitely automatic.

Second answer could be custom DNS or Private DNS Zone. I suspect they're looking for custom DNS on the vnet as the answer, as that would require the least effort, but who tf knows what the thought was by the person who wrote this? Private DNS Zone is my preferred solution in the real world, but this isn't the real world and stupidity rules supreme.

upvoted 1 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct.

For Box 1: Automatic is the only option due to the reserved IPs in subnets

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#are-there-any-restrictions-on-using-ip-addresses-within-these-subnets>

For Box 2, because your domain controller is now using DHCP to obtain an IP address. It will be better to use Private DNS zone. Custom DNS Server requires static IP.

upvoted 5 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

- Obtain an IP address automatically

- Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server



upvoted 3 times

  **rnd3131** 1 year, 3 months ago

correcting its 443, because azure/bastion takes care of the vm network side. as in if you don't block it with a specific rule it works.
upvoted 2 times

  **flamingo23** 1 year, 3 months ago

Are you still with the previous question? :) OK let's move on.
upvoted 8 times

  **josola** 1 year, 5 months ago



The answer is wrong.

1. Ideally you should use a static address for a DC, but the ones given are reserved by Azure. So you can't use 10.0.1.3 because it's reserved in the subnet address space 10.0.1.0/24. Then the only option in that subnet is to use DHCP and use static assignment.

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

2. Best approach will be to use a Private DNS zone, but the question is about moving the DC, which is already a DNS server. Then the answer is to configure the VNET to use a custom DNS server (the DC in this case).

upvoted 7 times

  **alsmk2** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

For a pDNS zone to work you would need to do more than just add the zone. You'd need to create private dns resolvers, forwarders on the DC, and a few other steps too. We all know in the real world that this would be the best solution, but in this question none of those steps are referenced... therefore I still think the answer is set custom dns on the vnet.

upvoted 1 times

  **sardonique** 1 year, 7 months ago

within the VM the IP configuration should be DHCP client. In the Azure Platform you can create a static IP assignment on the DHCP server, so that it will provide always the same IP. You normally do not want a DC to change IP!

upvoted 3 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 9 months ago

A&A is correct!

Obtain an IP address automatically
Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server

upvoted 5 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Single DC is very poor setup, but since the questions says "resolve AD DS DNS names" which appears to imply Active Directory Integration, which private zones doesn't support I'm going to say custom dns for Q2.

ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/ready/azure-best-practices/dns-for-on-premises-and-azure-resources>

"If you need to use existing DNS infrastructure (for example, Active Directory integrated DNS), ensure that the DNS server role is deployed onto at least two VMs and configure DNS settings in virtual networks to use those custom DNS servers."

Q1: 5 IP's in subnet are reserved, first 4 and last 1.

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

"Are there any restrictions on using IP addresses within these subnets?

Yes. Azure reserves the first four and last IP address for a total of 5 IP addresses within each subnet"

upvoted 3 times

  **djgodzilla** 2 years, 1 month ago

not sure , I can understand what is the right answer here.

"For environments where name resolution across Azure and on-premises is required, it is recommended to use DNS Private Resolver service along with Azure Private DNS Zones. It offers many benefits over virtual machines based DNS solution, including cost reduction, built-in high availability, scalability, and flexibility.

If you need to use existing DNS infrastructure (for example, Active Directory integrated DNS), ensure that the DNS server role is deployed onto at least two VMs and configure DNS settings in virtual networks to use those custom DNS servers."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/ready/azure-best-practices/dns-for-on-premises-and-azure-resources>

upvoted 1 times

  **djgodzilla** 2 years, 1 month ago

2) Custom DNS zone

Deploy ADDS in Azure VNET:

If the new deployed Domain Controllers (DC) VMs will have also the role of DNS servers, it's recommended to configure them as custom DNS server at the Azure Virtual Network level.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/identity/adds-extend-domain>

not sure about the IP

upvoted 1 times



  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is 10.1.0.3 and configure Vnet1 to use a custom DNS server

upvoted 4 times

  **Goofer** 2 years, 1 month ago

10.1.0.3 is not possible. you can use 10.1.0.4 and higher.
upvoted 5 times

  **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

IP: Automatic
Name Resolution: Custom

1: As soon as you move DC1 to VNET1, irrespective of the DNS/IP config, Server1 can not resolve AD DS DNS names as there is ZERO mention of a P2P VPN between onsite where Server1 still is and the VNET...

however

2: Lets assume the question means if Server 2 is also moved as well, or if there is a VPN\Express Route:

You don't want to give a DC a DHCP IP but you are going to have too!:
-10.0.2.1 and 192.168.2.1 are not in any defined subnet in the vNET.
-10.0.1.3 is a reserved IP in a /24 network and can not be assigned
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq>

You need to point DNS for any domain members to the DC for AD DNS resolution so it has to be a Custom IP (of whatever gets assigned to DC1). (Private DNS zones don't support Active Directory DNS Zone Integration).

Just pray no one shuts down DC1 and it gets a different IP when it starts up.



Who decides the answers to these questions? This one couldn't be more wrong.
upvoted 5 times

  **SimoneP** 2 years ago

I like your answer but:
For environments where name resolution across Azure and on-premises is required, it is recommended to use DNS Private Resolver service along with Azure Private DNS Zones. It offers many benefits over virtual machines based DNS solution, including cost reduction, built-in high availability, scalability, and flexibility. so I go with "Create an Azure Private DNS zone"
upvoted 1 times



  **SimoneP** 2 years ago

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/ready/azure-best-practices/dns-for-on-premises-and-azure-resources>
upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

1. Obtain an IP address automatically
2. Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>
Azure Private DNS provides a reliable and secure DNS service for your virtual network. Azure Private DNS manages and resolves domain names in the virtual network without the need to configure a custom DNS solution. By using private DNS zones, you can use your own custom domain name instead of the Azure-provided names during deployment. Using a custom domain name helps you tailor your virtual network architecture to best suit your organization's needs. It provides a naming resolution for virtual machines (VMs) within a virtual network and connected virtual networks.
upvoted 4 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances>
Azure DNS private zones is the preferred solution and gives you flexibility in managing your DNS zones and records.
upvoted 1 times

  **SedateBloggs** 2 years, 2 months ago

you dont use private DNS zones for AD DS: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances> and quoting "Your name resolution needs might go beyond the features provided by Azure. For example, you might need to use Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, resolve DNS names between virtual networks. To cover these scenarios, Azure enables you to use your own DNS servers.". This would lend itself to Auto IP and using custom DNS - NOT private zones
upvoted 2 times

  **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances#name-resolution-that-uses-your-own-dns-server>

VMs and role instances

Your name resolution needs might go beyond the features provided by Azure. For example, you might need to use Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, resolve DNS names between virtual networks. To cover these scenarios, Azure enables you to use your own DNS servers.

Private DNS Zones do not support Active Directory Integration
upvoted 2 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Session persistence to None
- B. a health probe
- C. Session persistence to Client IP
- D. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- lulek**

Highly Voted

1 year, 11 months ago

My favourite question - I always get it right! ;)

upvoted 31 times
- Naywonni**

1 year, 10 months ago

me too haha

upvoted 6 times
- curtmcgirt**

Highly Voted

2 years, 2 months ago

i hope i get this question on the exam half as often as it appears here.

upvoted 15 times
- 2d153f5**

Most Recent

5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 1 times
- 117b84e**

9 months ago

again?

upvoted 2 times
- adilkhan**

1 year, 2 months ago

i hope this question will repeat the same number of times as here :P

upvoted 3 times
- Indy429**

1 year, 4 months ago

Another one... I can dream the answer at this point

upvoted 2 times
- james2033**

1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Quote "Client IP (2-tuple) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address are handled by the same backend instance." at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts#session-persistence> .

upvoted 2 times
- MonkeyMan89**

1 year, 9 months ago

My favorite! Hope I get it like 8 times on the exam too.

upvoted 3 times
- fessebook**

1 year, 9 months ago



That question again! You must be kidding me...

upvoted 2 times
- SIAMIANJI**



1 year, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.
upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Same as Question 116.
<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/95628-exam-az-104-topic-5-question-116-discussion>
upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago



Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>
Session persistence: Client IP
- Traffic from the same client IP is routed to the same backend instance
upvoted 2 times



  **BOSS930** 2 years, 2 months ago

Imagine this question not to be asked in the exam itself.
upvoted 4 times

  **Notteb** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

this question is maybe 10 times in this dump.
upvoted 5 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer
C. Session persistence to Client IP
upvoted 4 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago

Similar question on the test
upvoted 2 times

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

Name	Azure region	Resource group
VNET1	West US	RG1
VNET2	Central US	RG1
VNET3	Central US	RG2
VNET4	West US	RG2

You need to deploy an Azure firewall named AF1 to RG1 in the West US Azure region.

To which virtual networks can you deploy AF1?

- A. VNET1, VNET2, VNET3, and VNET4
- B. VNET1 and VNET2 only
- C. VNET1 only
- D. VNET1, VNET2, and VNET4 only
- E. VNET1 and VNET4 only

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (73%)

E (26%)

Ashfaque_9x

Highly Voted

2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. VNET1 only

No idea why people are saying option E as the question clearly states that "You need to deploy an Azure firewall named AF1 to RG1 in the West US", so RG1 in the West US region means the correct answer is C(VNET1).
upvoted 63 times

Irism

2 years, 3 months ago

This makes no sense, you need to read better. Vnet1 and Vnet4 are both in WEST US region
upvoted 4 times

stormtraining

9 months, 2 weeks ago

omg...
upvoted 3 times

zelck

2 years, 2 months ago

but VNET4 is not in RG1.
"deploy to RG1 in the West US Azure region"
upvoted 3 times

WeepingMaplte

11 months, 3 weeks ago

The key point is deploying the firewall within RG1, not just the regions where the VNets reside. The question is asking to deploy in RG1. You cannot just go any where and take a d at other places even if you can.
upvoted 3 times

rpalanivel83

2 years, 3 months ago

Yes. First check is Resource group which is RG1, then second is Region which is West US
upvoted 1 times

pramodk78

2 years, 3 months ago

The question also says "To which virtual networks can you deploy AF1? "
Correct answer = E
upvoted 2 times

garmatey

2 years ago

But it says which virtual networks *can* you deploy AF1....
upvoted 3 times

Muffay

Highly Voted

2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Should be E - Vnet 1 and Vnet 4.



As all resources, the resource group is just a logical grouping and the real limitations do come from the region. An Azure Firewall can be used with peered networks, but as the question does not mention peering the firewall cannot be applied to networks in another region.
"You can deploy Azure Firewall on any virtual network, but customers typically deploy it on a central virtual network and peer other virtual networks to it in a hub-and-spoke model. You can then set the default route from the peered virtual networks to point to this central firewall virtual network. Global VNet peering is supported, but it isn't recommended because of potential performance and latency issues across regions. For best performance, deploy one firewall per region."

I also just tried it out, I cannot connect an Azure Firewall to a VNET which is in another region.
upvoted 37 times

  **RougePotatoe** 2 years, 2 months ago

Are there any firewall resource group restrictions?
Yes. The firewall, VNet, and the public IP address all must be in the same resource group.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/firewall-faq#are-there-any-firewall-resource-group-restrictions>
upvoted 24 times

  **Sanaz90** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I've learnt it like this: fw and vnet should be in same rg and same sub of pip
upvoted 2 times

  **t79homasdw** Most Recent 4 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

I agree the correct answer should be C even though VNET4 is in West US.

According to this article the Azure Firewall and Virtual Network must be in the same resource group, but the Public IP can be in a different resource group.

Are there any Azure firewall resource group restrictions?
Yes:



The Azure Firewall and virtual network must be in the same resource group.
The public IP address can be in a different resource group.
All resources (Azure firewall, virtual network, public IP) must be in the same subscription.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/firewall-faq#are-there-any-firewall-resource-group-restrictions>
upvoted 1 times

  **pdossantos** 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C



"Are there any firewall resource group restrictions?
Yes.
- The firewall and VNet must be in the same resource group.
- The public IP address can be in any resource group.
- The firewall, VNet, and the public IP address all must be in the same subscription."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/firewall-faq#are-there-any-firewall-resource-group-restrictions>
upvoted 1 times

  **WALL47** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The firewall and VNet must be in the same resource group.
The public IP address can be in any resource group.
The firewall, VNet, and the public IP address all must be in the same subscription.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/firewall-faq#are-there-any-firewall-resource-group-restrictions>

Answer = C
upvoted 4 times

  **1d07c8e** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The firewall AF1 needs to be in the West US Region and in RG1. Thus the only correct answer is C. VNET1 only.
upvoted 1 times

  **Donny_575** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The firewall and VNet must be in the same resource group.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/firewall-faq#are-there-any-firewall-resource-group-restrictions>
upvoted 3 times

  **2d153f5** 5 months ago



Selected Answer: B

The firewall and VNet must be in the same resource group.
The public IP address can be in any resource group.

The firewall, VNet, and the public IP address all must be in the same subscription.

Nothing about same region.

upvoted 1 times

  **95d0718** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Guys, read the question carefully. The answer is VNET1 & VNET4 (Answer E). Asked Gemini and tested it in my Lab, both say it's VNET1 and VNET4 - the Ressource Group does not matter in this case, it is the Region, where you deploy the Firewall.

upvoted 1 times

  **jamesf** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

- The firewall and VNet must be in the same resource group.
- The public IP address can be in any resource group.
- The firewall, VNet, and the public IP address all must be in the same subscription.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/firewall-faq>



upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **itismadu** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Are there any firewall resource group restrictions?
Yes.

The firewall and VNet must be in the same resource group.
The public IP address can be in any resource group.
The firewall, VNet, and the public IP address all must be in the same subscription.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/firewall-faq>

upvoted 5 times

  **moadabdou** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

An Azure Firewall can protect a VNet in the same resource group, but it cannot directly protect a VNet in a different resource group. This is because an Azure Firewall is deployed in a VNet and filters traffic entering and exiting that VNet. It cannot interact with resources in other resource groups. If you need to protect a VNet in a different resource group, you can use one of the following workarounds:

VNet peering
Azure Virtual WAN
VPN

upvoted 4 times

  **moadabdou** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested in lab
an Azure Firewall in a resource group (RG1) cannot protect a VNet in another resource group (RG2) even if both are in the same region.

upvoted 7 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **rnd3131** 1 year, 3 months ago

details details details

upvoted 1 times

  **Arthur_zw** 1 year, 3 months ago

Google Bard

No, the Azure Firewall itself cannot belong to a different resource group than the resource group it protects. Azure Firewall requires tight integration with the resources it secures, including virtual networks and subnets. This integration isn't possible if the firewall resides in a separate resource group.

Azure Firewall needs to be deployed in the same resource group as the resources it protects for several reasons:

Policy enforcement: Azure Firewall applies its network security policies to resources within the same resource group. Placing it in a different group weakens its ability to effectively secure those resources.

Resource association: Certain features of Azure Firewall, like IP Groups and Application Rules, require direct association with resources within the same resource group.

Management and access control: Managing and controlling access to Azure Firewall is easier when it's within the same resource group as the resources it protects.

upvoted 1 times

You have an on-premises network.

You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3. The virtual networks are peered and connected to the on-premises network. The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Connected to
VM1	West US	VNET1
VM2	West US	VNET1
VM3	West US	VNET2
VM4	Central US	VNET3

You need to monitor connectivity between the virtual machines and the on-premises network by using Connection Monitor.

What is the minimum number of connection monitors you should deploy?



- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



B (77%)

A (22%)

-   **dagomo** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Connection monitor resource: A region-specific Azure resource.



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-create-using-portal#before-you-begin>
upvoted 33 times
-   **TechThameem** 11 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is A. 1.



Azure’s Connection Monitor in Network Watcher provides unified, end-to-end connection monitoring1. It supports hybrid and Azure cloud deployments, and it can monitor communication between a virtual machine (VM) or virtual machine scale set and another endpoint1.



In this scenario, you have an on-premises network and three virtual networks (VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3) in Azure that are peered and connected to the on-premises network. You need to monitor the connectivity between these virtual machines and the on-premises network.



Since all the virtual networks are peered and connected to the on-premises network, you can use a single connection monitor to monitor the connectivity between the virtual machines and the on-premises network.

upvoted 7 times
-   **c75e123** 4 months ago

Answer is: A
Connection Monitor allows cross-subscription and cross-region monitoring.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview#compare-azure-connectivity-monitoring-support-types>
upvoted 1 times
-   **vbohr899** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.
upvoted 19 times
-   **GreenTick** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

this kind of answer deserve to be banned
upvoted 13 times
-   **shrsrm95** 1 year, 8 months ago

so what? you could've passed while getting this specific question wrong
upvoted 13 times

🗨️ 👤 **werdy92** 2 years, 2 months ago

So you came back, scrolled through all of the ~450 questions until you found the ones which where in your exam and posted this because of altruism? I dont think so.

upvoted 47 times

🗨️ 👤 **kam1122** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

u should be thankful.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AK4U_111** 2 years, 2 months ago

Why wouldn't you believe that? This is a great deed from someone who just took the exam and is back to help the others. I appreciate this.

upvoted 29 times

🗨️ 👤 **Idenis** 1 year, 4 months ago

You should thank him instead

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **lumax007** Most Recent ⌚ 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

One is enough

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

2 connection monitors for 2 regions

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **danlo** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Agreed

Region: Select a region for your connection monitor. You can select only the source VMs that are created in this region.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-create-using-portal#before-you-begin>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **c75e123** 4 months ago

The link you provided is for Connection Monitor (Classic), the new version supports cross-subscription, cross-workspace and cross-region monitoring.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/migrate-to-connection-monitor-from-connection-monitor-classic#key-benefits-of-the-new-connection-monitor>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jo696** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

As much as I hate to go against the grain, I think the answer used to be 2 however with cross-region monitoring now enabled, I believe you would only need 1

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **sjay2024** 10 months, 1 week ago

You need 1 C monitor to check connectivity between west US and op-prem.

Another to check between central US and on-prem

So 2.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **TeaKazoo** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

"Cross subscription, cross-region, and cross-workspace monitoring"

Cross-region was not available for classic but it is possible with the new version.

So it should be A. 1 then

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/migrate-to-connection-monitor-from-connection-monitor-classic>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **23169fd** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

By deploying one Connection Monitor from any VM, you can effectively monitor the connectivity for all VMs across the peered virtual networks to the on-premises network. The question is asking for a minimum number.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **TechThameem** 11 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is A. 1.

Azure's Connection Monitor in Network Watcher provides unified, end-to-end connection monitoring¹. It supports hybrid and Azure cloud deployments, and it can monitor communication between a virtual machine (VM) or virtual machine scale set and another endpoint.

In this scenario, you have an on-premises network and three virtual networks (VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3) in Azure that are peered and connected

to the on-premises network. You need to monitor the connectivity between these virtual machines and the on-premises network.

Since all the virtual networks are peered and connected to the on-premises network, you can use a single connection monitor to monitor the connectivity between the virtual machines and the on-premises network.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **LovelyGroovey** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is B. 2 minimum connection monitors. The reason is you have on-premises network and Azure(Cloud) network. So, you need 2. This is nothing to do with the location: West US and Central US. This is a trap! Someone people said it's to do with these 2 locations. But that is the wrong explanation. If you only have 1 kind of network(Azure Cloud/on-premises, then you need minimum 1 connection monitor.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **ManfredAppleWhite** 1 year ago

Azure's Connection Monitor is a feature within Network Watcher that enables you to monitor communication at a regular interval and visualize network performance parameters. Since the virtual networks (VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3) are peered and connected to the on-premises network, the communication between any virtual machine within these VNets and the on-premises network can be seen as part of a single connected network.

Given that the VNets are peered, the minimum number of connection monitors you would need to deploy to monitor connectivity from all virtual machines in your Azure subscription to the on-premises network would be:

A. 1

One connection monitor can track the connectivity of multiple virtual machines to a single on-premises endpoint as long as they are within peered VNets and there are no restrictions preventing communication between these networks. You can configure the connection monitor with all the virtual machines as sources and the on-premises network as the destination.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **TechThameem** 11 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is A. 1.

Azure's Connection Monitor in Network Watcher provides unified, end-to-end connection monitoring. It supports hybrid and Azure cloud deployments, and it can monitor communication between a virtual machine (VM) or virtual machine scale set and another endpoint.

In this scenario, you have an on-premises network and three virtual networks (VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3) in Azure that are peered and connected to the on-premises network. You need to monitor the connectivity between these virtual machines and the on-premises network.

Since all the virtual networks are peered and connected to the on-premises network, you can use a single connection monitor to monitor the connectivity between the virtual machines and the on-premises network.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is right

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **PhoenixAscending** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

This was on my exam. I think the suggested answer to the question is correct.

upvoted 4 times

🗳️ 👤 **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago

As for now - correct response is A - 1.

When comes to MS Azure Docs, it barely mention a case like this. But it says that is Cross-Region and Cross-Workspace.

The line which says "A region-specific Azure resource" is for the service itself where is gonna to deploy, store logs, etc., not for the regions which it can monitor.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **chair123** 1 year, 6 months ago

So what is the answer A or B? :)

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **chair123** 1 year, 6 months ago

I think answer is A = 1 Connection monitor will be enough since Vnets are peered

Also, here says max Connection non per region is 100

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-create-using-portal#scale-limits>

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **nmnm22** 1 year, 7 months ago

this question came in the exam 25/9/2023

upvoted 4 times

🗳️ 👤 **ed79** 1 year, 10 months ago

Its B

Region: Select a region for your connection monitor. You can select only the source VMs that are created in this region.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-create-using-portal#before-you-begin>

upvoted 4 times

  **VICEROY** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I think this is the right reason to choose B, may I ask if you tried it on the lab?

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Connection monitor resource: A region-specific Azure resource.

All the following entities are properties of a connection monitor resource.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-create-using-portal>

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You plan to deploy the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.


```

{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "variables": {
    "vnetId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/', 'VNET1')]",
    "lbId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', 'LB1')]",
    "sku": "Standard",
    "netname": "APP1"
  },
  "resources": [
    {
      "apiVersion": "2017-08-01",
      "type": "Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/",
      "name": "LB1",
      "location": "EastUS",
      "sku": {
        "name": "[variables('sku')]"
      },
      "properties": {
        "frontendIPConfiguration": [
          {
            "name": "[variables('netname')]",
            "properties": {
              "subnet": {
                "id": "[concat(variables('vnetId'), '/subnets/', variables('netname'))]"
              },
              "privateIPAllocationMethod": "Dynamic"
            }
          ]
        },
        "backendAddressPools": [
          {
            "name": "[concat(variables('netname'), '-Servers')]"
          }
        ],
        "loadBalancingRules": [
          {
            "name": "APP1",
            "properties": {
              "frontendIPConfiguration": {
                "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/frontendIPConfigurations/', variables('netname'))]"
              },
              "backendAddressPool": {
                "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/backendAddressPool/', variables('netname'))]"
              },
              "probe": {
                "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/probes/probe')]"
              },
              "backendPort": 8080,
              "protocol": "Tcp",
              "frontendPort": 80,
              "enableFloatingIP": false,
              "idleTimeoutInMinutes": 4,
              "loadDistribution": "SourceIPProtocol"
            }
          }
        ],
        "probes": [
          {
            "name": "probe",
            "properties": {
              "protocol": "Tcp",
              "port": 8080,
              "intervalInSeconds": 15,
              "numberOfProbes": 2
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed from a command prompt	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed from a command prompt	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- Alandt

Highly Voted

1 year, 3 months ago

I get so tired of these "yes or no" questions. It's basically 3 questions in 1. Disgusting material.
upvoted 41 times

FabrityDev

Highly Voted

2 years, 3 months ago

I would say that the correct answer is NO NO NO.

Box 1: instead of "netname" there should be the value of netname variable
Box 2: I don't see Resource Group mentioned anywhere in the template
Box 3: I don't see parameters being referred anywhere in the template, only variables are referred, e.g. "sku" variable.
upvoted 38 times

pino1

2 years, 3 months ago

Box 1: No - "netname" is the name of the variable
Box 2: No - the LB must be in the same region as the virtual network, but the Resource group can be anywhere
Box 3: No - There are no parameter defined in the template
upvoted 19 times

VinayV

2 years, 1 month ago

You have posted the question with wrong answer?
upvoted 1 times

Indy429

1 year, 4 months ago

You're wrong
Box 2 = YES
There's only one resource group specified: East US. So from the template it will be automatically assumed that it needs to find the resource in the one you're deploying to. reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-functions-resource#remarks-3>
upvoted 4 times

[Removed]

Most Recent

7 months ago

WRONG

No

No

No

upvoted 3 times



Teerawee 8 months ago

- Yes for the first statement.
 - No for the second statement.
 - No for the third statement.

upvoted 1 times



ValB 1 year, 4 months ago

For question 2:

This link (the error described in it and the cause for it described in the answer) suggest that the load balancer and the VNET must be in the same RG:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/203973/problem-creating-an-azure-internal-load-balancer-w>

So the answer to Q2 would be YES.

upvoted 1 times



lebeyic620 1 year ago

The link literally says "There is no restriction while creating ILB in a VNET across RG's"

upvoted 3 times



MEG_Florida 1 year, 8 months ago

1: No

2: Yes -- I know its worded poorly, but for it to work the answer is yes it must be deployed there. I believe the intent is to demonstrate that it has to be in the same RG as VNET1, even though I know it wasn't called out what RG.

3: No

upvoted 4 times



WimTS 1 year, 8 months ago

N,Y,N

Since VNET1 is supplied as a variable, it will search it in the RG you are deploying it to.

If it would need to be in another RG, you would need to specify the complete path no?

So it needs to be in the same RG as where you deploy the LB

upvoted 5 times



Josete1106 1 year, 9 months ago

All No! Thanks!

upvoted 2 times



Azure_2023 1 year, 9 months ago

Q2: NO

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/move-across-regions-internal-load-balancer-portal>

'Resource group to choose the resource group where the target load balancer will be deployed. You can select Create new to create a new resource group for the target internal load balancer or choose the existing resource group that was created above for the virtual network. Ensure the name isn't the same as the source resource group of the existing source internal load balancer.'

upvoted 1 times



RandomNickname 1 year, 10 months ago

N,Y,N

Box1: As others have said. No, netname is the variable so App1

Box2: Yes. On creation you'll need to specify the vnet RG.

See below URL for reference.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal>

Box 3: No, can't have a variable as a parameter.

upvoted 1 times



ValB 1 year, 4 months ago

I went through the linked page you provided, and while it chooses the same RG for vnet and load balancer, it might do that only for convenience. It does not state anywhere in that page that the RG must be the same.

upvoted 3 times



Doman01 2 years, 1 month ago

NO-YES-NO

Yes, Azure Load Balancer must be in the same resource group as the virtual network (vnet) it is being used with. This is because Load Balancer is a resource that is used to distribute incoming network traffic across multiple virtual machines (VMs) in a backend pool. The VMs in the backend pool must also be in the same resource group as the Load Balancer and vnet.

When you create a Load Balancer, you must specify the vnet it will be used with, and the resource group that both the Load Balancer and vnet belong to. If you try to create a Load Balancer in a different resource group than the vnet, you will receive an error message.

It's important to note that while the Load Balancer and vnet must be in the same resource group, they can be in different regions. However, for optimal performance, it's recommended to keep them in the same region to minimize latency.

upvoted 6 times


  **jodtzz** 6 months ago

This is correct. Look at the third example here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-functions-resource#remarks-3>

"To get the resource ID for a resource in the same subscription but different resource group, provide the resource group name."

So if you want to specify a resource which is in a different resource group than the one you are deploying to, you must specify the target resource group in the template as that example shows in the link. That was not done in the template for this question.

upvoted 1 times

  **sardonique** 1 year, 7 months ago

you don't really know what you're talking about. RSG are logical containers only

upvoted 1 times


  **werdy92** 2 years, 2 months ago

N - netname will be resolved to App1

Y - the answer uses incorrectly "the resource group" when "a resource group" was meant. It is obvious that a VNET with name VNET1 is needed here since it is the value of the variable. So this VNET must be present in whatever RG this will be deployed to. It does not matter that there is no mention of resource groups.

N - sku is not a parameter

upvoted 8 times

  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago



Yes, no, yes

upvoted 1 times

  **ChakaZilly** 2 years, 2 months ago

Second box, Yes: if question is read as: "LB1 can be deployed only to a resource group that contains a VNET named VNET1" because ARM-templates requires a VNET named VNET1.

upvoted 3 times



  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

NNN is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/variables>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/parameters>

upvoted 4 times



  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

1. subnet name is "APP1".

2. no RG defined.

3. sku is a variable and fixed as "Standard" already.

upvoted 1 times

  **DeBoer** 2 years, 2 months ago

It's NO - YES - NO

Box 1: NO - the value of 'netname' is 'App1', so it's created in the App1 subnet (not netname)

Box 2: YES - There's no OTHER resource groups specified so it assumes it needs to find the resource in the one you're deploying to. reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-functions-resource#remarks-3>

Box 3: NO - 'sku' is a variable, not a parameter - so you can't use it as a parameter.

upvoted 31 times

  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago



The resourcelid property that the source that you reference is talking about is not mentioned in the template in the question. So I don't see how it applies here.

upvoted 2 times

  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago

Ok, I didn't look properly at first, resourcelid is mentioned in the variables section. I still don't see the added value of the source you quote - but I do agree that the correct answer would be NYN.

upvoted 2 times

  **Mo22** 2 years, 3 months ago

No;No;Yes

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account. The account stores website data.

You need to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location.

What should you configure?

- A. private endpoints
- B. Azure Firewall rules
- C. Routing preference
- D. load balancing

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (95%)5%

Muffay

Highly Voted

2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/network-routing-preference#microsoft-global-network-versus-internet-routing>
upvoted 21 times

FabrityDev

2 years, 3 months ago

I agree, the source provided justifies this choice in my opinion.
upvoted 3 times

[Removed]

Highly Voted

2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct option to configure for ensuring inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location is option C, Routing preference.

Routing preference in Azure Traffic Manager allows you to specify how to route traffic to your Azure service endpoints based on various criteria, such as the geographic location of the client or the endpoint, the performance of the endpoint, or the priority of the endpoint.

By configuring routing preference, you can direct incoming user traffic to the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location, ensuring the best possible user experience. This can be achieved by selecting the "Performance" routing method in Azure Traffic Manager, which uses DNS-based traffic routing to direct users to the endpoint that offers the best performance from the user's location.
upvoted 12 times

OrangeSG

1 year, 6 months ago

Network routing preference for Azure Storage
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/network-routing-preference#microsoft-global-network-versus-internet-routing>

You can choose between the Microsoft global network and internet routing as the default routing preference for the public endpoint of your storage account.

By default, clients outside of the Azure environment access your storage account over the Microsoft global network. The Microsoft global network is optimized for low-latency path selection to deliver premium network performance with high reliability. Both inbound and outbound traffic are routed through the point of presence (POP) that is closest to the client.
upvoted 1 times

[Removed]

Most Recent

7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

Amir1909

1 year, 1 month ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

PhoenixAscending

1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

This was on my exam recently.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ahkhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

Routing Preference is the answer. This question came on 11/14 in my exam.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **djgodzilla** 2 years, 2 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/routing-preference-overview>
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **djgodzilla** 2 years, 2 months ago

C obviously.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/network-routing-preference#microsoft-global-network-versus-internet-routing>

By default, clients outside of the Azure environment access your storage account over the Microsoft global network. The Microsoft global network is optimized for low-latency path selection to deliver premium network performance with high reliability. Both inbound and outbound traffic are routed through the point of presence (POP) that is closest to the client. This default routing configuration ensures that traffic to and from your storage account traverses over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **er101q** 2 years, 3 months ago

D. load balancing.

To ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location, you should configure load balancing. Azure Traffic Manager provides global load balancing for the endpoint for the storage account, routing traffic to the closest Microsoft POP based on the lowest latency.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DeBoer** 2 years, 2 months ago

you're right in that an LB will use the closest POP. But: you can't put a storage account behind a LB (okay, you can, if you use the SA as a static website, but that's pretty out of scope here, I think - and you'd better use CDN for that anyways)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **FabrityDev** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The article linked by Muffray explains it well enough why it should be C.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ashfaque_9x** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Private endpoints

<https://intellipaat.com/blog/how-to-use-azure-cdn/#no5>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **khaled_razouk** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. private endpoints

To ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location, you should configure Azure Traffic Manager for your storage account

Routing preference is not a valid option for ensuring that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Muffay** 2 years, 3 months ago

Can you provide a source for that statement?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **FabrityDev** 2 years, 3 months ago

I don't agree. Private endpoints are used to limit exposure to to public internet. If you check

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private-endpoints>

you will see that POP is not mentioned anywhere in the article. On the other hand, network routing preference is related directly to POP used.

upvoted 1 times

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. The virtual machines are in a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 is in a virtual network named VNet1.

You need to prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 on port 3389.

What should you do?

- A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.
- B. Configure Azure Bastion in VNet1.
- C. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
- D. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



AK4U_111 Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct. However, it will prevent VM1 from connecting to any machine using 3389, not just VM2
upvoted 21 times

northgaterebel 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I feel like the test writers are saying, "You are a bad IT person who makes wrong choices. Which one of these incorrect solutions is more correct?"
upvoted 2 times

Rams_84z06n 2 years, 1 month ago

The rule could be further tightened by specifying both source and destination in the rule. That would address your concern.
upvoted 5 times

GBAU Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

A: The rule works although it will prevent VM1 from connecting to anything on 3389 they way it is described in the question (no limit to the destination IP detailed).

Configuring a Bastion will do nothing to prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 in anyway.

C & D are wrong as they are SOURCE port Deny not destination port Deny.
A connection to remote port of 3389 is not going to be from a source port of 3389 (especially if RDP is already listening on these VMs as that port will be unavailable as a source port), it could be any port in 1024-65535.
upvoted 9 times

Nathan12345 Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
is correct, for individual VMs need to use network interface
upvoted 1 times

Josh219 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
A, is correct
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct
upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 1 year, 1 month ago

A is correct
upvoted 2 times

CyberKelev 2 years, 2 months ago



Selected Answer: D
D. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.

upvoted 1 times

  **Elm2021** 1 year, 11 months ago

I thought the same but it is just that, with D, Both Devices (VM1 And VM2) will be restricted to access the same Port.

upvoted 3 times

  **shimondaz** 1 year, 7 months ago

that wont prevent vm1 too access vm2 on 3389 since VM1 anf vm2 are on the same subnet , NSG assigned on the subnet would prevent access from outside the subent.

upvoted 1 times

  **mdwSysOps** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer is A, however it will prevent VM1 from connecting using RDP not only to VM2 but to any other VM created...to my understanding is a poorly designed rule, but it will work.

upvoted 2 times

  **djgodzilla** 2 years, 2 months ago

which is crazy . what are they tying to teach people. "How to lock yourself up"?



upvoted 5 times

  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago

Well, you could still use SSH to access the server, no?

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/openssh/openssh_install_firstuse?tabs=gui



upvoted 1 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

We need to deny destination port 3389, not source port 3389, hence A.

upvoted 2 times

  **AndreaStack** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.

By creating an outbound security rule in a network security group (NSG) to deny destination port 3389, you can prevent VM1 from accessing port 3389 on VM2. By applying the NSG to the network interface of VM1, you can enforce the security rule specifically for VM1.

This solution provides a centralized way to manage and enforce network security for VM1, and it helps to prevent unwanted access to port 3389 on VM2 from VM1.

***If it was D. "Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1" you could prevent access to port 3389 on VM2 from ANY SOURCE (including VM1). By applying the NSG to Subnet1, you can apply the security rule to both VM1 and VM2.

The question asked "to prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 on port 3389", not from any source.



upvoted 3 times

  **AndreaStack** 2 years, 2 months ago

Anyway, missing the "least privilege" requirement, both two answers (A&D) could be good.



But I choose A, for above explained reason!

upvoted 1 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago



D is not an answer because it is referring to source port 3389, not destination port 3389.

upvoted 1 times

  **Kimoz** 2 years, 2 months ago

A is correct , if you appied NSG on the inbound ov VM2 no other vms will access it also as well , and here in the question he mentioned that you want to prevent VM1 means the action should be taken in VM1

upvoted 2 times

  **er101q** 2 years, 3 months ago

D. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.

To prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 on port 3389, you need to create an NSG with an inbound security rule that denies traffic from the source port 3389. Then you need to apply the NSG to Subnet1, which will block the traffic to all the virtual machines in the subnet.



upvoted 1 times

  **FabrityDev** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct. It will prevent connections from VM1 on port 3389 to any destination, including the other VM. Question does not say that VM1 should be able to access other VMs on this port so it's fine to block all outgoing connections.

upvoted 4 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.

upvoted 1 times

  **azhunter** 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer A

upvoted 2 times

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

Name	Type	Description
App1	App Service	Virtual network integration enabled for VNET1
ASP1	App Service plan	Standard SKU
VNET1	Virtual network	None
Firewall1	Azure Firewall	Connected to VNET1

You need to manage outbound traffic from VNET1 by using Firewall1.

What should you do first?

- A. Configure the Hybrid Connection Manager.
- B. Upgrade ASP1 to the Premium SKU.
- C. Create a route table.
- D. Create an Azure Network Watcher.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- fatihaxi** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Route all traffic to the firewall
When you create a virtual network, Azure automatically creates a default route table for each of its subnets and adds system default routes to the table. In this step, you create a user-defined route table that routes all traffic to the firewall, and then associate it with the App Service subnet in the integrated virtual network.
Section3 in document.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/network-secure-outbound-traffic-azure-firewall>
upvoted 35 times
- FabrityDev** 2 years, 3 months ago

Agree with that
upvoted 2 times
- DeBoer** 2 years, 2 months ago

I have to (reluctantly) agree; normally I'd say RTs are for IaaS resources only and ASPs are a PaaS resource. However - all other answers make even less sense. IF we assume that the ASP has VNet integration and the switch to send all traffic across the VNet has been toggled then yes, a RT would work to force the traffic to the AF.
upvoted 2 times
- zelck** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/network-secure-outbound-traffic-azure-firewall#3-route-all-traffic-to-the-firewall>
When you create a virtual network, Azure automatically creates a default route table for each of its subnets and adds system default routes to the table. In this step, you create a user-defined route table that routes all traffic to the firewall, and then associate it with the App Service subnet in the integrated virtual network.
upvoted 6 times

0703448 Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer: C
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/network-secure-outbound-traffic-azure-firewall#3-route-all-traffic-to-the-firewall?text=When%20you%20create,integrated%20virtual%20network>
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **er101q** 2 years, 3 months ago

A. Configure the Hybrid Connection Manager.

Before you can manage outbound traffic from VNET1 using Firewall1, you need to have the Hybrid Connection Manager configured. The Hybrid Connection Manager is required for Firewall1 to function as an outbound-only firewall. Once the Hybrid Connection Manager is configured, you can manage outbound traffic from VNET1 using Firewall1.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

No mention of Firewall to function as an outbound-only firewall.
No mention of needing to ensure App1 goes through the firewall (App1 is a red herring)

The ONLY thing you need to do is "manage outbound traffic from VNET1 by using Firewall1"

Hence C: Create a route table.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **KingChuang** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Create a route table.

Step 3. Route all traffic to the firewall

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/network-secure-outbound-traffic-azure-firewall>
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **FabrityDev** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

As described by fatihaxi and the source
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-vnet-integration>
it is the route table creation
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ashfaque_9x** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Create a route table.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sss123412** 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer B.

Outbound traffic management using Azure Firewall is only available for App Service apps or function apps that are hosted on an App Service plan in the Premium SKU
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **FabrityDev** 2 years, 3 months ago

Where did you get that information from? I looked into
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-vnet-integration>
as well as source provided by fatihaxi and didn't find such information. On the other hand, creating a route table is explicitly described.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

The question is not asking how to get APP1 to connect through the firewall, its asking how to get VNET1 to connect through the Firewall (so you can manage its traffic). APP1 is a red herring in this question.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago

Definitly on the test and I answered it wrong Imao
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **FabrityDev** 2 years, 3 months ago

No one asked. If you want to comment then give some details. Which answer did you pick? Which answer is correct in your opinion?
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Onobhas01** 2 years, 3 months ago

Dude mind your business. Though you don't care, some people actually care if a question has been in the exams recently.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **RougePotatoe** 2 years, 2 months ago

Spend more time learning less time worrying about which questions are going to be on the test ROFL.
upvoted 1 times

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
App1	Web app
contoso.com	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS) domain

All the resources connect to a virtual network named VNet1.

You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1.

Which resources can be protected by using Bastion1?

- A. VM1 only
- B. contoso.com only
- C. App1 and contoso.com only
- D. VM1 and contoso.com only
- E. VM1, App1, and contoso.com

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

  martin_k1 Highly Voted 2 years ago

Be aware when checking CyberKelev comments - I think he is a troll as most of the time he posts wrong answers. Always verify with other comments
upvoted 107 times

  zelck Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>
Azure Bastion is a service you deploy that lets you connect to a virtual machine using your browser and the Azure portal, or via the native SSH or RDP client already installed on your local computer. The Azure Bastion service is a fully platform-managed PaaS service that you provision inside your virtual network. It provides secure and seamless RDP/SSH connectivity to your virtual machines directly from the Azure portal over TLS. When you connect via Azure Bastion, your virtual machines don't need a public IP address, agent, or special client software.
upvoted 31 times

  Josh219 Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Bastion is a service you deploy that lets you connect to a virtual machine using your browser and the Azure portal, or via the native SSH or RDP client already installed on your local computer
upvoted 2 times



  [Removed] 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 2 times

  b12e441 10 months ago

I actually choose E (everything) when this came up on the exam even though I knew it only is for VM use. I thought Microsoft were trying to teach a lesson i.e. "by protecting the VM you also indirectly protect everything else sharing the same VNET". That's what happens when you overthink... (so right answer is very likely A)
upvoted 2 times

  op22233 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Bastion is a service you deploy that lets you connect to a virtual machine using your browser and the Azure portal, or via the native SSH or RDP client already installed on your local computer
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tayhull2023** 1 year, 5 months ago

Using the word "protected" here is odd to me, but Bastion is a form of RDP, its only going to reach the VM. Answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AndreaStack** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Bastion provides secure RDP and SSH connectivity to all of the VMs in the virtual network in which it is provisioned. Using Azure Bastion protects your virtual machines from exposing RDP/SSH ports to the out-side world, while still providing secure access using RDP/SSH.

"Protection against port scanning : Your VMs are protected against port scanning by rogue and malicious users because you don't need to expose the VMs to the internet."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Notteb** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Bastion provides secure RDP and SSH connectivity to all of the VMs in the virtual network in which it is provisioned. Using Azure Bastion protects your virtual machines from exposing RDP/SSH ports to the outside world, while still providing secure access using RDP/SSH.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **er101q** 2 years, 3 months ago

E. VM1, App1, and contoso.com.

Azure Bastion is a fully managed PaaS service that provides secure and seamless RDP/SSH connectivity to the virtual machines within a virtual network. By deploying Bastion1 to VNet1, you can protect the access to all the resources connected to the virtual network, including VM1, App1, and contoso.com. Bastion1 provides a secure and streamlined way to access the virtual machines within VNet1 without the need to configure a public IP address or a VPN.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

Bastion only connects to RDP and SSH in the back end. Neither a WebApp and a AD DS listen on 3389 or 22 (i.e. provide no services on these ports) so Bastion can't even connect to them, let alone protect them.

Bastions protect VMs by allowing you to connect to them to manage them in a more secure way (i.e. RDP to Windows and SSH to Linux)
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **pramodk78** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer A -- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>
upvoted 6 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Session persistence to None
- B. a health probe
- C. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol
- D. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- Mugamed**

Highly Voted

2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

For the hundredth time, it's ,C.
upvoted 31 times
- curtmcgirt**

Highly Voted

2 years, 2 months ago

i hope i get this question on the exam half as often as it appears here.
upvoted 17 times
- Pakawat**

1 year, 10 months ago

i hope so
upvoted 1 times
- adilkhan**

Most Recent

3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

my fav questions that keeps me going!
upvoted 1 times
- SunRise**

4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Now love this question, after seeing brain melting questions.
This comment is only for fun.
upvoted 1 times
- 2d153f5**

5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I'm just here for the comments.
upvoted 1 times
- ki01**

1 year, 4 months ago

at first i was angry about repeating questions, but now that i have gone through almost 500 of them, i am thankful to see this one like an old friend. It just means i don't have to play connect the dots with another question that has 7 resource tables in it...
upvoted 12 times
- james2033**

1 year, 8 months ago

Quote "Client IP (2-tuple) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address are handled by the same backend instance."

at

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts#session-persistence>
upvoted 1 times
- zellck**

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP and protocol

- Traffic from the same client IP and protocol is routed to the same backend instance

upvoted 3 times

 **Gardener01** 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct - Answer C

upvoted 4 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. a health probe
- B. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- C. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol
- D. Protocol to UDP

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- amar_dhillon**

Highly Voted

 2 years, 2 months ago

lol, everyone is so fed up seeing this question again and again that no one commented on this one. This is the comment no one will read, hopefully, 😊

upvoted 45 times
- SunRise** 4 months ago

unfortunately I read it as well, but love this question now lol

upvoted 1 times
- curtmcgirt** 2 years, 2 months ago

they keep adding more new copies of it.

upvoted 5 times
- brucespr** 2 years ago

Sorry you failed ... I read it :D

upvoted 2 times
- Jared144**

Highly Voted

 2 years, 2 months ago

I love seeing this one, one less question to learn out of the 43,356 questions we have to get through

upvoted 20 times
- obaali1990** 2 years, 1 month ago

The az-104 exams itself is repetition of questions and so this is normal

upvoted 3 times
- JD908** 1 year, 10 months ago

If only every single question in the exam was this question when I take it lol

upvoted 2 times
- 2d153f5**

Most Recent

 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 1 times

emanresu 1 year, 7 months ago

Whoever said that the definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results has obviously never had to go through AZ-104 questions

upvoted 7 times

james2033 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Quote "<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts#session-persistence>"

at

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts#session-persistence>

upvoted 2 times

  **fessebook** 1 year, 9 months ago

Must be a joke ...

upvoted 1 times

  **lulzsec2019** 1 year, 11 months ago

Kagebunshin no jutsu!

upvoted 5 times

  **SimoneP** 2 years ago

i hope I will find the same occurrences of this question during my exam

upvoted 2 times

  **Rachy** 2 years ago

This question is always a breeze :)

upvoted 1 times

  **brucespr** 2 years ago



Hope to get this question 7 times on my exam 😂

upvoted 2 times

  **zone9gardening** 2 years ago

You know what!! I will vote B this time.

upvoted 1 times

  **Naebun** 1 year, 11 months ago



hhahaha

upvoted 1 times

  **AK4U_111** 2 years, 2 months ago


This better be on the exam

upvoted 5 times

  **vg123** 2 years, 2 months ago

this makes me happy in the tiring revision

upvoted 4 times

  **Paul_white** 2 years, 2 months ago

C IS THE CORRECT ANSWER!!!!

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines and the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	none
Bastion1	Basic SKU Azure Bastion host	Subnet size /26

You need to ensure that Bastion1 can support 100 concurrent SSH users. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do first?

- A. Resize the subnet of Bastion1
- B. Configure host scaling.
- C. Create a network security group (NSG)
- D. Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (82%)

A (18%)

- zelck**

Highly Voted

 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#instance>
When you configure Azure Bastion using the Basic SKU, two instances are created. If you use the Standard SKU, you can specify the number of instances. This is called host scaling.

Each instance can support 20 concurrent RDP connections and 40 concurrent SSH connections for medium workloads. Once the concurrent sessions are exceeded, an additional scale unit (instance) is required.

upvoted 19 times
- GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

Agreed, going by that page, a Basic Bastion can only support up to 80 concurrent SSH connections as it is deployed with 2 instances/scale units and you can't add more to a Basic SKU).

upvoted 2 times
- BobbyMc3030** 1 year, 10 months ago

This appears to be correct. This link has a nice table to visualize it but in short, basic sku can only do up to 20-24 connections on two instances so max 20-48. <https://reimling.eu/2021/07/azure-bastion-supports-scalability-for-ssh-rdp-connections-with-the-new-standard-sku/> .

upvoted 2 times
- MOSES3009**

Highly Voted

 1 year, 5 months ago

Just one advice here - read, think and ONLY after post. Standard SKU for bastion support up to 50 instances. /26 it have 64 IPs, with 59 usable. That it means the IPs are ENOUGH to deploy maxim supported number of bastion instances. The relation between number of session and required IPs in the bastion subnet is not 1 to 1 - is 25 to 1. That means one IP is used for one instance that can support up to 25 concurrent sessions. For 100 sessions, you need 4 instances that will need 4 IPs. I hope I bring some clarity here.

upvoted 11 times
- [Removed]**

Most Recent

 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times
- cloudpoint** 11 months ago

Azure Bastion Standard and Azure Bastion Premium start with 2 instances as part of base pricing. You need 2 instances for 100 concurrent ssh user

upvoted 1 times
- Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times
- sardonique** 1 year, 7 months ago

both A and D are true, and as always, quite many of these questions are so badly formulated or even worse they are conceived to trick you into giving a wrong answer. this is so bad
upvoted 2 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Agree with D:



In the first instance, bastion should be update from basic to standard as per comments here.

This is due to bastion only 2 max instances with 40 ssh connections each.
With standard this can be up to 50 instances to meet the request with 40 SSH sessions each instance.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits#azure-bastion-limits>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#instance>



A is incorrect as it's not what you would FIRST do.
upvoted 2 times

  **alexander_890512** 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer: D

Basic SKU: 2 instances (50 connections at most)
Standart SKU: you can specify the number of instances between 2-50 (25 connections by instance at most).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits#azure-bastion-limits>
upvoted 2 times

  **gshzwi** 1 year, 11 months ago

i think subnet can't be resize? need to re-create the Bastion to others larger subnet?
upvoted 1 times

  **SIAMIANJI** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

/26 just support 64ip. We need 100 concurrent connections.
upvoted 3 times

  **MRL110** 1 year, 7 months ago

Who said the bastion is only going to be accessed from within it's own subnet?
upvoted 2 times



  **_fkucuk** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.

To support 100 concurrent SSH users, you need to upgrade the Basic SKU Azure Bastion to the Standard SKU. The Basic SKU only supports 10 concurrent SSH users, while the Standard SKU supports up to 100 concurrent SSH users.

Resizing the subnet of Bastion1 or creating an NSG would not directly address the need to support more concurrent SSH users, and host scaling is not applicable in this scenario.
upvoted 5 times

  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

/26 just support 64ip. We need 100
upvoted 4 times

  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago

Yes, but the question is "What should you do FIRST?"

And the basic tear does not support 100 concurrent users, so that needs to be taken care of FIRST...
upvoted 1 times

  **elior19940** 2 years, 2 months ago

is it new question?
upvoted 3 times

  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago

Not anymore. :-)
upvoted 1 times

  **yousseftn** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

In general when you deploy the Azure Bastion Basic SKU Microsoft deploys two instances which supports 20-24 concurrent sessions which means each instance support 10-12 sessions.

<https://reimling.eu/2021/07/azure-bastion-supports-scalability-for-ssh-rdp-connections-with-the-new-standard-sku/>
upvoted 4 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol
- B. Protocol to UDP
- C. Session persistence to None
- D. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

- Jared144**

Highly Voted

2 years, 2 months ago

I'm never going to remember this one :(

upvoted 31 times
- ivan0590**

1 year, 11 months ago

Hahaha, I see where you are going :)

upvoted 4 times
- StevieTests**

Highly Voted

2 years, 2 months ago

this is a joke at this point

upvoted 18 times
- curtmcgirt**

2 years, 2 months ago

they keep adding more new copies of it

upvoted 4 times
- 2d153f5**

Most Recent

5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 2 times

KAM2023

7 months, 3 weeks ago

'Session persistence to Client IP' - searched in the pdf, found 15 total... 9 so far and only 6 to go ... so be patient hahaha

upvoted 2 times

Roeel

9 months ago

Looking at the comments of this question is just a comic relief from studying

upvoted 3 times

kam1122

9 months, 3 weeks ago

This question is for Biden

upvoted 6 times

amdk

1 year, 2 months ago

I believe it's E

upvoted 4 times

Indy429

1 year, 4 months ago

WHEN DOES IT END





















upvoted 3 times

ki01

1 year, 4 months ago

this question has become like a little island in the ocean, where we can come and rest inbetween hundreds of confusing, inaccurate, incomplete and infuriating questions and just have a little banter between us all

upvoted 10 times

-  **clg003** 1 year, 6 months ago
If this question isnt on my test at least 27 times imma be upset.
upvoted 8 times
-  **Azwscp2023** 1 year, 6 months ago
I cant find most voted answer here :(
upvoted 3 times
-  **fessebook** 1 year, 9 months ago
Do not take the exam if you're wrong on this question.
upvoted 9 times
-  **antropaws** 1 year, 9 months ago
Wait, this is not right, this question is spam.
upvoted 1 times
-  **JD908** 1 year, 10 months ago
I wish they'd repeat this question. I don't think its emphasized enough
upvoted 3 times
-  **NJTH** 2 years ago
Well, it was on todays exam, and I'm pretty sure I got it right ;-)
upvoted 7 times
-  **Roy010** 1 year, 10 months ago
This is the only question you could not get wrong :D
upvoted 3 times
-  **puyas** 2 years, 1 month ago
Guys I think a question about Session persistence to Client IP and protocol might be in the exam
upvoted 7 times
-  **ruqing888** 2 years, 1 month ago
it better be in the exam
upvoted 6 times
-  **Andreew883** 2 years, 1 month ago
The response is A.
upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

-

You have a Windows 11 device named Device and an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2022 and does NOT have a public IP address Connected to VNET1
Bastion1	Azure Bastion Basic SKU host connected to VNET1

Device1 has Azure PowerShell and Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) installed.

From Device1, you need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1.

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

From Azure CLI on Device1, run `az network bastion rdp`.

From Bastion1, enable Kerberos authentication.

From VM1, enable just-in-time (JIT) VM access.

From Bastion1, select **Native Client Support**.

On Device1, run `mstsc.exe`.

Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.

From Bastion1, select **Native Client Support**.

From Azure CLI on Device1, run `az network bastion rdp`.

Teroristo

Highly Voted

1 year, 9 months ago

Explanation:

Azure Bastion is a service you deploy that lets you connect to a virtual machine using your browser and the Azure portal, or via the native SSH or RDP client already installed on your local computer.

The native client feature lets you connect to your target VMs via Bastion using Azure CLI, and expands your sign-in options to include local SSH key pair and Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Using the native client requires the Standard SKU tier for Azure Bastion. First, we need to upgrade the SKU of our Azure Bastion instance.

Second, we need to enable the native client support from the configuration settings of Bastion1 in the Azure Portal.

Third, we need to sign in to our Azure account and select the subscription containing the Bastion resource as shown below:

upvoted 32 times

Teroristo

1 year, 9 months ago

az login

az account list

az account set --subscription "<subscription ID>"

Lastly, we run the following command to connect via RDP. You'll then be prompted to input your credentials. You can use either a local username and password, or your Azure AD credentials.

```
az network bastion rdp --name "<BastionName>" --resource-group "<ResourceGroupName>" --target-resource-id "<VMResourceId>"
```

upvoted 15 times

  **bsaksham** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

Correct Answer!

Nobrainer :)

Just learn from ET, no need for another study material. I passed the exam yesterday with 930 out of 1000. Best of luck guys

upvoted 26 times

  **voraciousreader** 2 years, 1 month ago



is that true, does most the questions came from ET?

upvoted 3 times

  **Rams786** 1 year, 7 months ago

What is ET?

upvoted 1 times

  **ValB** 1 year, 5 months ago

Enemy Territory (game). 😊

upvoted 18 times

  **shimondaz** 1 year, 7 months ago

ET = examtopics.com

upvoted 1 times

  **bladewunner2** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?


A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled

B. Session persistence to Client IP

C. Protocol to UDP

D. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20

upvoted 6 times

  **PMPft17** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Device 1 is already installed with the native client Azure CLI, to use Azure Bastion with a native client, the SKU must be Standard and I'm assuming or Premium. So, since CLI is already installed we would need to upgrade the SKU, from bastion select Native Client and then access the CLI from Device 1

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

  **joolitan** 7 months, 1 week ago

Device1 has Azure PowerShell and Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) installed

Therefore they seems using the web-based to connect (not native client)

ref : reference <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-connect-vm-rdp-windows>

steps

1-Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU

2-From Bastion1, enable Kerberos authentication

3-From Azure CLI on Device1, run az network bastion rdp

upvoted 2 times

  **Ni22** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 3 times

  **23169fd** 11 months ago

Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.

From Bastion1, select Native Client Support.

On Device1, run mstsc.exe.

upvoted 3 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SachinBisht009** 1 year, 7 months ago

From Bastion1, select Native Client Support.
Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.
From VM1, enable just-in-time (JIT) VM access.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **BJS_AzureExamTopics** 1 year, 9 months ago

I have been told by a few people that took the exam that these questions are exactly what is on the exam. THE QUESTIONS ARE CHANGING ON JULY 28, 2023. If you are using these questions and answers, take your test by the 22nd.
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rogit** 1 year, 9 months ago

This was on exam yesterday but I got it wrong and failed the exam, hopefully I pass on second attempt
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Given answer looks correct as per the information here
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **garmatey** 2 years ago

Why does it need to be standard?
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **SimoneP** 1 year, 11 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-native-client-windows>
This configuration requires the Standard SKU tier for Azure Bastion.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **djgodzilla** 2 years, 1 month ago

*) Select native client support
The native client feature lets you connect to your target VMs via Bastion using Azure CLI, and expands your sign-in options to include local SSH key pair and Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). Additionally with this feature, you can now also upload or download files, depending on the connection type and client.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-native-client-windows>

3) From Azure CLI on device1 run: az network bastion rdp
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/network/bastion?view=azure-cli-latest#az-network-bastion-rdp>
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **lombri** 2 years, 1 month ago

Navigate to the Configuration page for your Bastion resource. Verify that the SKU Tier is Standard. If it isn't, select Standard.

Select the box for Native Client Support, then apply your changes.

To connect via RDP, use the following command (az network bastion rdp --name "<BastionName>" --resource-group "<ResourceGroupName>" --target-resource-id "<VMResourceId>")

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-native-client-windows>
upvoted 10 times

🗨️ 👤 **pramodk78** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer seems ok as per link <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-native-client-windows>
upvoted 6 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.



What should you configure?



- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- B. Session persistence to Client IP
- C. Protocol to UDP
- D. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20



Correct Answer: B



Community vote distribution



B (100%)



  **bec123123** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago
I'm just mad now
upvoted 39 times



  **sheilawu** 1 year, 6 months ago
Yap it become so annoying
upvoted 2 times



  **ivan0590** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago
If I continue to see this question, I'm pretty sure I will have a nightmare in which someone kills me while continuously screaming "Session persistence to Client IP!"
upvoted 22 times



  **Chris2603** 1 year, 11 months ago
at least we all know the answer now lol
upvoted 3 times



  **2d153f5** Most Recent 5 months ago
Selected Answer: B
I'm just here for the comments.
upvoted 2 times



  **No_Restaurant9617** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
4 times on a page in the first 6 questions is CRAZY! lol
upvoted 2 times

  **nat34** 1 year, 2 months ago
I don't understand why I still click show answer XD
upvoted 7 times

  **Indy429** 1 year, 4 months ago
If I don't get this question on the actual exam, Imma be pissed.
upvoted 2 times

  **SamCook101** 1 year, 5 months ago
Does anyone get this question in the exam ?
upvoted 1 times

  **Kalzonee3611** 1 year, 6 months ago
This a new question? :D:DD:D::DD:D:
upvoted 4 times

  **agimenezch** 1 year, 7 months ago
ACETATE
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **fessebook** 1 year, 9 months ago

Matrix vibes.

It looks like a "deja vu" feeling...

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **antropaws** 1 year, 9 months ago

Probably something wrong with the system.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **mikehen** 1 year, 10 months ago

If anyone gets this wrong on the exam they deserve to fail hahahaha

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ 👤 **Pakawat** 1 year, 10 months ago

again and again

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **joykdutta** 2 years ago

It is the way or trick to increase the total number of questions

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **Madbo** 2 years ago

The correct option is B. Session persistence to Client IP.

To ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request, we need to configure session persistence on the Azure load balancer.

Session persistence is also known as affinity, and it ensures that all requests from a client are sent to the same backend server. This is important for applications that maintain session state, such as web applications that require authentication or shopping carts.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **ozlaoliu** 2 years, 1 month ago

I don't understand what is the point to add this question again since it has already appeared more than 10 times.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **obaali1990** 2 years, 1 month ago

Take it easy, that is the beauty of the game. Life itself is full of repetition. Repetition makes life easier and enjoyable.

upvoted 12 times

🗨️ 👤 **enklau** 10 months, 1 week ago

yea man thats it

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that has the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

Name	IP version	SKU	Tier	IP address assignment
IP1	IPv4	Standard	Regional	Static
IP2	IPv4	Standard	Global	Static
IP3	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Dynamic
IP4	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Static
IP5	IPv6	Basic	Regional	Dynamic

You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion Basic SKU host named Bastion1.

Which IP addresses can you use?

- A. IP1 only
- B. IP1 and IP2 only
- C. IP3, IP4, and IP5 only
- D. IP1, IP2, IP4, and IP5 only
- E. IP1, IP2, IP3, IP4, and IP5

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (85%)B (15%)

- eliasalg**

Highly Voted

 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Tested in sandbox
 - IPv4 - Static - Standard - Global:
Error during the selection in the interface - A Global Tier PublicIpAddress cannot be attached to Bastions.
 - IPv4 - Static - Standard - Regional:
OK
 - IPv4 - Static - Basic - Regional
Error during the selection in the interface - Static public IP addresses cannot be associated.
 - IPv4 - Dynamic - Basic - Regional
Error during the selection in the interface - The SKU type for the public IP address does not match the SKU type of the load balancer (?? I don't know why this message).
 - IPv6 - Static - Standard - Regional:
Error during deployment (The selected IPv6 public IP address is not supported for Azure Bastion. To fix this, please recreate your Azure Bastion with an IPv4 public IP address. (Code: PublicIpAddressVersionNotSupported))upvoted 41 times
- Hillah** 1 year, 6 months ago

thanks mate

upvoted 4 times
- MentalTree** 1 year, 4 months ago

Global tier: (Standard) Supported via cross-region load balancers.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>

Got this q on my test, answered B, got 100%

upvoted 1 times
- [Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

I am not sure what you tested but that's not correct. You cannot use Global PiPs, it has to be a Regional one.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-bastion>

upvoted 1 times
- juhanj** 4 months ago



Really !!! , he already tested that and said the same as you said !



upvoted 1 times
- jupi17**



Highly Voted



 2 years ago

The answer is correct: B
Azure Bastion supports standard SKU public IP addresses:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-bastion>
upvoted 21 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 11 months ago
From your link : "Public IP addresses are available in two SKUs; standard, and basic. The selection of SKU determines the features of the IP address. The SKU determines the resources that the IP address can be associated with." - Can a BASIC Bastion support STANDARD IPs ?
upvoted 3 times

  **amkaz104** 1 year, 10 months ago
This link has it clarified - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings> - Bastion whether its basic or standard requires Standard Public IPs which are static.
upvoted 6 times

  **Sam_Diddio** Most Recent 4 days, 15 hours ago
Selected Answer: A
Just tested in lab:
A Global Tier PublicIPAddress cannot be attached to Bastions.
upvoted 1 times

  **Thor0007** 3 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
At the moment of writing this comment (14-01-2025) . The answer "A" is correct . The reason for mentioning the date's as MS documentation changes overtime.

To save your time below are MS article for reference to arrive at this answer.



- Search for following keyword in below MS link "Azure Bastion supports standard SKU public IP addresses"



Reference : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-bastion>



- Public IP address for Global tier range in Standard SKU is currently available only for "cross-region load balancers."



Search for following keyword in below MS link "Supported via cross-region load balancers."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses>
upvoted 3 times

  **Donny_575** 4 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
Azure Bastion deployments require a Public IP address. The Public IP must have the following configuration:
• The Public IP address SKU must be Standard.
• The Public IP address assignment/allocation method must be Static.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#public-ip>
upvoted 1 times

  **0378d43** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
Bastion does not support Global IP
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago
Selected Answer: A
A is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **117b84e** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
chatgpt:
The correct option is:

A. IP1 only

Explanation: Azure Bastion requires a Standard SKU public IP address, and the public IP address must be static and regional.

Looking at the provided table:

IP1: Standard SKU, regional, static (meets all the requirements for Azure Bastion Basic SKU).
IP2: Standard SKU, global, static (global tier is not supported for Bastion, only regional tier is allowed).
upvoted 1 times

  **CheMetto** 9 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: A
in my opinion:

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.


You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- B. Session persistence to Client IP
- C. Protocol to UDP
- D. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20

upvoted 4 times

  **blejzer2** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

On the exam on 17.07.2024, Selected Answer: A; thanks to eliasalg

upvoted 1 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#public-ip>

upvoted 1 times

  **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

The Public IP address SKU must be Standard.

The Public IP address assignment/allocation method must be Static.

The Public IP address name is the resource name by which you want to refer to this public IP address.

You can choose to use a public IP address that you already created, as long as it meets the criteria required by Azure Bastion and isn't already in use.

[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#:~:text=When%20you%20configure%20Azure%20Bastion%20using%20the%20Basic%20SKU%2C%20two,This%20is%20called%20host%20scaling.)

[settings#:~:text=When%20you%20configure%20Azure%20Bastion%20using%20the%20Basic%20SKU%2C%20two,This%20is%20called%20host%20scaling.](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#:~:text=When%20you%20configure%20Azure%20Bastion%20using%20the%20Basic%20SKU%2C%20two,This%20is%20called%20host%20scaling.)

upvoted 1 times

  **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago

Global tier: Supported via cross-region load balancers.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>

upvoted 2 times

  **MatAlves** 1 year, 2 months ago

Azure Bastion Basic SKU does NOT support Global Tier IPs.

Standard: "Supported via cross-region load balancers."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I tested in my lab and you cannot use dynamic IP addresses, basic SKU, or the Global. If you try to associate a Bastion with a Global Public IP you will get "Cannot be associated with this Bastion."

Correct answer: A

upvoted 2 times

  **AliNadheer** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer should be IP1

bastion be it standard or basic SKU only supports regional tier meaning if you have Vnets in 3 regions then you need to deploy 3 bastions one for every region, however if you have those Vnets peered then you can have one bastion service deployed and it can reach VMs in other regions.

Bastion must have static IP either private or public; to use public IP you must have Standard SKU, private ip is mainly used for developers.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-bastion>

upvoted 1 times

  **CHOKRIBS88** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer should be A : Global tier is not supported in Basic Ip Public

upvoted 1 times

  **MentalTree** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is B.

The Public IP address SKU must be Standard.

The Public IP address assignment/allocation method must be Static.

The Public IP address name is the resource name by which you want to refer to this public IP address.

You can choose to use a public IP address that you already created, as long as it meets the criteria required by Azure Bastion and isn't already in use.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>

Global tier: (Standard) Supported via cross-region load balancers.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>

Got this q on my test, answered B, got 100%
upvoted 4 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The Public IP address SKU must be Standard.
The Public IP address assignment/allocation method must be Static.
The Public IP address name is the resource name by which you want to refer to this public IP address.
You can choose to use a public IP address that you already created, as long as it meets the criteria required by Azure Bastion and isn't already in use.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>
upvoted 3 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.



What should you configure?



- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- B. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- C. a health probe
- D. Session persistence to Client IP



Correct Answer: D



Community vote distribution



D (100%)



  **johan13** Highly Voted 1 year, 12 months ago
I bet this is not the last time I see this question before I reach the end :)
upvoted 12 times



  **ivan0590** 1 year, 11 months ago
If I were to bet against you, I would probably lose with a 99.99% chance...
upvoted 5 times



  **PTark** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago
It would be so funny if this appear multiple times on the real exam.
upvoted 8 times



  **2d153f5** Most Recent 5 months ago
Selected Answer: D
I'm just here for the comments.
upvoted 1 times



  **adilkhan** 1 year, 2 months ago
:D repeat number 25
upvoted 1 times



  **rnd3131** 1 year, 3 months ago
what if you whole exam is 60x this question :P
upvoted 4 times

  **hotspot02103** 1 year, 4 months ago
nice question! first time see it!
upvoted 7 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago
if this one actually comes up in exam i will probably get kicked out due to laughing like a maniac
upvoted 3 times



  **tripleaholic** 1 year, 5 months ago
dude..
upvoted 3 times



  **sheilawu** 1 year, 6 months ago
This question become a joke here
upvoted 2 times

  **Rocketeer** 1 year, 6 months ago
I like it :). Makes me move faster on the questions.
upvoted 2 times

  **Shobbs** 1 year, 8 months ago

im so mad at this question
upvoted 3 times

  **fessebook** 1 year, 9 months ago
wait what !
upvoted 4 times

  **lulzsec2019** 1 year, 11 months ago
wow new question! :P
upvoted 5 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- B. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
- C. a health probe
- D. Session persistence to Client IP

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

- johan13

Highly Voted

1 year, 12 months ago

Haha like I said in the previous question's comment ;)

upvoted 22 times
- ivan0590

1 year, 11 months ago

LOL!

In the previous question, I replied to you that if I were to bet against you, I would lose. I said that without knowing that this was the next question.

Sadly, I was right...

upvoted 8 times
- ki01

1 year, 4 months ago

amazing comedy :D

upvoted 2 times
- fessebook

Highly Voted

1 year, 9 months ago

Just dying now lol

upvoted 9 times
- 2d153f5

Most Recent

5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 2 times
- smirnoffpremium

1 year, 1 month ago

Passed AZ-104 today 03/07/24 879%.

99% of Examtopics questions in my test with exact same wording.

This question was on the test, I answered D.

Very Thanks to Examtopics.

upvoted 4 times
- Indy429

1 year, 4 months ago

You have got to be kidding me...

upvoted 3 times
- tripleaholic

1 year, 5 months ago

i ain't play no game no more

upvoted 1 times
- Mustapha_Hadrich

1 year, 10 months ago

Admin has run out of question :

Admin : Copy Paste question that everyone dooes not know the answer :D *

upvoted 5 times
- lulzsec2019

1 year, 11 months ago

Wow another new question! ;P

upvoted 1 times



kengy 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Pehaps the right answer - Session persistence to Client IP
But I'm not 100% sure :) LOL

upvoted 3 times



Naebun 1 year, 11 months ago

HAHAHAHAHAH

upvoted 1 times

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2.

Sub1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 and a storage account named storage1.

VM1 is associated to the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Disk1	Operating system disk
NetInt1	Network interface
VNet1	Virtual network

You need to move VM1 to Sub2.

Which resources should you move to Sub2?

- A. VM1, Disk1, and NetInt1 only
- B. VM1, Disk1, and VNet1 only
- C. VM1, Disk1, and storage1 only
- D. VM1, Disk1, NetInt1, and VNet1

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (93%)

7%

- _fkucuk**

Highly Voted

1 year, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: D

When you move a virtual machine from one subscription to another, you need to ensure that all the dependent resources are also moved along with it.

In the given scenario, VM1 is associated with the resources Disk1 (OS Disk), NetInt1 (Network Interface), and VNet1 (Virtual Network), and the storage account named storage1 is not associated with VM1.

Therefore, to move VM1 to Sub2, you need to move the following resources:

VM1: This is the virtual machine that you want to move to Sub2.

Disk1: This is the OS disk for VM1, and it contains the operating system and boot files.

NetInt1: This is the network interface that is attached to VM1 and provides connectivity to the virtual network.

VNet1: This is the virtual network that is associated with VM1, and it provides the network connectivity to the virtual machine.

upvoted 31 times
- extopics888**

Highly Voted

1 year, 10 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-limitations/networking-move-limitations>

upvoted 5 times
- extopics888**

1 year, 10 months ago

D is correct.

upvoted 1 times
- lumax007**

Most Recent

1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Agree with D

upvoted 1 times
- lumax007**

2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-limitations/networking-move-limitations>



upvoted 1 times
- dcaa904**

3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

You can't move the vnet with the vm

upvoted 1 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

You need to move all resources associated with VM

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times



  **Grafting** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Should be A.

Subnet 2 is already part of vnet1 so why does it need moving

upvoted 2 times

  **dicknl** 1 year, 9 months ago

Sub2 is a subscription

upvoted 5 times



  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Given answer looks correct all resources in this list can be moved as per article;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources>

upvoted 2 times

  **chiquito** 1 year, 11 months ago

Provided answer D is correct.

We should move VM1, Disk1, NetInt1, and VNet1 to sub2. The only resource that could cause an issue was NetInt1 if it was associated to a Public IP Standard sku address.

There is a limitation with moving Public IPs between subscriptions:

Public IPs with Basic SKU could be moved between subscriptions

Public IPs with Standard SKU can't be moved between subscriptions

You will need to Disassociate it first.

As there is no such info in the question, all the resources can be moved to sub2.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/559276/move-virtual-machines-to-a-new-subscription-within>

upvoted 3 times

  **SIAMIANJI** 1 year, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

upvoted 3 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.



What should you configure?


- A. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol
- B. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
- C. Session persistence to None
- D. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled

Correct Answer: A



Community vote distribution



A (100%)


-   **teamoo**

Highly Voted 



 1 year, 9 months ago


This is one of those questions, that in the exam I'm going to have to pretend to be reading it before answering, just so it wouldn't be suspicious.
upvoted 21 times
-   **ServerBrain** 1 year, 7 months ago

it's the one you can save time on.
upvoted 2 times
-   **fessebook**

Highly Voted 



 1 year, 9 months ago



let me think ...
upvoted 5 times
-   **2d153f5**

Most Recent 



 5 months ago



Selected Answer: A



I'm just here for the comments.
upvoted 3 times
-   **nmnm22** 1 year, 7 months ago



this question came in the exam 25/9/2023
upvoted 4 times
-   **KMLearn2** 1 year, 7 months ago



This is a complete different question as T5-123 and T5-124 because the answer is not D!

Humming "I'm going slightly mad" from Queen.... :D
upvoted 3 times
-   **Shobbs** 1 year, 8 months ago



i think they should filter similar question again and again.
upvoted 1 times
-   **Data_Analytics** 1 year, 9 months ago

Sjoe, this one looks new - some how it feels like I might have seen something similar before.
upvoted 1 times
-   **lulzsec2019** 1 year, 10 months ago



Wow another new question!
upvoted 1 times
-   **chiquito** 1 year, 10 months ago

Please update this dump with real new questions. This question appeared in the dump more than 6 times already.
upvoted 3 times
-   **Mustapha_Hadrich** 1 year, 10 months ago

Even more
upvoted 1 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago

my bet, across both variations of it, should be about 20 times
upvoted 1 times

  **Killic** 1 year, 9 months ago

I wish it was only 6 times.
upvoted 1 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- B. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
- C. a health probe
- D. Session persistence to Client IP

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

- fessebook

Highly Voted

1 year, 9 months ago

in 20 years we still be remenbering it

upvoted 25 times
- PTark

Highly Voted

1 year, 7 months ago

Come on moderator do your job and clean these duplicates out please.

upvoted 10 times
- 2d153f5

Most Recent

5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I'm just here for the comments.

upvoted 2 times
- No_Restaurant9617

8 months, 3 weeks ago

How many Stocks does ET has this question in Stock? Wow!

upvoted 1 times
- NutantNinja

9 months, 1 week ago

This is insane lol

upvoted 2 times
- tebby3

12 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Respuesta correcta

upvoted 1 times
- Yogesh25

1 year, 3 months ago

And here it comes again.... :-)

upvoted 3 times
- DimsumDestroyer

1 year, 8 months ago

This is making me laugh so hard. How many times has this been filling up spaces for this dumps?

upvoted 4 times
- ki01

1 year, 4 months ago

i wouldn't be suprisd if they want to refresh the update timer on the exam to say " UPDATED A DAY AGO!" and what they do is just copy and paste one question and it's updated. Then again, i wouldn't put it past ET to just have a random function set to take current date and subtract 1-3 days so they would always be fresh.

i mean their pro sale had 1.5 hours remaining 12 hours ago and now it has 15 hours remaining and their contributor access sale has been "expiring tonight!" for the past 3 years, so they are not bound by mortal concepts like time or integrity.

upvoted 1 times
- lulzsec2019

1 year, 10 months ago

Wow super new question!

upvoted 2 times

  **NurSalman** 1 year, 10 months ago

Enough we get it Already!
upvoted 4 times

  **sheilawu** 1 year, 6 months ago

Yes so enough
upvoted 1 times

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Session persistence to Client IP
- B. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
- C. Session persistence to None
- D. Protocol to UDP

Correct Answer: A

- antropaws

Highly Voted

1 year, 9 months ago

I'm going to ask for a refund.

upvoted 47 times
- CheMetto

9 months, 1 week ago

ahahah

upvoted 2 times
- [Removed]

Highly Voted

1 year, 4 months ago

I must admit, after seeing 400+ questions and being on my way to 500, seeing this question over and over again makes me happy cause I'm gonna be done with this faster. Keep spamming that shit, I am tired from all these damn questions LOL

upvoted 26 times
- NutantNinja

Most Recent

9 months, 1 week ago

Bro HAHAAHA

upvoted 1 times
- MikeMat

12 months ago

Please kill me before i see this question again :D

upvoted 4 times
- Arash123

1 year, 1 month ago

OMG! Unbelievable!

upvoted 3 times
- VikiAP

1 year, 2 months ago

This has to be the best question ever made by Microsoft

upvoted 5 times
- ki01

1 year, 4 months ago

i'm running out of (barely) funny or (barely) insightful things to write at this point... i just want it all to end.... :(

upvoted 3 times
- sailorastro

1 year, 4 months ago

hang in there buddy, you got this

upvoted 2 times
- Fr3ggel

1 year, 6 months ago

Hopefully it's also mitiple times in the real exam ;-)

upvoted 12 times
- Faust777

1 year, 6 months ago

Duplicates were added to fool us and make us think they ET has added new questions form the new exam update..

upvoted 5 times
- PTark

1 year, 7 months ago

Come on moderator do your job and clean these duplicates out please.

upvoted 2 times

- Abdulka**

1 year, 8 months ago

this is number 200 seeing this question in this ET

upvoted 1 times
- fessebook**

1 year, 9 months ago

Alzheimer is writing ...

upvoted 2 times
- azpro9999**

1 year, 9 months ago

Damn first time seeing this questions lmao

upvoted 2 times
- amkaz104**

1 year, 10 months ago

Agree!! What a waste..

upvoted 2 times
- lulzsec2019**

1 year, 10 months ago

Super new question!

upvoted 1 times
- garmatey**

1 year, 10 months ago

wtf is going on with this question being added over and over?

upvoted 1 times
- arnovanb**

1 year, 10 months ago

3 times in a row, 5 times on this page... and 20 times in total or so

Please remove the duplicates of this question

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription.

You create a routing table named RT1.

You need to add a route to RT1 that specifies the next hop IP address.

Which next hop type should you select?

- A. Internet
- B. Virtual network gateway
- C. Virtual network
- D. Virtual appliance

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

- 082c09e** Highly Voted

8 months, 2 weeks ago

D. Virtual appliance

upvoted 10 times
- 1d07c8e** Most Recent

3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The question is a rather vague; if the next hop is a custom device then the choice is a virtual appliance.

D.

upvoted 2 times
- [Removed]**

7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times
- examprepboy**

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D! who is answering these questions incorrectly like what the heck

upvoted 1 times
- Pcservices**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Virtual appliance: This is the appropriate next hop type when you need to specify a custom next hop IP address for a route. Typically, this would be an IP address for a network virtual appliance (NVA) such as a firewall or router within your network.

upvoted 2 times
- 117b84e**

7 months, 2 weeks ago

chatgpt

D. Virtual appliance



Explanation: If you need to specify a next hop IP address, you would select Virtual appliance as the next hop type. This is typically used for scenarios where traffic needs to be routed to a specific network virtual appliance (NVA), such as a firewall or load balancer, which requires a specified IP address.

A. Internet: This sends traffic directly to the internet and does not require a next hop IP address.

B. Virtual network gateway: This is used for traffic going through a VPN gateway or an ExpressRoute gateway, not for specifying a next hop IP address.

C. Virtual network: This refers to routing within the virtual network (VNet), where no next hop IP is needed. Since you're specifying a next hop IP address, Virtual appliance is the appropriate choice.

upvoted 2 times

  **Brzzzzz4489** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

The question does say what the next hop is. I guessed D based on previous questions about static routing tables. There's no explanation either. ET needs to provide better explanations, especially for the questions that only give part of the information needed.

upvoted 3 times

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2 that are linked to separate Microsoft Entra tenants.

Name	Location	Subscription
VNet1	East US	Sub1
VNet2	East US	Sub1
VNet3	West US	Sub1
VNet4	East US	Sub2
VNet5	Central US	Sub2

You have the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Which virtual networks can you peer with VNet1?



- A. VNet2 only
- B. VNet2 and VNet3 only
- C. VNet2 and VNet4 only
- D. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4 only
- E. VNet2, VNet3, VNet4, and VNet5

Correct Answer: E



Community vote distribution

E (75%)

B (25%)

-   **Henrytml** Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

answer is correct, peer virtual networks across different regions and tenants in Azure

upvoted 7 times
-   **t79homasdw** Most Recent 4 days, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: E

It looks like connecting cross tenants is possible with conditions as referenced.

The benefits of using virtual network peering, whether local or global, include:

A low-latency, high-bandwidth connection between resources in different virtual networks.

The ability for resources in one virtual network to communicate with resources in a different virtual network.

The ability to transfer data between virtual networks across Azure subscriptions, Microsoft Entra tenants, deployment models, and Azure regions.



The ability to peer virtual networks created through Azure Resource Manager.

The ability to peer a virtual network created through Resource Manager to one created through the classic deployment model. To learn more about Azure deployment models, see Understand Azure deployment models.

No downtime to resources in either virtual network when you create the peering or after the peering is created.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network-manager/how-to-configure-cross-tenant-portal>

upvoted 1 times
-   **GarrethM** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E



Peering Requirements:

Non-Overlapping Address Spaces: The address spaces of the peered virtual networks must not overlap. (We need to assume they don't overlap as the table doesn't specify address spaces.)

Same Azure Region or Global Peering: Peering can be done within the same region or across regions (global peering).

Subscription Permissions: The user establishing the peering must have the necessary permissions on both virtual networks.

Same Microsoft Entra Tenant (or Global Peering Considerations): Peering across tenants requires specific configurations and permissions.

upvoted 1 times
-   **Firststack** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

As per the link below the answer is E - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>
upvoted 2 times

  **2d153f5** 5 months ago



Selected Answer: E

All them. Of course. Peer across tenants is possible. And across regions.
upvoted 1 times

  **lara400** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

What are you lot on about? The question states nothing that the tenants are linked in anyway aside from the fact it states its "linked to different tenants"; effectivly they are completly isolated so how can VNET1 peer with 4 and 5? Even chatgpt says the same thing! Its 2 and 3 guys.
upvoted 2 times

  **f1fa59b** 4 months, 1 week ago

Look up 'Cross-Tenant Peering'.
upvoted 2 times

  **Tayhull2023** 5 months ago

Correct me if I misreading your reply, but if you are referencing that they are in two separate subscriptions, that does not matter, you can connect VNETs together in two different subscriptions.
upvoted 1 times


  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **082c09e** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

E. VNet2, VNet3, VNet4, and VNet5
upvoted 3 times

  **arunyadav09** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer E is right , Global virtual network peering enables you to peer virtual networks in different regions.
upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.

You need to enable multi-user authorization (MAU) for Vault1.


Which resource should you create first?


- A. an administrative unit
- B. a managed identity
- C. a resource guard
- D. a custom Azure role


Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- 

 **RandomNickname**

Highly Voted 

1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer looks correct, see;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure-portal&pivots=vaults-recovery-services-vault>

Before you start

Testing scenarios


Create a Resource Guard


Enable MUA on a Recovery Services vault


Protected operations on a vault using MUA

Authorize critical operations on a vault

Disable MUA on a Recovery Services vault

upvoted 17 times
- 

 **moadabdou**

Highly Voted 

1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Resource Guard in Azure


Resource Guard is an Azure feature that helps protect critical resources, such as Recovery Services Vaults and Backup Vaults, from unauthorized modifications. It does this by adding an extra layer of authorization to critical operations.


How Resource Guard works


Resource Guard works by associating a vault with a Resource Guard. When you try to perform a critical operation on the vault, Azure first checks to see if you have the appropriate permissions on the Resource Guard. If you do not have the appropriate permissions, the operation will fail.

How to create a Resource Guard

Creating a Resource Guard is a simple process that can be done in the Azure portal. You can create a Resource Guard in the same subscription or a different subscription as the vault you want to protect.

upvoted 5 times
- 


 **[Removed]**


Most Recent 

7 months ago

Selected Answer: C


C is correct


upvoted 1 times
- 

 **Amir1909**

1 year, 1 month ago

C is correct


upvoted 1 times
- 


 **[Removed]**

1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure-portal&pivots=vaults-recovery-services-vault>

upvoted 3 times
- 

 **capitainekurck**

1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure-portal&pivots=vaults-recovery-services-vault#before-you-start>

Before you start

Ensure the Resource Guard and the Recovery Services vault are in the same Azure region.

Ensure the Backup admin does not have Contributor permissions on the Resource Guard. You can choose to have the Resource Guard in another subscription of the same directory or in another directory to ensure maximum isolation.

Ensure that your subscriptions containing the Recovery Services vault as well as the Resource Guard (in different subscriptions or tenants) are registered to use the providers - Microsoft.RecoveryServices and Microsoft.DataProtection . For more information, see Azure

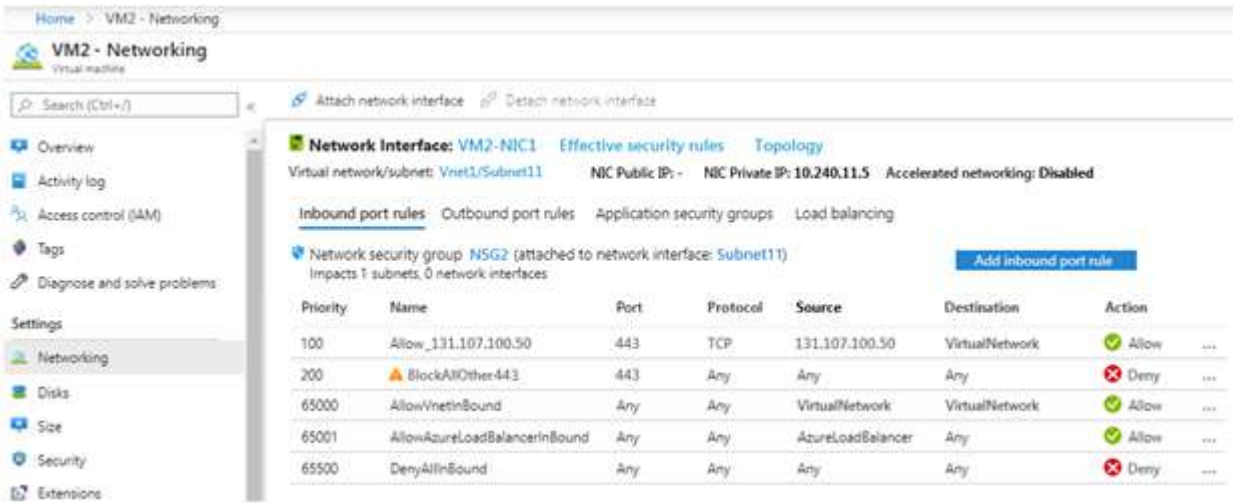
upvoted 3 times

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

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

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.



You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (68%)B (32%)

- yettie79** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is 'NO' B, there is rule in place to allow 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 with higher priority of 100. Adding a new rule of priority of 150 will not made any difference.

upvoted 47 times
- SDiwan** 1 year, 2 months ago

The existing rule with priority 100 has source ip of the client (131.107.100.50). But the app1 is behind a LB, so the source ip should be of the LB and not the client. So adding, 150 priority will overrule the rule with 200 priority which is curently blocking the requests from LB to App1

upvoted 10 times
- op22233** 1 year ago

Many thanks for this comment, the VM is off. I agree there is a rule in place adding a new rule of priority of 150 makes no difference except the VM is powered on

upvoted 2 times
- profesorklaus** 1 year, 7 months ago

The rule is added to VM2 which hosts App2

upvoted 1 times
- RandomNickname** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Presuming it's the health probe on 443 which is at fault and is required to ensure LB is processing as intended, the given answer is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview>

"Azure Load Balancer rules require a health probe to detect the endpoint status. The configuration of the health probe and probe responses determines which backend pool instances receive new connections. Use health probes to detect the failure of an application. Generate a custom response to a health probe. Use the health probe for flow control to manage load or planned downtime. When a health probe fails, the load balancer stops sending new connections to the respective unhealthy instance. Outbound connectivity isn't affected, only inbound."

upvoted 21 times

  **Elsayed2030** **Most Recent** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The VM is switched off (Check the: Attach network interface on top of the pic)



upvoted 2 times

  **Calefare** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

yettie: Answer is 'NO' B, there is rule in place to allow 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 with higher priority of 100. Adding a new rule of priority of 150 will not made any difference.


upvoted 1 times

  **KR_Bala** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

the solution suggested is already there as a rule with priority 100 and adding the same rule lower priority (150) wont make difference. So answer is B - The solution doesnt meets the goal.



upvoted 2 times

  **d6f865d** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

443 doesn't matter as it can use rule 65001 and port 80 for its health probe. Since 80 is open and it still doesn't work I am assuming that the reason for the failure is the NIC is not attached.

upvoted 2 times

  **Neftali** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes

Creating an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the Azure Load Balancer source with a priority of 150 will enable the connections to App1 from the Load Balancer, which is necessary for routing traffic to VM2. Since the Load Balancer forwards traffic to the VMs, this rule will help ensure that connections over TCP port 443 from the specified IP address can be established successfully.



upvoted 1 times

  **755aa96** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

There is already a rule in place to allow 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 with higher priority of 100



upvoted 1 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B



the source is not the Load Balancer, the source is 131.107.100.50

upvoted 1 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

One rule needs to go from the source or 131.107.100.50 to the front-end IP of the Load Balancer, it cannot stop at the VNET.



upvoted 1 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The traffic gets the VNet no problem because the destination is VirtualNetwork, but it needs to get to the VMs behind the load balancer and it gets denied by the 200 rule. By placing a 150 priority rule just before that 200 rule that says it will accept any destination from from the load balancer effectively says when you hit the load balancer you can go anywhere which is the application hosted on the VMs.

upvoted 1 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

I take it back, I think it's B.

Adding a rule with a priority of 150 that allows traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer won't resolve the issue, because the traffic is not originating from the Load Balancer—it's coming from the external IP 131.107.100.50.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **JuanZ** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Ya existe una regla con prioridad 100 que permite este acceso
upvoted 1 times

  **learnazureportal** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Make sure to choose Answer "NO/ see the details below

To resolve the issue and meet the goal, you would need to either:

Remove or modify the inbound security rule with a priority of 100 to allow traffic from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Create a new inbound security rule with a higher priority (lower number) than 100 that specifically allows traffic from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.



Creating an additional rule that allows traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source would not resolve the issue, as the existing rule with a higher priority (lower number) would still block the traffic from 131.107.100.50.

upvoted 2 times

  **MSExpertGER** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the correct answer is "no". The IPv4 is just messing up the question here. What needs to be done is a new inbound rule with source: service tag = Azure Load Balancer on Source port 443, Destination Vnet 443. The Priority of that rule needs to be less than 200 to outrule the deny.

upvoted 1 times

  **L3w1s** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct solutions:

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a priority of 150. -Yes

Solution: You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule. -Yes

Incorrect solutions:

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150. -No (Because of the 'cost' should be 'priority')

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999. -No

Solution: You modify the priority of the Allow_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule. - You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150. -No

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a priority of 64999. -No

upvoted 4 times

  **moe14** 1 year ago

I think the Answer should be yes.

The first rule makes the Vnet accessible from source 131.107.100.50.

The NSG as shown is for vm2(hosting the app) and rule 200 denies any traffic going into the vm.

Adding this new rule 150 will make sure that the load balancer can connect to the vm. Therefore 131.107.100.50 will be able to connect to the vnet, to the LB and ultimately the app in vm2

Kindly correct me if i am wrong

upvoted 1 times

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

Name	Location	Description
VNet1	East US	Virtual network
Subnet1	East US	Subnet on VNet1
NIC1	East US	Network interface

You create a route table named RT1 in the East US Azure region.



To which resources can you associate RT1?



- A. VNet1 only
- B. Subnet1 only
- C. VNet1 and NIC1 only
- D. Subnet1 and NIC1 only
- E. VNet1, Subnet1, and NIC1

Correct Answer: B



Community vote distribution

B (100%)



-   **Henrytml** Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

answer is correct
You cannot directly associate a route table with a virtual network (VNet) or a network interface card (NIC). Route tables are applied at the subnet level, and all resources within that subnet will follow the routes defined in the associated route table
upvoted 10 times
-   **Sandipmcr** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

No, you cannot directly assign a route table to a network interface (NIC) in Azure. Route tables in Azure are associated at the subnet level, not the NIC level. All network interfaces within a subnet inherit the routing rules defined by the route table associated with that subnet.
upvoted 1 times
-   **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 3 times
-   **arunyadav09** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

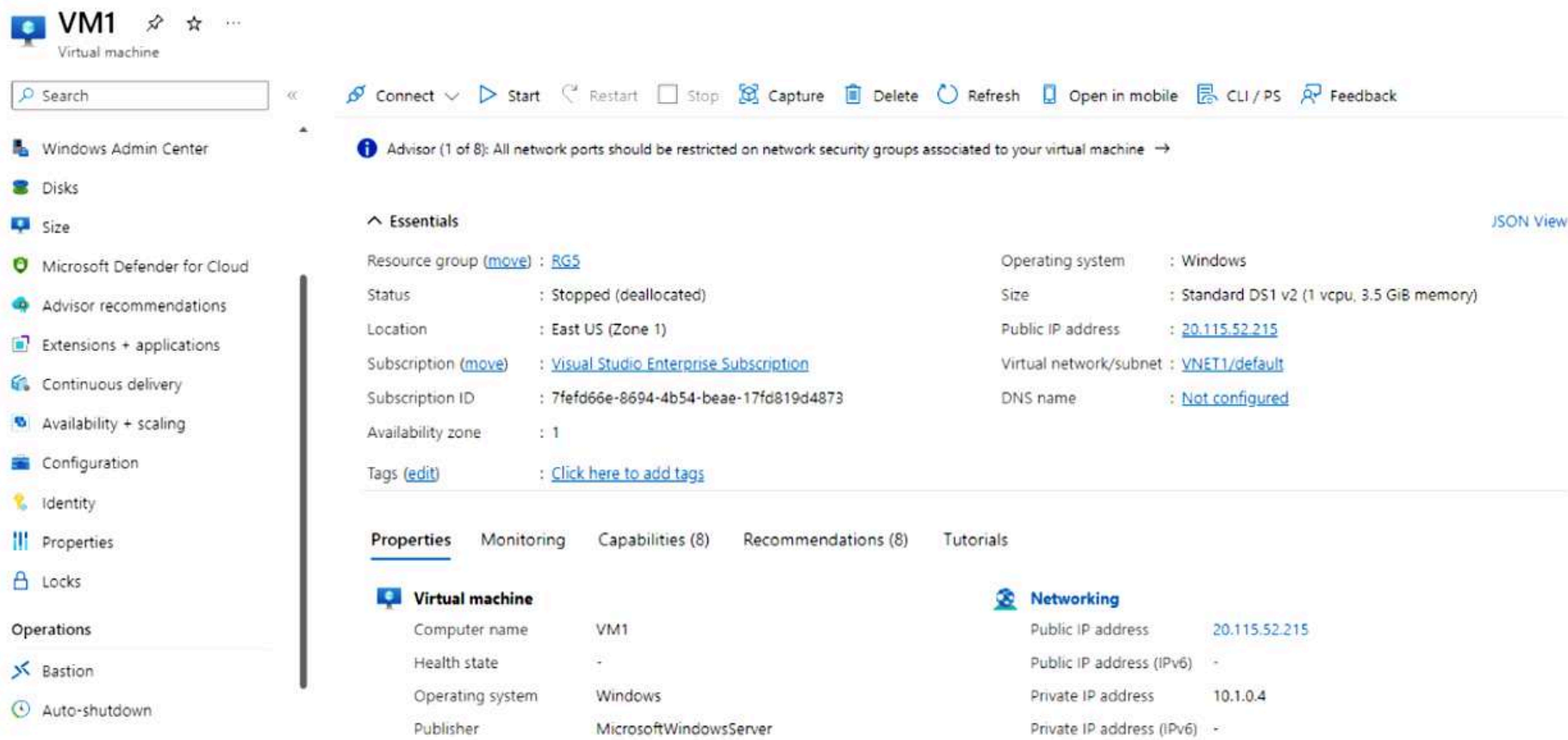
Given answer Subnet1 only is right.

You can only associate a route table to subnets in virtual networks that exist in the same Azure location and subscription as the route table.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-route-table>

You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>
upvoted 3 times

You create an Azure VM named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.

VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



You need to enable Desired State Configuration for VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. Connect to VM1.
- B. Start VM1.
- C. Capture a snapshot of VM1.
- D. Configure a DNS name for VM1.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

RandomNickname Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Given answer is correct, see;

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-windows

"The DSC extension for Windows requires that the target virtual machine is able to communicate with Azure and the location of the configuration package (.zip file) if it is stored in a location outside of Azure."
upvoted 8 times

[Removed] Most Recent 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B


B is correct
upvoted 2 times

Ni22 10 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam
upvoted 2 times

1828b9d 1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 4 times

  **azpro9999** 1 year, 9 months ago

B is correct, look at the picture, u can start VM = its off..
upvoted 3 times

  **azpro9999** 1 year, 9 months ago

This type of config require the computer to be on.
upvoted 1 times

  **chiquito** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

If we need to connect to the VM, it should be running. The provided screenshot shows that it is stopped.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/quickstarts/dsc-configuration#enable-a-virtual-machine>

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Location	IP address space	Subnet
VNet1	East US	10.1.128.0/23	Subnet1
VNet2	East US	192.168.0.0/16	Subnet21, Subnet23
VNet3	East US	172.16.0.0/16	Subnet3

The subnets have the IP address spaces shown in the following table.

Name	IP address space
Subnet1	10.1.128.0/24
Subnet21	192.168.0.0/17
Subnet22	192.168.128.0/17
Subnet3	172.16.1.0/24

You plan to create a container app named contapp1 in the East US Azure region.

You need to create a container app environment named con-env1 that meets the following requirements:

- Uses its own virtual network.
- Uses its own subnet.
- Is connected to the smallest possible subnet.

To which virtual networks can you connect con-env1, and which subnet mask should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Virtual network:

▼

VNet1 only
VNet2 only
VNet3 only
VNet1 or VNet2 only
VNet2 or VNet3 only
VNet1 or VNet3 only
VNet1, VNet2, or VNet3

Subnet mask:

▼

/16
/23
/24
/26
/28

Answer Area



Virtual network:

VNet1 only
VNet2 only
VNet3 only
VNet1 or VNet2 only
VNet2 or VNet3 only
VNet1 or VNet3 only
VNet1, VNet2, or VNet3

Correct Answer:

Subnet mask:

/16
/23
/24
/26
/28

  **Kuikz** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago
Its VNET 3 only and /23

So we need a /23 mask, this means 512 IPs



I am a total newbie with this so i tried to find out what the possible IP Ranges are:

- VNET 1
10.1.128.0/23 = 10.1.128.0 - 10.1.129.255 (512 IPs)
- Sub 1
10.1.128.0/24 = 10.1.128.0 - 10.1.128.255 (256)
-> Not enough IPs available

- VNET 2
192.168.0.0/16 = 192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255
- Sub21
192.168.0.0 /17 = 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.127.255
- Sub22
192.168.128.0/17 = 192.168.128.0 - 192.168.255.255
-> The subnets take out the whole range of VNET 2

- VNET 3
172.16.0.0/16 = 172.16.0.0 - 172.16.255.255
- Sub3
172.16.1.0/24 = 172.16.1.0 - 172.16.1.255
-> VNET 3 still has most of the range for a /23 available. For example we could make the following /23 subnet: 172.16.2.0/23 = 172.16.2.0 - 172.16.3.255

Please correct me if i am wrong!
upvoted 37 times

  **trferreiraBR** 1 year, 6 months ago
VNET 3 only and /23.

Why? According to Microsoft - Consumption only environment - Container Apps. It needs a subnet with IPs in Range 512.

-/23 is the minimum subnet size required for virtual network integration.

-The Container Apps runtime reserves a minimum of 60 IPs for infrastructure in your VNet. The reserved amount may increase up to 256 addresses as apps in your environment scale.

Reference:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/networking?tabs=azure-cli#consumption-only-environment>
upvoted 12 times

  **bhadrisn** 1 year, 4 months ago



Your explanation is right but selected answer is wrong. /23 is the subnet size to be used. This gives answer for second box. And for the first box, from the given conditions, you choose, VNET2, because, /23 size is available only in subnet 21 and subnet 22. but subnet 21 and 23 is only attached to VNET2. So, answer for first box is VNET2
upvoted 1 times

  **bhadrisn** 1 year, 4 months ago

Ok, my assumption is wrong. I thought we have to use only from the above subnets, but after reading the question correctly, i had another thought of which VNets has space and to which VNet we can have the environment allocated. So, it should be VNET3 as it has space. VNET2 space is not available.
upvoted 5 times

  **ducklaorange** 1 year, 7 months ago

Your reasoning sounds correct to me. But its a very silly question, having to number crunch IP subnets like this is a CCNA.
upvoted 6 times

  **josola** 1 year, 5 months ago

Azure manages its own networking environment, so yes the required knowledge should be akin to CCNA.
upvoted 3 times

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

the Answer should be
BOX 1 VNET 1 or VNET3 only
BOX2 /24
we have subnet mask either /24 or /17 from all subnets. the question did not say you can create a new subnet! therefore, /24 is the samllest subnet you can CHOOSE from the two.
Both VNET1 and VNET 3 have the subnets with mask /24
upvoted 16 times

  **674c578** Most Recent  1 month, 2 weeks ago

I guess you don't have to create but to connect to existing subnets.

so... box1 = vnet1 & vnet3 and box2 = /24
upvoted 1 times

  **Jay_D_Lincoln** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

This is confusing. Why you guys are assuming that you need new subnets?
If we need to create new subnets, then the answers are VNet3 and /23. But if we are just using one of the existing subnets, the answers are VNet2 and /23.
upvoted 1 times


  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

WRONG

VNet3 only
/23
upvoted 2 times



  **155e6a0** 7 months ago

Box 1: VNet1 and Vnet3
Box 2: /26
upvoted 1 times

  **certainly** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

1. Workload profile environment: /27 is the minimum subnet size required

2. Consumption-only environment: /23 is the minimum subnet size required
the question didn't specify which one is used. but based on the smaller subnet possible, it should be #1. /27. yet it is not available from the answer, so the next up is /26
following that logic, i would think the correct answer is
1. VNet1 and Vnet3
2. /26
upvoted 4 times

  **alsmk2** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Process of elmination:

- Uses its own virtual network.
Vnet1 & 2

- Uses its own subnet.
Vnet1 & 2

- Is connected to the smallest possible subnet.
Cont App can require either a /23 (consumption only env's), or a /27 (workload profile env's). There is no /27 as an option, so the assumption is a /23 is required. Only place for a /23 is vnet3.

Final answer: vnet3 only on /23
upvoted 4 times

  **homer_simpson** 9 months, 1 week ago

Analysis:
Smallest Subnet:
Subnet1: 10.1.128.0/24 (256 IP addresses)
Subnet21: 192.168.0.0/17 (32,768 IP addresses)
Subnet22: 192.168.128.0/17 (32,768 IP addresses)
Subnet3: 172.16.1.0/24 (256 IP addresses)
Both Subnet1 and Subnet3 have the smallest size with a /24 subnet mask.
Virtual Network Selection:
Since both VNet1 and VNet3 have subnets of the smallest size (/24), you can choose either of these virtual networks.
Subnet Mask:



The smallest possible subnet mask for the container app environment is /24.

Conclusion:

Virtual networks: VNet1 or VNet3

Subnet mask: /24

upvoted 5 times

  **GreenTick** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3.

/28.

it can use all VNets, because it's located in the same region.

the subnets listed are the VNET's subnet, the maximum available range to use.



the requirement is to create the smallest subnet,

The smallest supported IPv4 subnet is /29, and the largest is /2 (using CIDR subnet definitions). IPv6 subnets must be exactly /64 in size

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

/29 is not in the list, so the next one will be /28.


upvoted 1 times

  **GreenTick** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

correction VNET1 and VNET3 only and /28

VNET2 (/16) has been used completely (2 x /17).

upvoted 1 times

  **kam1122** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Wt is the correct answer.....

upvoted 1 times

  **Ni22** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 3 times

  **Nickybambi** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

what's the answer?

upvoted 2 times

  **jacksparrowtabali** 1 year, 1 month ago

container apps need at least 512 IP addresses:


1- Vnet 1 does not have enough the remaining from subnet 1 will be 256.

2-Vnet2 the is full equipied and we do not have any IPs available

3- Vnet3 is having 65536 IPs and only equipied with 512 IPs so we still have so much space to host our (/23) app container.

answer Vnet3 and /23

upvoted 4 times

  **1828b9d** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 5 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago

- VNet3 only

- 23

upvoted 2 times

  **AAlmani** 1 year, 2 months ago



Given Ans is correct:

-BOX 1 VNET1 or VNET2 or VNET3

-BOX2 /26

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/networking?tabs=workload-profiles-env%2Cazure-cli>

upvoted 1 times

  **vish9** 1 year, 5 months ago

s per the following link /27 is the minimum subnet required <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/networking?tabs=workload-profiles-env%2Cazure-cli#consumption-only-environment>

Hence all three VNets can be used because those are bigger than /27. To keep the subnet smallest we should use /26 prefix.

upvoted 2 times

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

Name	Location
Vnet1	US East
Vnet2	US East
Vnet3	US East
Vnet4	UK South
Vnet5	UK South
Vnet6	UK South
Vnet7	Asia East
Vnet8	Asia East
Vnet9	Asia East
Vnet10	Asia East

All the virtual networks are peered. Each virtual network contains nine virtual machines.

You need to configure secure RDP connections to the virtual machines by using Azure Bastion.

What is the minimum number of Bastion hosts required?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 9
- D. 10

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (68%)B (29%)

[Removed]

Highly Voted

 1 year, 8 months ago

Azure Bastion and VNet peering can be used together. When VNet peering is configured, you don't have to deploy Azure Bastion in each peered VNet. This means if you have an Azure Bastion host configured in one virtual network (VNet), it can be used to connect to VMs deployed in a peered VNet without deploying an additional bastion host. For more information about VNet peering, see About virtual network peering.

Azure Bastion works with the following types of peering:

Virtual network peering: Connect virtual networks within the same Azure region.
Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.

Answer is A
upvoted 32 times

c75e123 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A

Azure Bastion supports reaching virtual machines in globally peered virtual networks, but if the region that hosts your Azure Bastion resource is unavailable, you won't be able to use your Azure Bastion resource.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/reliability/reliability-bastion#multi-region-support>
upvoted 1 times

KM

Highly Voted

 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is A.
We required only one Bastion.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/vnet-peering>

Azure Bastion works with the following types of peering:

Virtual network peering: Connect virtual networks within the same Azure region.
Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.



upvoted 9 times

  **Mitko_V_Milkov** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Only 1 Bastion is required as even though not mentioned, these VNETs are connected with "Global VNET Peering", which will overcome the "regional service" of a Bastion, mentioned by users selecting answer B. My answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

  **Josh219** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Given that the virtual networks are peered, for a single region like US East, you might only need one Bastion host. But you will need multiple Bastion hosts for different regions:

So, if you have:

US East Region: One Bastion host for the peered networks in this region.



UK South Region: One Bastion host for the peered networks in this region.

Asia East Region: One Bastion host for the peered networks in this region.

Correct Answer Considering Peering within Regions:

B. 3

upvoted 1 times

  **Geter** 1 month, 1 week ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/vnet-peering>

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A



A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **rcbrasileiro** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I took the exam on 9/13/24, I scored 858 and selected option A. I studied only through the ET for 3 weeks. All the questions were in the ET, except one that is probably new.

upvoted 6 times



  **alexezio** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Then answer is A.

Tested in my environment(I can use a Germany central bastion to connect a virtual machine located in southeast asia).

if all vnet is peered. then bastion can connect to any region with microsoft backbone network.

upvoted 2 times

  **Josh219** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Since the virtual networks are peered, you can deploy a single Bastion host per region to cover all virtual networks in that region.

Given the locations in the table (US East, UK South, Asia East), you would need one Bastion host per region, totaling three Bastion hosts.

Option B: 3

upvoted 2 times

  **blejzer2** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

On the exam on 17.07.2024, Selected Answer: A; thanks to hfk2020

upvoted 1 times

  **Habumaizer** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

If you have multiple VNets within the same region, use VNet peering to allow a single Bastion instance in that region to access VMs across those peered VNets.

upvoted 1 times

  **SofiaLorean** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer - 1

· Azure Bastion and VNet peering can be used together.

· When VNet peering is configured, you don't have to deploy Azure Bastion in each peered VNet. This means if you have an Azure Bastion host configured in one virtual network (VNet), it can be used to connect to VMs deployed in a peered VNet without deploying an additional bastion host.

upvoted 3 times

  **090200f** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

answer is A: 1, key point is all the vnets are peered and bastion works as

Virtual network peering: Connect virtual networks within the same Azure region.

Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **23169fd** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Bastion is a regional service, meaning it needs to be deployed in each Azure region where you want to use it. VNet peering across regions does not extend Bastion access to other regions.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Bastion and Virtual Network peering can be used together.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/vnet-peering>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **op22233** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Bastion and VNet peering can be used together. When VNet peering is configured, you don't have to deploy Azure Bastion in each peered VNet. This means if you have an Azure Bastion host configured in one virtual network (VNet), it can be used to connect to VMs deployed in a peered VNet without deploying an additional bastion host. For more information about VNet peering,

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **op22233** 1 year ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/vnet-peering>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **BluAlien** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

This is a tricky question because the answer depends also from the bastion capacity/sky and concurrent connection.

When you configure Azure Bastion using the Basic SKU, two instances are created. If you use the Standard SKU, you can specify the number of instances (with a minimum of two instances). This is called host scaling.

Each instance can support 20 concurrent RDP connections and 40 concurrent SSH connections for medium workloads.

So... $10\text{Vnet} \times 9\text{VM} = 90/20$ concurrent sessions = $4,5/2$ bastion instances = $2,25 = 3$ this should be the minimum number.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#instance>

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **metzger** 1 year, 1 month ago

Who said we need concurrent connections to all VMs? There may be just 1 user for all these 90 VMs, e.g. when they host some web app, and we may only need a single connection at the time e.g. when some troubleshooting is needed and the admin needs to connect to one of the VMs.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **BluAlien** 1 year, 1 month ago

Peering is a tricky, it's correct choosing A because all the Vnet are peared but it would be the correct answer only if bastion capacity was minimum 90 session per host.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Location	Peered with
VNet1	East US	VNet2
VNet2	East US	VNet1, VNet3
VNet3	West US	VNet2

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Connected to
VM1	Windows	VNet1
VM2	Linux	VNet2
VM3	Windows	VNet3

Each virtual machine contains only a private IP address.

You create an Azure bastion for VNet1 as shown in the following exhibit.

Create a Bastion

Basics

Tags

Advanced

Review + create

Bastion allows web based RDP access to your vnet VM. [Learn more](#)

Project details

Subscription *

MSDN Platforms

Resource group *

RG1

Create new

Instance details

Name *

Bastion1

Region *

East US

Tier * ⓘ

Basic

Instance count ⓘ

2

Configure virtual networks

Virtual network * ⓘ

VNet1

Create new

Subnet *

AzureBastionSubnet (10.0.2.0/24)

Manage subnet configuration

Public IP address

Public IP address * ⓘ

Create new

Use existing

Public IP address name *

VNet1-ip

Public IP address SKU

Standard

Assignment

Dynamic

Static

Review + create

Previous

Next : Tags >

[Download a template for automation](#)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The Remote Desktop Connection client (mstsc.exe) can be used to connect to VM1 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Azure portal can use SSH to connect to VM2 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Azure portal can be used to connect to VM3 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area			
	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	The Remote Desktop Connection client (mstsc.exe) can be used to connect to VM1 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	The Azure portal can use SSH to connect to VM2 through Bastion1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	The Azure portal can be used to connect to VM3 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- hidefo6963

Highly Voted

1 year, 8 months ago

the 1st is "No"

mstsc is a native client and is supported only by Standard Bastion

the 2nd is "Yes"?

if the poor wording means connecting through Azure Portal by SSH, that's what Basic Bastion supports.

the 3rd is "No"

No peering from the Bastion enabled Vnet1

upvoted 40 times
- tableton

1 year, 1 month ago

I Upvoted you but now disagree:

 - mstsc.exe is RDP client, is the client included in windows and allow connect to RDP servers
 - Native client is intended to use from Azure CLI "Log in to Azure using the Azure CLI so you can access Azure Bastion native client support"

<https://petri.com/azure-bastion-native-client-support/> and yes, need Standard SKU but it's not the case

upvoted 4 times
- BhanuD

1 month, 2 weeks ago

i think the Azure Bastion connects with web not as RDP client in widonws, hence it is N

upvoted 1 times
- BhanuD

1 month, 2 weeks ago

When you click Connect,the RDP connection to this virtual machine via Bastion will open in your browser (over HTML5) using port 443 and the Bastion service.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-connect-vm-rdp-windows>

upvoted 1 times
- BhanuD

1 month, 2 weeks ago

To connect with Native client from Bastion , more configuration is required on Bastion and Vm's also Native client support requires the Bastion Standard SKU

upvoted 1 times
- tableton

1 year, 1 month ago

So in my oppinion Y-Y-N

upvoted 6 times
- Arash123

1 year, 1 month ago

I believe first one is No

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/native-client#deploy-bastion-with-the-native-client-feature>

upvoted 1 times
- Arash123

1 year, 1 month ago

I was wrong (still not 100% sure). Seems mstsc.exe and Native Client are two different things! Basic SKU supports RDP but not Native Client.

upvoted 2 times
- Lint89

8 months, 3 weeks ago

"Once you sign in to your target VM, the native client on your computer opens up with your VM session via MSTSC."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-vm-native-client-windows>

upvoted 2 times
- ADB22

5 months, 1 week ago

mstsc.exe and the Native Client are two different things.

mstsc.exe: This is the executable file for the Microsoft Terminal Services Client, commonly known as Remote Desktop Connection. It is used to connect to remote computers or virtual machines using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP).

Native Client: This term can refer to various native applications depending on the context. In the context of remote desktop connections, it often refers to the built-in remote desktop clients available on different operating systems (e.g., Remote Desktop app on Windows, Microsoft Remote Desktop app on macOS, iOS, and Android).

So, while mstsc.exe is a specific executable for Remote Desktop Connection on Windows, the Native Client can refer to any platform-specific remote desktop application

upvoted 2 times

  **Elsayed2030** 4 months, 1 week ago

I really don't see how 2 is a yes. I understand the Vnet are peered but the gateway transit is not enabled in the first Vnet. Wihtout it, it won't allow an external connection to directly connect to the second VNet.

upvoted 2 times

  **01111010** 1 year, 5 months ago

First question is 'Yes' - rationale: mstsc is is a command line interface used to run the Microsoft Remote Desktop (RDP) client. Based on Bastion Basic SKU, access via RDP is supported on Basic and Standard Bastion. Link reference:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#skus>

upvoted 9 times

  **Kuikz** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

I would say

NO

YES

NO

Basic SKU cannot connect to VM using a native client



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>

upvoted 23 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 5 months ago



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/native-client>

upvoted 2 times

  **josola** 1 year, 5 months ago

Yes, it can. Check <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#skus>

upvoted 2 times

  **josola** 1 year, 5 months ago

Moderator, please disregard this response. I was wrong.

upvoted 5 times

  **SBGM** Most Recent 4 days ago

I was typing a comment about how RDP is supported at the basic SKU but apparently that means the RDP button in the Azure portal. mstsc.exe still seems to require the standard SKU.

upvoted 1 times

  **8ac3742** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

If I enable "Use remote gateways" on vNet2, it allows traffic to be forwarded between vNet1 and vNet3. then I can use Bastion1 on vNet1 to remotely connect to VMs in vNet3 via the Azure portal. Azure Bastion supports remote access to VMs in peered virtual networks, so Bastion1 can connect to VMs in vNet3 through the peering setup.

However the question doesn't mention whether enabled "Use remote gateways" on vNet2, so I would choose False for 3rd question.

upvoted 1 times

  **8ac3742** 3 weeks, 5 days ago



yes, yes, no

Using Bastion to connect to one VM via Portal appears to use mstsc.exe on local to connect to VM without disclosing the public IP of that VM, so 1st answer is yes.

Using SSH to connect to Unix VM via Bastion so 2nd answer is yes

vNet3 is not peered so the 3rd answer is no

upvoted 1 times

  **PMPft17** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Q3: I believe it YES. Makes me think its more to do with the SKU or Azure Portal, not the Region itself.

Vnet1 <--> Vnet2 ---> Vnet3. If there is global peering, Azure Bastion supports this. I would think Vnet1 could connect to Vnet 3 (route traffic) if globally peered.

upvoted 2 times

  **chrillelundmark** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

It clearly states it support global peering.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/reliability/reliability-bastion#multi-region-support>

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

WRONG

No

Yes

No



upvoted 2 times

  **joolitan** 7 months, 2 weeks ago



The Remote Desktop Connection client (mstsc.exe) can be used to connect to VM1 through Bastion1 = Yes
refer = <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>
Feature Developer SKU Basic SKU Standard SKU Premium SKU
Connect to Windows VM using RDP Yes Yes Yes Yes



The Azure portal can use SSH to connect to VM2 through Bastion1 = Yes
refer = <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>
Feature Developer SKU Basic SKU Standard SKU Premium SKU
Connect to Linux VM using SSH Yes Yes Yes Yes

The Azure portal can be used to connect to VM3 through Bastion1 = No
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>
Azure Bastion Azure portal requires Standard SKU or higher.
Also, Azure bastion configured for VNet1, but VM3 used VNet3 which not configured
upvoted 2 times



  **Dash_888** 7 months, 3 weeks ago
Y-Y-N
I believe the answer to Number 1 is Yes as shown in the reference below.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>



Connect to Windows VM using RDP - YES (Basic SKU)
upvoted 1 times



  **23169fd** 11 months ago
No: Since the Basic tier does not support mstsc.exe, this statement is incorrect.
Yes: VM2 is in VNet2, which is peered with VNet1. Because VNet1 and VNet2 are peered, the Bastion host in VNet1 can be used to connect to VM2 via SSH through the Azure portal.
No: VM3 is in VNet3, which is in West US. VNet3 is peered with VNet2, but VNet2 is in a different region (East US). Bastion cannot traverse regional peering, so the Bastion host in VNet1 (East US) cannot connect to VM3 in VNet3 (West US).
upvoted 3 times



  **RemmyT** 1 year, 1 month ago
1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No (No peering Vnet1 - VNet3)



Bastion configuration settings
Basic SKU / Standard SKU
Connect to Linux VM using SSH : Yes / Yes
Connect to Windows VM using RDP : Yes / Yes
Connect to Linux VM using RDP : No / Yes
Connect to Windows VM using SSH : No / Yes
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>
upvoted 5 times



  **MandAsh** 1 year, 1 month ago
Its NYN.
Mstsc is native client for bastion. No matter if it is out of box utility for windows.
upvoted 1 times

  **1828b9d** 1 year, 2 months ago
This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 4 times

  **1828b9d** 1 year, 2 months ago
This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago
- No
- yes
- No
upvoted 1 times

  **amsioso** 1 year, 4 months ago
NYN
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/vm-upload-download-native>
"This feature requires the Standard SKU. The Basic SKU doesn't support using the native client."
upvoted 1 times

  **Indy429** 1 year, 4 months ago
Box 1 should be NO
Native client is not supported in Bastion Basic SKU.
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Location
VNet1	West Europe
VNet2	Southeast Asia
VNet3	South Central US

The subscription contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network	Service endpoint
Subnet1	VNet1	<i>None</i>
Subnet2	VNet2	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet3	VNet3	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet4	VNet4	<i>None</i>

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Kind
storage1	West Europe	StorageV2
storage2	South Central US	BlobStorage
storage3	Southeast Asia	StorageV2

You create a service endpoint policy named Policy1 in the South Central US Azure region to allow connectivity to all the storage accounts in the subscription.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area**Statements****Yes****No**

Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.

☐☐

Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2.

☐☐

Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3.

☐☐

Answer Area

	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

conip Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

I would go for
Y N N

- 1) YES
Virtual networks must be in the same region as the service endpoint policy.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#limitations>
- 2) NO -
By default, if no policies are attached to a subnet with endpoints, you can access all storage accounts in the service as VNET2 is in diff region this policy is definetly not applied to subnet 2
- 3) NO -
Policy allows all storage accounts + IMHO its not full vnet3 to be considered.
upvoted 28 times

ducklaorange 1 year, 7 months ago

I agree, article state if an endpoint is applied but no policy you can access all resources in the endpoint.
"Once a policy is configured on that subnet, only the resources specified in the policy can be accessed from compute instances in that subnet. Access to all other storage accounts is denied."
upvoted 3 times

entee28 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct
Box 1: Y
Virtual networks must be in the same region as the service endpoint policy
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#limitations>

Box 2: N
VNet2 is in SEA Region, so it can only connect to the stoacc in SEA Region through Service Endpoint, which is storage3

Box 3: Y
VNet3 is in the South Central US region, and so is the storage2
upvoted 24 times

conip 1 year, 8 months ago

with 3 I would agree to YES if we assume there is only subnet3 there - so the statement should be only storage2 can be accessed from subnet3 (not vnet3 entirely)
upvoted 4 times

amsioso 1 year, 4 months ago

Y, N, Y
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#limitations>
upvoted 2 times

Dankho 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The statement "Only Storage2 can be accessed from VNet3" is False because, under Policy1, all storage accounts (Storage1, Storage2, and Storage3) can be accessed from Subnet3 in VNet3. Even without the policy it's the same because that the behavior of service endpoints enabled on a subnet.
upvoted 2 times

Dankho Most Recent 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Y N N

- 1) Yes, since the location of Policy1 is South Central US and VNet3/Subnet3 is in that location, you can apply that policy to that Subnet because service endpoint policies can only be applied to the location they were created in.
- 2) No, because all storage accounts are accessible from VNet2 since it has a Service endpoint there. And similar to #1, the policy wouldn't affect VNet2 either since it's not really restricting anything.

3) No, because the policy allows access from VNet3/Subnet3 to all storage accounts.

upvoted 4 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago


WRONG

Yes

No



No

upvoted 3 times

  **joolitan** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

- Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3 = Yes (Virtual Network + Service Endpoint must same region = South Central US)
- Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNET2 = No (VNet2 different region)
- Only storage2 can be accessed from VNET3 = No (Azure Storage (Microsoft.Storage) Generally available in all Azure regions)

upvoted 2 times

  **joolitan** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

- Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3 = Yes (Virtual Network + Service Endpoint must same region = South Central US)
- Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNET2 = No (VNet2 different region)
- Only storage2 can be accessed from VNET2 = No (VNet2 different region)

upvoted 1 times

  **Jo696** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

YNN

3) Access to Managed Storage Accounts stopped working after applying a Service Endpoint Policy over the subnet

Managed Storage Accounts aren't supported with service endpoint policies. If configured, policies deny access to all Managed Storage Accounts, by default. If your application needs access to Managed Storage Accounts, endpoint policies shouldn't be used for this traffic.

upvoted 1 times

  **dendenp** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is correct Y,N,Y

Please note the policy is applied at subscription level, so option 3 is Y

upvoted 1 times

  **090200f** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: Yes

subnet3 is in vnet3 which is in south central US region which has policy1 created.

Box 2: No

it will allow all not only storage 1, 2

Box 3: No

policy applicable

upvoted 2 times

  **sairam** 12 months ago

1) YES

Virtual networks must be in the same region as the service endpoint policy.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#limitations>

2) NO -

By default, if no policies are attached to a subnet with endpoints, you can access all storage accounts in the service as VNET2 is in diff region this policy is definitely not applied to subnet 2

3) NO -

According to this link : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#limitations>

When Service Endpoint policies are applied on a subnet, the Azure Storage Service Endpoint scope gets upgraded from regional to global. This process means that all the traffic to Azure Storage is secured over service endpoint thereafter.

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 2 months ago

Yes

No

No

upvoted 1 times

  **AAlmani** 1 year, 2 months ago

Y N N

The policy is created, but not mentioned that it get applied!

upvoted 1 times

  **ziggy1117** 1 year, 5 months ago

Y - N - N

You create a service endpoint policy named Policy1 in the South Central US Azure region to allow connectivity to all the storage accounts in the subscription. Thus all Vnets with the service endpoint can access any storage in the subscription

So VNET2 and VNET3 can access storage 1, 2, and 3

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains the following settings:

- IPv4 address space: 172.16.10.0/24
- Subnet name: Subnet1
- Subnet address range: 172.16.10.0/25

What is the maximum number of virtual machines that can connect to Subnet1?

- A. 24
- B. 25
- C. 123
- D. 128
- E. 251

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

  **Dankho** Highly Voted 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A /25 CIDR notation means that 25 bits are used for the network portion of the address, and the remaining 7 bits are available for the host portion.

An IPv4 address has 32 bits in total.

With /25, the first 25 bits define the network.

The remaining 7 bits are used to define individual hosts within that network.

With 7 bits for the host, you can have $2^7 = 128$ total addresses. However, 5 addresses are reserved (network address, broadcast address, and 3 by Azure), leaving you with 123 usable addresses for VMs and other resources.

upvoted 12 times

  **arunyadav09** Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

There are 32 bits available, under IP4, If you want to use 25 bits to define the network address, $32 - 25$ means 7 bits are left for hosts and other stuff and 7 bits can represent 127 hosts, ($64 + 32 + 16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 127$.) but since you can't use the top and the bottom ones as they are used for other purposes, that leaves 125 free IP address numbers for hosts. There is usually a Gateway address in there somewhere as well as the network address so ($125 - 2 = 123$) 123VM can be connect to /25 subnet.



upvoted 7 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **siheom** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

vote C

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1 and a virtual network named VNet1.

You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1.

You need to be able to configure DNS name label scope reuse for container1.

What should you configure for container1?

- A. the private networking type
- B. the public networking type
- C. a new subnet on VNet1
- D. a confidential SKU

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗲️ 👤 **Vokuhila** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct:

Public networking type allows you to assign a DNS name label to the container instance that is globally unique within Azure, and it's accessible from the internet. This is typically used when you want to expose a service hosted in a container to the public.

Private networking type would not allow you to configure DNS name label scope reuse because it doesn't expose the container instance to the public internet, and it typically operates within a virtual network (VNet) for private communication.

Creating a new subnet on VNet1 (Option C) is related to configuring the network settings of the virtual network and isn't directly related to configuring DNS name label scope reuse for the container instance.

A confidential SKU (Option D) is not related to DNS name label scope reuse or networking configurations. It is used for specific security and confidentiality requirements.

upvoted 41 times

🗲️ 👤 **hidefo6963** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 7 months ago

checked that in a lab, DNS name reuse is available only when the public networking type selected

upvoted 15 times

🗲️ 👤 **[Removed]** Most Recent 🕒 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **AntaninaD** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

For Azure portal users, you can set the DNS name reuse policy on the Networking tab during the container instance creation process using the DNS name label scope reuse field.

Available after choosing public network type

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/how-to-reuse-dns-names#create-a-container-instance>

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **Mnguyen0503** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/how-to-reuse-dns-names>

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Virtual network
VM1	10.0.0.4	VNET1
VM2	172.16.0.4	VNET2
VM3	192.168.0.4	VNET3
VM4	192.168.0.5	VNET3

VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3 are peered.

VM4 has a DNS server that is authoritative for a zone named contoso.com and contains the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
Server1	A	131.107.3.3
Server2	A	131.107.3.4

The virtual networks are configured to use the DNS servers shown in the following table.

Virtual network	DNS server
VNET1	Default (Azure-provided)
VNET2	Custom: 192.168.0.5
VNET3	Custom: 192.168.0.5

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM3, server2.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.2.4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area			
	Statements	Yes	No
	From VM1, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	From VM2, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Correct Answer:	From VM3, server2.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.2.4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- gcertq**

Highly Voted

1 year, 8 months ago

Looks like section of question is missing, but I'd go with NYN.

upvoted 38 times
- bobothewiseman**

1 year, 1 month ago

VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3 are peered.
VM4 has a DNS server that is authoritative for a zone named contoso.com and contains the records shown in the following table.
Name. Type. Value
Server1. A. 131.107.2.3
Server2. A. 131.107.2.4

Thank me later :)

upvoted 4 times
- gcertq**

1 year, 8 months ago

Assuming the IP from last question is an A-record in private DNS zone. VM3 will not get that IP because it uses custom DNS.

upvoted 2 times
- adilkhan**

Highly Voted

5 months, 2 weeks ago

NYN is a correct answer. Analysis of the Statements:

Statement 1: From VM1, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.

VM1 in VNET1 uses the Azure-provided DNS, which does not reference the DNS records on VM4.
Result: No.

Statement 2: From VM2, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.

VM2 in VNET2 uses a custom DNS (192.168.0.5), which points to VM4's DNS server.
VM4's DNS contains a record for server1.contoso.com resolving to 131.107.3.3.
Result: Yes.

Statement 3: From VM3, server2.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.2.4.

VM3 in VNET3 uses a custom DNS (192.168.0.5), which points to VM4's DNS server.
VM4's DNS contains a record for server2.contoso.com, but it resolves to 131.107.3.4, not 131.107.2.4.
Result: No.

Final Answer:

Statement 1: No
Statement 2: Yes
Statement 3: No

upvoted 15 times
- Josh219**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct
No,Yes No

upvoted 1 times
- RVivek**

5 months, 1 week ago

Clear explanation. Thank You

upvoted 1 times
- 8ac3742**



Most Recent

3 weeks, 1 day ago

The answer of 1 is yes
DNS Resolution Process:
(1)When VM1 (in vNet1) needs to resolve server1.contoso.com, it queries the Azure-provided DNS server.
The Azure-provided DNS server does not directly forward queries to custom DNS servers in other virtual networks.
(2)VM1 can send a DNS query directly to the custom DNS server on VM4 (192.168.0.5) because of the peering.
VM4, being authoritative for the contoso.com zone, responds with the IP address 131.107.3.3 for server1.contoso.com
upvoted 1 times



  **[Removed]** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
WRONG



No
Yes
No
upvoted 3 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
N Y N - peering doesn't really change anything because the DNS resolution depends primarily on the DNS server configuration for each VNet.
upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago
WRONG



Yes
No
No
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
after some researches, NYN.
upvoted 1 times

  **itismadu** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
Provided answer is correct (considering the missing image)
VM1/VNET1 uses Default AZ DNS and will resolve to what you have configured there - 131.107.3.3 ans = Yes



VM2/VNET2 uses Custom DNS and will resolve to what you have configured there - 131.107.2.3 not 131.107.3.3 ans =No



VM3/VNET3 uses Custom DNS and will resolve to what you have configured there - 131.107.2.4 ans =Yes
upvoted 1 times



  **joolitan** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
- From VM1, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3 = Yes (Azure Private DNS manages and resolves domain names in the virtual network without the need to configure a custom DNS solution. VNET are peered, it will look up to VM4 to resolve DNS)



- From VM2, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3 = No (VNET2 DNS 192* / VM2 IP 172*, different IP range)

- From VM3, server2.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.2.4 = No (Wrong value 3.4 not 2.4)
upvoted 3 times

  **Ni22** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
probably in 6/13/24 on exam
upvoted 3 times

  **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago
Answer is YNY
Below is the missing paragraph f
VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3 are peered.
VM4 has a DNS server that is authoritative for a zone named
contoso.com
and contains the records shown
in the following table.
Name. Type. Value
Server1. A. 131.107.2.3
Server2. A. 131.107.2.4
upvoted 6 times

  **OscarFRItz** 9 months, 1 week ago
Server1. A. 131.107.2.3
Server2. A. 131.107.2.4 are incorrect. Image shows 131.107.3.3 and 131.107.3.4
upvoted 1 times



  **kam1122** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
the last one is N, wrong IP
upvoted 1 times

  **smirnoffpremium** 1 year, 1 month ago

Passed AZ-104 today 03/07/24 879%.
99% of Examtopics questions in my test with exact same wording.
This question was on the test, not sure anymore about my answer, but anyway.
Very Thanks to Examtopics.
upvoted 12 times

  **rnd3131** 1 year, 3 months ago



VM4 is authoritative for a zone named contoso.com,
so you always come to this dns server. if you use custome or azure default.
because azure default do a lookup to the same server in the end.
that is why you don't have a table in the question for azure default.
upvoted 4 times

  **Novia** 1 year, 4 months ago

Azure provided DNS doesn't resolve record in custom DNS even the VNETs are peered.
upvoted 1 times

  **SolHamchaa** 1 year, 4 months ago


Answer should be YNY. A portion of the question is missing.
upvoted 2 times

  **gswar** 1 year, 5 months ago

The first question should be YES too because VNET1 is using default DNS server and as all VNET are peered, it will look up to VM4 to resolve DNS.
upvoted 1 times

  **clg003** 1 year, 6 months ago

NYN... There is no way 3 is Y because it has a 2.4 IP which doesn't exist in the question.
upvoted 7 times

  **amsioso** 1 year, 4 months ago

WOW true;
Server1=131.107.3.3
Server2=131.107.3.4 NOT 131.107.2.4
upvoted 3 times

  **Vestibal** 1 year, 6 months ago

This is one of the several questions asking which one has higher priority - the (custom) DNS bound to a VNET or the private DNS zone linked to the same VNET. According to my test (and also the answer from chatGPT), the private DNS zone has priority. It is the only one which is used if the request is going to a domain hosted by the private DNS zone. If the request is going to a domain which is not in the provate DNS zone, then the default or custom DNS for the VNET is used. Based on this, the answers are Y-Y-Y Why - because both VM1 and VM2 are linked to the private DNS zone, where we have the record for server1.contoso.com -> 131.107.3.3 Also, asuming that the missing explanation of the second table says "VM4 is DNS server and it has the following records", and VM3 points to this DNS server, it will see and resolve the server2.contoso.com -> 131.107.2.4. Note that VNET3 (where VM3 is) is not linked to the private DNS zone.
<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/78995-exam-az-104-topic-5-question-93-discussion/>
commentary: Trevor_VT
upvoted 5 times

DRAG DROP

-

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1.

You plan to create an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy a new virtual machine named VM1. VM1 must support the capture of performance data.

You need to specify resource dependencies for the ARM template.

In which order should you deploy the resources? To answer, move all resources from the list of resources to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Resources

Answer Area

- virtual machine
- Azure Monitor extension
- network interface
- virtual network



Correct Answer:

Answer Area

virtual network

network interface

virtual machine

Azure Monitor extension

- gcertq

Highly Voted

1 year, 8 months ago

Correct order

First, create a network

2nd, create an interface

3rd, create VM

4th, install an extension.

upvoted 64 times
- obidiya22

1 year, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times
- 1828b9d

Highly Voted

1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 7 times
- [Removed]

Most Recent

7 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times
- Pcservices

7 months, 2 weeks ago

Network
NIC
VM
Monitor Extension
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago
Correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **cloudbaron** 1 year, 4 months ago
The virtual network needs to exist before the network interface can be created.
The network interface needs to be prepared with the Azure Monitor extension before the virtual machine uses it to capture performance data.
The virtual machine can only be deployed once all the required resources are in place.
So
1. Network
2. NIC
3. Monitor Extension
4. VM
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Josh219** 4 months, 3 weeks ago
correct order is
1] create a network
2] create a network interface
3] create VM
4] install a monitor extension
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ziggy1117** 1 year, 5 months ago
answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription.

You are creating a new Azure container instance that will have the following settings:

- Container name: cont1
- SKU: Standard
- OS type: Windows
- Networking type: Public
- Memory (GiB): 2.5
- Number of CPU cores: 2

You discover that the Private setting for Networking type is unavailable.

You need to ensure that cont1 can be configured to use private networking.

Which setting should you change?

- A. Memory (GiB)
- B. Networking type
- C. Number of CPU cores
- D. OS type
- E. SKU

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (50%)

D (50%)

- Obyte**

Highly Voted

1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I've just tried to create a new Windows container with private networking and was successfull. The notification about private networking not being available to Windows is gone as well.

upvoted 28 times
- duongduong_me**

4 months, 1 week ago

B.

I have checked on Azure portal,
It allows us to create Windows container with private networking

upvoted 2 times
- Josh219**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Do your research next time :-)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>

Correct answer is B: OS type

upvoted 2 times
- wubehms**

1 year, 2 months ago

Yes, it's true. I checked and I confirm that the notification about the unavailability of the private network for Windows has disappeared.

upvoted 9 times
- SkyZeroZx**

Highly Voted

1 year, 3 months ago

Okay how is this supposed to determine that I can be a solutions architect?

upvoted 13 times
- Turtoid**

Most Recent

1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Clearly an old question, Private networking now supports windows...

upvoted 1 times
- Turtoid**

1 month ago

Source: tried it in lab

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **GarrethM** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. OS type.

Here's why:

Azure Container Instances with private networking require a Linux-based OS. Windows-based container instances can only use public networking. Therefore, to enable private networking, you must change the OS type to Linux.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **abrakadabra200** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

What else except B can be here?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Josh219** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>

Answer is D: OS type

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mitko_V_Milkov** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

To configure an Azure Container Instance (ACI) with private networking, the OS type must be set to Linux, as private networking is not supported for Windows containers in Azure Container Instances.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **adilkhan** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure Container Instances (ACI) supports private networking only for containers running on Linux OS. Changing the OS type from Windows to Linux will allow you to use the private networking type.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tayhull2023** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

For anyone confused about this question, I would just make sure you read it carefully. The question states "You discover that the Private setting for Networking type is unavailable." - This would lead me to believe the answer would be OS Type, and if this question has been updated this part of the question shouldn't be there.

If that statement is there answer = OS Type

If that part of the question has been changed I would go with = Networking Type

My two cents anyway.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Josh219** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

For all saying B, check the link. Don't misguide before researching

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>

Correct answer is D: OS type

(Previous comment I said B is correct by mistake in the end. ignore it) :-)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **danlo** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

I selected the MCR Windows image and it allowed me to choose private without any issues. So maybe B is the answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Josh219** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

For all saying B, check the link. Don't misguide before researching

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>

Correct answer is B: OS type

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **kam1122** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B should be the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

It might have been Linux only some time back, but not any more.

Was able to create a Windows one in the lab. and saw the options and it says the following:

Choose between three networking options for your container instance:
'Public' will create a public IP address for your container instance.
'Private' will allow you to choose a new or existing virtual network for your container instance.
'None' will not create either a public IP or virtual network. You will still be able to access your container logs using the command line.

upvoted 4 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago



Selected Answer: D

it's D

Switching to private networking is not available for Windows containers.
Private networking is only supported for Linux containers.

Therefore, to enable private networking you need to change the OS type from Windows to Linux.

upvoted 2 times

  **Josh219** 5 months, 2 weeks ago



Wrong
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-quickstart-portal>
Correct answer is B: OS type

upvoted 1 times

  **Infraestructura** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Incorrecto tu respuesta incorrecta, La respuesta correcta es "D: Tipo de sistema operativo" Semo0o0o0o está bien en su respuesta.

upvoted 1 times

  **60ties** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

On this link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/media/container-instances-quickstart-portal/qs-portal-04.png>

it is mentioned: "'Private': (...) this is not yet available for windows containers"

upvoted 4 times

  **learnazureportal** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I believe the main keyword was missing in the question. see the details below



to enable private networking for Azure Container Instances (ACI), you need to select the Premium SKU instead of the Standard SKU! The Standard SKU does not support private networking.

upvoted 3 times

  **090200f** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

answer is : B Networking type

upvoted 1 times

  **090200f** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

'Public' will create a public IP address for your container instance.
'Private' will allow you to choose a new or existing virtual network for your container instance.
'None' will not create either a public IP or virtual network. You will still be able to access your container logs using the command line.

upvoted 1 times

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

Name	Region	Peers with
VNet1	West US	VNet2
VNet2	West US	VNet1, VNet3
VNet3	East US	VNet2

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	VNet1
VM2	VNet2
VM3	VNet3

All the virtual machines have only private IP addresses.

You deploy an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1.

To which virtual machines can you connect through Bastion1?

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

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (71%)

D (29%)

- gcertq

Highly Voted

1 year, 8 months ago

VM1 and VM2, because they are peered.

upvoted 19 times
- Basim1291

Highly Voted

1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct because of peering

upvoted 7 times
- vrn1358

Most Recent

1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D.

Bastion can use peering to connect to VM's in other regions as well.



upvoted 1 times
- Nathan12345

2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B



Az Bistion doesn't support traversing those connections.

upvoted 1 times

  **PMPft17** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct, I had to research this. Vnet1 <---> Vnet2 ----> Vnet3. Because Vnet1 and Vnet2 are peered they can communicate using the Bastion host. Vnet 3 cannot because its not peered to Vnet 1. Azure Bastion does support Global and Regional peering so if Vnet 3 was globally peered to Vnet 1 than the answer would be all 3 VMs however, due to regional peering only, answer B is the correct choice.

upvoted 4 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

VM1 and VM2 because they are peered

upvoted 1 times


  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

VM1 and VM2 are peers in the same region.



upvoted 1 times

  **amdxp** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions

upvoted 3 times

  **Honey918** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

vnet1 and vnet2 are peered

upvoted 2 times

  **090200f** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

answer B, Vm1 and Vm2 only bcoz vnet1 and vnet2 are peered

upvoted 2 times

  **Mahdib** 1 year ago

B.

Bastian doesn't support transitive peering

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/69749668/is-azure-bastion-able-to-connect-via-transitive-peering>

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **01111010** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B (VM1 and VM2) because Bastion is deployed to VNet1, which is peered with VNet2.

D would be correct answer if Bastion was deployed in VNet2, which is not the case.

upvoted 6 times

  **peterwheat** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

VNet1 and VNet are peered and VNet2 and VNet3 are also peered. However VNet1 and VNet3 are not peered with each other. If gateway transit is not allowed - and it is not stated -, then there is no connection between VNet1 and VNet3. Bastion is deployed in VNet1.

upvoted 6 times

  **Tobi0815MU** 1 year, 6 months ago

VM1,VM2 as Bastion does not support chained peered configuration, only HUB-Spoke ones

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/vnet-peering>

upvoted 3 times

  **Vestibal** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure Bastion and VNet peering can be used together. When VNet peering is configured, you don't have to deploy Azure Bastion in each peered VNet. This means if you have an Azure Bastion host configured in one virtual network (VNet), it can be used to connect to VMs deployed in a peered VNet without deploying an additional bastion host. For more information about VNet peering, see About virtual network peering.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/vnet-peering>

upvoted 2 times

  **01111010** 1 year, 6 months ago

Hmm, using your quote and provided link... it can be use to connect to VMs deployed "IN PEERED VNet"so, logically non-peered VNet = no Bastion access from VNet1, thus excluding VNet3 (and VM3). Correct answer is B (VM1 & VM2).

upvoted 1 times

 **ServerBrain** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

vm1, vm2 and vm3 because of peering
upvoted 4 times

You have the Azure virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet	Resource group Azure region
VNet1	10.11.0.0/16	10.11.0.0/17	West US
VNet2	10.11.0.0/17	10.11.0.0/25	West US
VNet3	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.1.0/24	East US
VNet4	192.168.16.0/22	192.168.16.0/24	North Europe

Which virtual networks can you peer with VNet1?

- A. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4
- B. VNet2 only
- C. VNet3 and VNet4 only
- D. VNet2 and VNet3 only

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- SamCook101**

Highly Voted

1 year, 4 months ago

C - VNET 3 and VNET4

upvoted 13 times
- tfdestroy**

Highly Voted

1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Vnet1 and Vnet2 overlap therefor the Vnet3 & Vnet4 is correct and should be able to peer together
Name	Address space	Subnet	Resource group	Azure region
VNet1	10.11.0.0/16	10.11.0.0/17		West US
VNet2	10.11.0.0/17	10.11.0.0/25		West US
VNet3	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.1.0/24		East US
VNet4	192.168.16.0/22	192.168.16.0/24		North Europe

upvoted 9 times
- magellan2050**

Most Recent

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Why not A? 1 and 2 do overlap but 2, 3 and 4 do not?

upvoted 1 times
- Dankho**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

because VNet1 and 2 overlapp

upvoted 1 times
- DiligentSam**

6 months, 1 week ago

address space or subnet is overlaped?

upvoted 1 times
- [Removed]**

7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

The IP ranges must not be overlaped.

upvoted 1 times
- [Removed]**



10 months ago

I have a question, given the same scenario as this question;
which VNETS can be peered to VNET4 (or VNET3)?

Since VNET1 and VNET2 cannot be peered between each other due to overlapping address space.

Is the answer, either VNET1 OR VNET2, AND VNET3 can be peered with VNET4?

upvoted 2 times

  **Honey918** 9 months ago

I think we can add vnet3 or vnet4 with all other vnets as there address space is not overlapping.
upvoted 1 times

  **1828b9d** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 3 times

  **amsioso** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. 1 and 2 overlap so 3 and 4 only.
upvoted 4 times

  **hotspot02103** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

comment just to mark C
upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

VNet3 and VNet4 only.
VNet2 range overlaps VNet1
upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to migrate 50 virtual machines from VMware vSphere to the subscription.

You create a Recovery Services vault.

What should you do next?

- A. Configure an extended network.
- B. Create a recovery plan.
- C. Deploy an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere.
- D. Configure a virtual network.

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (93%)

7%

  **01111010** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer (D) - In order to migrate 50 VMs to Azure using Azure Site Recovery, one needs:

- Recovery Service Vault (which is created)
- Configure virtual network
- configure extended network (next step after)

upvoted 16 times

  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct, see this reference:

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

upvoted 4 times



  **samk01** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

The most appropriate next step after creating a Recovery Services vault, given the options, would be:

C. Deploy an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere.

This step involves deploying the Azure Site Recovery Configuration Server as an OVA template on the vSphere environment. The configuration server is a key component of the Site Recovery process, and it facilitates the discovery of VMs, manages replication, and coordinates recovery operations. Once this is deployed and configured, you can then proceed to set up replication, and after that, create and configure recovery plans.

upvoted 8 times

  **Fr3ggel** 1 year, 6 months ago

C is correct i think.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-azure-deploy-configuration-server> .

"You deploy an on-premises configuration server when you use Azure Site Recovery for disaster recovery of VMware VMs and physical servers to Azure. The configuration server coordinates communications between on-premises VMware and Azure. It also manages data replication. This article walks you through the steps needed to deploy the configuration server when you're replicating VMware VMs to Azure."

"The configuration server must be set up as a highly available VMware VM with certain minimum hardware and sizing requirements. For convenient and easy deployment, Site Recovery provides a downloadable Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to set up the configuration server that complies with all the mandated requirements listed here."

upvoted 3 times

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

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is: C. Deploy an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere.

Explanation: To migrate VMware vSphere virtual machines (VMs) to Azure using Azure Migrate, you must install the Azure Migrate appliance in your vSphere environment. This is done by deploying an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template, which:

Discovers VMware VMs.

Assesses their readiness for migration.

Replicates VMs to Azure.

Migration Steps:



Create a Recovery Services Vault (which you already did).

Deploy the OVA template to install the Azure Migrate appliance in your vSphere environment.

Register the appliance with Azure Migrate.

Discover and assess VMs for compatibility.
Replicate and migrate VMs to Azure.

upvoted 1 times

  **jamesf** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

question ask for "create a Recovery Service Vault"
So should be D: Configure a virtual network

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure#set-up-an-azure-network>

upvoted 2 times

  **Jmillz** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-azure-deploy-configuration-server>

upvoted 1 times

  **Dahkoht** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Ducks response below highlights the answer in a link well , question is referring to MS steps shown in this link <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure> , Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **117b84e** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

chatgpt

To migrate virtual machines from VMware vSphere to Azure using Azure Migrate, after creating the Recovery Services vault, the next step is to deploy an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere. This OVA template is the Azure Migrate appliance, which is responsible for discovering and assessing your on-premises environment before the migration.

The correct answer is:

C. Deploy an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere.

upvoted 1 times

  **edurakhan** 11 months ago


on the exam today 6/6/2024

upvoted 3 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **SDiwan** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D, the migration approach in the question is by using ASR and not Azure migrate. So, OVA template is not needed, configure Vnet is the next step

upvoted 5 times

  **amh21** 1 year, 4 months ago

The correct answer is C -

To migrate VMware vSphere VMs to Azure, you need to set up an Azure Migrate appliance that is used for discovery, assessment, and migration of VMware VMs. You can set up the appliance using an OVA template that you download from the Azure portal and import into VMware vSphere.

The other options are not correct because:

Configuring an extended network is not required for migration. You only need to set up a virtual network that Azure VMs will join after migration. Creating a recovery plan is not necessary for migration. A recovery plan is used to orchestrate failover and recovery of replicated machines in Azure Site Recovery.

Configuring a virtual network is not the next step after creating a Recovery Services vault. You need to set up the Azure Migrate appliance first, and then configure the replication settings, which include the virtual network.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/tutorial-migrate-vmware>

upvoted 3 times

  **ducklaorange** 1 year, 6 months ago

This seems to be vaguely related to the disaster recovery series from on-premise to Azure:

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



On the first steps it points to this link

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

Which says to create a recovery vault and then a network. So I suppose this is correct but there is Azure Migrate now for this. Typical MS question.

Good luck.

upvoted 7 times

  **certainly** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

this is under-rated response! thank you for highlighting the difference
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Location	Peered with
VNet1	East US	VNet2
VNet2	East US	VNet1

Each virtual network has 50 connected virtual machines.

You need to implement Azure Bastion. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support host scaling.
- Support uploading and downloading files.
- Support the virtual machines on both VNet1 and VNet2.
- Minimize the number of addresses on the Azure Bastion subnet.

How should you configure Azure Bastion? To answer, select the options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Subnet size:

- /24
- /26
- /28
- /29

Public IP:

- Basic SKU with a dynamic allocation
- Basic SKU with a static allocation
- Standard SKU with a static allocation

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Subnet size:

- /24
- /26**
- /28
- /29

Public IP:

- Basic SKU with a dynamic allocation
- Basic SKU with a static allocation
- Standard SKU with a static allocation**

  **trferreiraBR** Highly Voted  1 year, 6 months ago

Subnet size: /26

The recommended subnet size for Azure Bastion is /26

"Subnet size must be /26 or larger (/25, /24 etc.)."
"For host scaling, a /26 or larger subnet is recommended. Using a smaller subnet space limits the number of scale units"
"For Azure Bastion resources deployed on or after November 2, 2021, the minimum AzureBastionSubnet size is /26 or larger (/25, /24, etc.)"



Public IP: Standard SKU with a static allocation
Only Azure Bastion Standard SKU supports 'Host scaling' and 'Upload or download files'. Besides that, Public IP address recommended by Microsoft must be Standard and Static

References:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-faq>
upvoted 23 times



  **Wonder55** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago
Answer is correct.



/26
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>



Standard SKU with a static allocation
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configure-host-scaling>
upvoted 5 times

  **Josh219** Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Answer is correct
how many bastion hosts available if subnet size is /26
When you create an AzureBastionSubnet with a size of /26, you have a total of 64 IP addresses. However, Azure reserves the first four and the last IP address in each subnet for internal use, leaving you with 59 usable IP addresses.

Each Bastion host instance within the subnet will require a single IP address. Therefore, with a /26 subnet, you can host up to 59 Bastion hosts.
upvoted 1 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
/26 and Standard SKU. The answer is always the better SKU almost 100% of the time it seems.
upvoted 2 times



  **[Removed]** 7 months ago
CORRECT
upvoted 3 times



  **LovelyGroovey** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
I found this!! Subnet is /26
Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings>
Azure Bastion subnet
When you deploy Azure Bastion using any SKU except the Developer SKU, Bastion requires a dedicated subnet named AzureBastionSubnet. You must create this subnet in the same virtual network that you want to deploy Azure Bastion to. The subnet must have the following configuration:



Subnet name must be AzureBastionSubnet.
Subnet size must be /26 or larger (/25, /24 etc.).



For host scaling, a /26 or larger subnet is recommended.

Using a smaller subnet space limits the number of scale units. For more information, see the Host scaling section of this article.
The subnet must be in the same virtual network and resource group as the bastion host.
The subnet can't contain other resources.
upvoted 1 times

  **rubiteb** 12 months ago
The subnet is used for Bastion host scale units (instances) and not by the number of SSH or RDP connections, thus a /64 is recommended and should be enough for a Standard SKU.
upvoted 1 times

  **JackGelder** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
How are you supposed to create /64 subnet in 32-bit IP?
upvoted 4 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago
Given answer is right
upvoted 2 times

  **AAImani** 1 year, 2 months ago
For Azure Bastion resources deployed on or after November 2, 2021, the minimum AzureBastionSubnet size is /26 or larger (/25, /24, etc.)
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/configuration-settings#subnet:~:text=How%2Dto-,Azure%20Bastion%20subnet,-Important>

to meet the goal of host scaling it is safe to choose /24
Public IP: Standard SKU with a static allocation
upvoted 1 times

  **AliNadheer** 1 year, 5 months ago

1- you need subnet size /25 = 128IPs that can host upto 126 vms since /25 is not in the answer box then then best answer here is /24=256 which can host upto 254 vms.



2- sku should be standard with static allocation

upvoted 3 times

  **FredTedJanBobDeanFrankRogerJoe** 1 year, 5 months ago



Subnet size: /24. The problem with /26 is that it provides only 64 IPs (minus the 5? that Azure reserves). There are 50 VMs on each VNET that must be supported. If we assume that means with simultaneous connections, 100 IPs are required and /26 is too small.

upvoted 4 times

  **ValB** 1 year, 4 months ago

What are you talking about? The question is about the size of the bastion subnet, not the whole vnets together and a single bastion station support up to 50 connections (to 50 VMs).

upvoted 3 times

  **ValB** 1 year, 4 months ago

Sorry, I was wrong about the number if connections per bastion instance. One bastion instance supports between 2 and 25 sessions, depending on how light or heavy the sessions are, so even with heavy usage sessions, we need $100/2=50$ bastion instances, therefore a /26 size for bastion subnet (meaning $62-5=57$ IP addresses) should be enough.

upvoted 1 times

  **FredTedJanBobDeanFrankRogerJoe** 1 year, 5 months ago

I correct myself. One Bastion only supports a max of 50 connections anyways, so a /26 will do :) Sorry for the confusion!

upvoted 9 times

  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago

As far as I understand it, you can have between 2 and 50 bastion session hosts per Bastion (on a standard SKU) - with each of these hosting up to 25 sessions.



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits#azure-bastion-limits>

So the limit is much higher than 50 sessions per Bastion.

/24 is correct then.

When the documentation talks about /26 as the minimum recommended subnet size, it assumes average requirements for concurrent sessions. (Smaller subnets would not be able to accommodate these.) But as the question states the need for 100 concurrent sessions, /26 is too small a subnet, just as you initially stated.

upvoted 1 times

  **ValB** 1 year, 4 months ago

I don't get it how did you figure out that /26 is too small. I mean /26 means $62-5=57$ IP addresses for the bastion subnet and we need a minimum of 4 bastion instances (each supporting up to 25 light usage sessions, so total 100 connections). Even for heaviest usage sessions, which means max 2 sessions per bastion instance, we would need 50 bastion instances, so /26 is more than enough even for that case.

upvoted 2 times

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

Name	Location
VNet1	West US
VNet2	Central Europe

You need to ensure that all the traffic between VNet1 and VNet2 traverses the Microsoft backbone network.

What should you configure?



- A. a private endpoint
- B. peering
- C. Express Route
- D. a route table

Correct Answer: B



Community vote distribution

B (95%)



5%

-   **FlaShhh** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago



am i the only one who saw 'Microsoft backbone network' and instantly thought private endpoint

upvoted 55 times
-   **binhdortmund** 1 year, 2 months ago



:) yeah its due to the word "endpoint" cause we ve had "service endpoint"

upvoted 4 times
-   **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago

You are not alone LOL

upvoted 1 times
-   **vsvoid** 1 year, 2 months ago



me too

upvoted 2 times
-   **[Removed]** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The traffic between virtual machines in peered virtual networks uses the Microsoft backbone infrastructure.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>



ExpressRoute private peering supports connectivity between multiple virtual networks. Although this behavior happens by default when linking virtual networks to the same ExpressRoute circuit, Microsoft doesn't recommend this solution. To establish connectivity between virtual networks, VNet peering should be implemented instead for the best performance possible.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/virtual-network-connectivity-guidance>

upvoted 21 times
-   **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months ago



Selected Answer: B

B is correct

from VM1 to storage1 = private endpoints
between VNet1 and VNet2 = peering

upvoted 9 times
-   **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

I also saw "Microsoft backbone network" and thought private endpoint but it's not, dang, this is good 'ol communication between two VNets which is always peering. I am actually glad we had this question.

upvoted 3 times
-   **117b84e** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

chatgpt

To ensure that all traffic between VNet1 (in West US) and VNet2 (in Central Europe) traverses the Microsoft backbone network, you need to

configure VNet peering.

When you peer virtual networks in different regions (global VNet peering), the traffic between them is routed through the Microsoft backbone network, ensuring private and secure connectivity.

The correct answer is:

B. peering
upvoted 1 times

  **Limobakry** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Explanation:

Virtual network peering in Azure allows you to connect virtual networks seamlessly. When you create peering between VNet1 and VNet2, Azure automatically routes traffic between them through the Microsoft backbone network. This ensures efficient and optimized routing of traffic between the virtual networks, leveraging Azure's high-performance backbone infrastructure. Options A, C, and D are not directly related to ensuring traffic traversal through the Microsoft backbone network between virtual networks in Azure. Private endpoint is used for private connectivity to Azure services, ExpressRoute is a dedicated private connection to Azure, and a route table is used for custom routing within a virtual network, but none of these options specifically address the requirement to leverage the Microsoft backbone network for inter-VNet traffic.

upvoted 3 times

  **Arkano78** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Analysis:
Peering: If global peering is configured between VNet1 and VNet2, traffic will traverse the Microsoft backbone. Therefore, the configuration that ensures that all traffic between VNet1 and VNet2 traverses the Microsoft backbone is peering, specifically global peering.

Correct Answer:
B. Peering

Configuring VNet peering between VNet1 and VNet2 will ensure that traffic between the two virtual networks uses the Microsoft backbone.

upvoted 1 times

  **Arthur_zw** 1 year, 3 months ago

I guess express route is selected here because Microsoft is petty and want you to know that peering is different from global peering. It is stupid
upvoted 1 times

  **Andreas_Czech** 1 year, 3 months ago



Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview#connectivity>
upvoted 1 times

  **bferdan** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

a private endpoint: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-app-configuration/concept-private-endpoint>
upvoted 2 times

  **EzBL** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B



Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect two or more Virtual Networks in Azure. The virtual networks appear as one for connectivity purposes. The traffic between virtual machines in peered virtual networks uses the Microsoft backbone infrastructure. Like traffic between virtual machines in the same network, traffic is routed through Microsoft's private network only.

upvoted 1 times

  **amsioso** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>
upvoted 1 times

  **hotspot02103** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

ExpressRoute is for on-prem to Azure, not in-between Azure.
Therefore -> peering
upvoted 5 times

  **SamCook101** 1 year, 4 months ago

A - Private Endpoint
upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains two peered virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 has a VPN gateway that uses static routing,

The on-premises network has a VPN connection that uses the VPN gateway of VNet1.

You need to configure access for users on the on-premises network to connect to a virtual machine on VNet2. The solution must minimize costs.

Which type of connectivity should you use?

- A. Azure Firewall with a private IP address
- B. service chaining and user-defined routes (UDRs)
- C. Azure Application Gateway
- D. ExpressRoute circuits to VNet2

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **dendenp** Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

To configure access for users on the on-premises network to connect to a virtual machine on VNet2 while minimizing costs, you should use B. service chaining and user-defined routes (UDRs).

Here's how you can achieve this:

User-Defined Routes (UDRs):

Create a UDR in VNet1 that directs traffic destined for VNet2 to the VPN gateway.

This ensures that traffic from the on-premises network to VNet2 flows through the VPN gateway of VNet1.

Service Chaining:

Enable service chaining on the VPN gateway in VNet1.

Service chaining allows the VPN gateway to forward traffic to other services (such as Azure Firewall or Azure Application Gateway) before reaching its final destination.

In this case, configure the VPN gateway to forward traffic to VNet2 through the UDR.

By combining UDRs and service chaining, you can achieve connectivity between the on-premises network and the virtual machine on VNet2 while minimizing costs.



upvoted 10 times

  **8ac3742** Most Recent 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Here Service Chaining refers to "enable Gateway transit" in vNet1 peering and "allow remote Gateway" in vNet2 peering. The UDR route table is installed in vNet2 which direct the response to the request from on-premise network to the Gateway then reach on-premise network.

upvoted 1 times

  **8ac3742** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

my last explanation is incorrect, here is the correct explanation

Service Chaining involves enabling Gateway transit in vNet1 and allowing remote Gateway in vNet2. When a request from on-premises reaches the Gateway, it will be directed to vNet2 via the Gateway. The response to the on-premises request will be routed through the Gateway using the UDR (User Defined Route) in the Route Table configured in vNet2.

upvoted 1 times


  **8ac3742** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

B

traffic sourced from on-premise network -> VPN Gateway configured in vNet1 -> UDR which is hosted in the Route Table which is associated with the subnet of VPN Gateway -> VPN Gateway configured in vNet1 ->(via service chaining configured in VPN Gateway) -> vNet2

upvoted 1 times

  **8ac3742** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

my last explanation is incorrect, here is the correct explanation


Service Chaining involves enabling Gateway transit in vNet1 and allowing remote Gateway in vNet2. When a request from on-premises reaches the Gateway, it will be directed to vNet2 via the Gateway. The response to the on-premises request will be routed through the Gateway using the UDR (User Defined Route) in the Route Table configured in vNet2.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **JuanZ** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Is correct
upvoted 1 times

Question #150

Topic 5

You have an Azure subscription that contains two peered virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2.

You have a Network Virtual Appliance (NVA) named NetVA1.

You need to ensure that the traffic from VNet1 to VNet2 is inspected by using NetVA1.

What should you use?

- A. a local network gateway
- B. a route table that has custom routes
- C. a service endpoint
- D. IP address reservations

Correct Answer: B



Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago



Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 2 times



  **Jo696** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

To force traffic to an inspection resource (firewall/NVA) you need to force the traffic via a custom route (route table)
upvoted 2 times

  **082c09e** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Route table
Route table will have custom route with route type as NVA.
upvoted 3 times

  **Jacky_1** 8 months, 2 weeks ago
needs a default route to NVA <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/scenario-route-through-nva>
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that has a Recovery Services vault named Vault1. The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table:

Name	Operating system	Auto-shutdown
VM1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Off
VM2	Windows Server 2016	19:00
VM3	Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS	Off
VM4	Windows 10	19:00

You plan to schedule backups to occur every night at 23:00.

Which virtual machines can you back up by using Azure Backup?

- A. VM1 and VM3 only
- B. VM1, VM2, VM3 and VM4
- C. VM1 and VM2 only
- D. VM1 only

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

- mlantonis

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows server operating system from Windows Server 2008.
Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows 10 operating system.
Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Ubuntu Server operating system from Ubuntu 12.04.
Azure Backup supports backup of VM that are shutdown or offline.

The Backup service installs the backup extension whether or not the VM is running.
upvoted 156 times
- laszeklsz

2 years, 5 months ago

good to see you, old friend
upvoted 35 times
- fedztedz

Highly Voted

4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is Correct. "B". Backup is supported for the whole VM for all the OS types mentioned. Also, backup operation can be done while VM is offline or shutdown
upvoted 69 times
- [Removed]

Most Recent

7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 1 times
- 87dff4

9 months, 2 weeks ago

Majority of people give reason for answer B by specifying which OSs are supported by Azure Backup. This is partly correct. But I think the essence of this particular question is knowing answer to the question - Does Azure Backup run on a shutdown VM? This is where this trick of this question sits. And the answer is Yes - Azure Backup runs even on a shutdown VM. Therefore the correct answer is indeed B.
upvoted 1 times
- 23169fd

11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Backup can be used to back up all these OS. The auto-shutdown setting does not affect the ability to backup the VMs.
upvoted 2 times
- tashakori

1 year, 1 month ago

B is right
upvoted 1 times



  **Madbo** 2 years ago

Azure Backup can back up the following operating systems:

Windows Server
Windows client operating systems (Windows 7 and later)
Linux

Based on this, you can back up VM1, VM2, and VM4 using Azure Backup, as they are running Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, and Windows 10 (a Windows client operating system) respectively. VM3 cannot be backed up using Azure Backup as it is running Ubuntu Server.

Therefore, the answer is B. VM1, VM2, VM4, and VM3.
upvoted 1 times

  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

According to Microsoft's official documentation on Azure Backup, the supported operating systems for VM backup using Azure Backup are:

Windows Server 2019, 2016, 2012 R2, and 2012
Windows Server Essentials
Windows 10 (64-bit)
Ubuntu 20.04 LTS, 18.04 LTS, and 16.04 LTS

Based on this information, we can conclude that the answer is B. VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4 can all be backed up using Azure Backup.
upvoted 1 times



  **AndreaStack** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B.
All OSs are supported.
Shutdown or not, VMs can still be backed up.

You don't have to stop your virtual machines (VMs) in order to backup them in Azure. You can backup your VMs while they are running or while they are in a deallocated state.

However, No, you cannot delete a virtual machine (VM) while it is being backed up. The backup process requires the virtual machine to be available and running so that the backup data can be captured. If you try to delete a VM while it is being backed up, the deletion process will be blocked until the backup is complete.
upvoted 1 times

  **er101q** 2 years, 3 months ago

B. VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.

Azure Backup can be used to back up Windows and Linux virtual machines that are running in Azure. All four virtual machines in the table, VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4, are Azure virtual machines, which means they can be backed up by using Azure Backup. You can schedule backups to occur at a specific time every day, including 23:00, by using the Recovery Services vault, Vault1.
upvoted 1 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

B. VM1, VM2, VM3 and VM4
All OSes listed are supported. shutdown or not, VMs can still be backed up.
upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct B
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I luv Honey Because it is B
Here is Summary:

**Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows server operating system from Windows Server 2008.

**Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows 10 operating system.

**Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Debian operating system from Debian 7.9+.

**Azure Backup supports backup of VM that are shutdown or offline or online
upvoted 3 times

  **benvdw** 3 years, 1 month ago

on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 3 times

  **stormshaun** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

You can back all types of OSes and even those that are shutdown.
upvoted 2 times

  **Fusionaddware** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct B
upvoted 1 times

  **Netspud** 3 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I agree, all of them
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You plan to deploy an Azure Monitor alert rule that will trigger an alert when CPU usage on VM1 exceeds 80 percent.

You need to ensure that the alert rule sends an email message to two users named User1 and User2.

What should you create for Azure Monitor?

- A. an action group
- B. a mail-enabled security group
- C. a distribution group
- D. a Microsoft 365 group

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

  **Batiste2023** Highly Voted  1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct.

"Alerts consist of:

- Action groups
- Alert conditions
- User response
- Alert processing rules"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-overview>

upvoted 6 times

  **Josh219** Most Recent  5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct . Action Group

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct



upvoted 1 times

  **JuanZ** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **bb03de0** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **babakeyfgir** 1 year, 3 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.

upvoted 4 times

  **cloudbaron** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

option A - Action Group

upvoted 1 times

  **taki_ananasek** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A s correct

upvoted 2 times

You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table:

Name	Azure region
VM1	West Europe
VM2	West Europe
VM3	North Europe
VM4	North Europe

You have a Recovery Services vault that protects VM1 and VM2.

You need to protect VM3 and VM4 by using Recovery Services.



What should you do first?

- A. Create a new Recovery Services vault
- B. Create a storage account
- C. Configure the extensions for VM3 and VM4
- D. Create a new backup policy

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)



-  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Answer: A



VM3 and VM4 are in a different region from VM1 and VM2. So, we need to create a new Recovery Services Vault in the same region with VM3 and VM4.
For storage account, it is created automatically by Azure.

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



Reference:



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-enable-replication>
upvoted 116 times
-  **Indy429** 1 year, 4 months ago



Nice to see you again man
upvoted 3 times
-  **fedztetz** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct. "A" Create a new Recovery Services Vault. As the VM3 and VM4 are in a different region. then we need to create a new one in the same region of VM3 and VM4 (data source). For storage account, it is created automatically by Azure.
for more details checl <https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault#create-a-recovery-services-vault>
upvoted 79 times
-  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times
-  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

A is right
upvoted 1 times
-  **Exams_Prep_2021** 1 year, 4 months ago

in exam 26/12/2023
upvoted 1 times
-  **WeepingMaplte** 1 year, 5 months ago

Create a new Recovery Service vault, because RSV for VM1 and VM2 is in different region.

Ref: https://youtu.be/K1NFwu5PNrU?si=fAx3EGXbYhO9_bOa

upvoted 1 times

  **petersoliman** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

  **Spam101198** 2 years, 2 months ago

Steps: 1) Create Recovery Service vault
2) Create Backup Policy
3) Select Azure Resources
4) Schedule Backup

upvoted 2 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

vault and vm have to be in the same region. in this case, the current vault is in west europe.
vm3 and vm4 is in north europe, so answer is A. Create a new Recovery Services vault

upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

VM3 and VM4 are in a different region from VM1 and VM2. So, we need to create a new Recovery Services Vault in the same region with VM3 and VM4.

For storage account, it is created automatically by Azure.



upvoted 3 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A



VM3 and VM4 need their own ARSV as are in different region to VM1 and VM2

upvoted 3 times

  **techie_11** 3 years ago

On exam 4/12/2022. Correct answer A

upvoted 3 times

  **sid132** 3 years, 2 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

  **nidhogg** 3 years, 3 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 4 times

  **ITprof99** 3 years, 4 months ago

On exam 01.02.22



Answer: Create a new Recovery Services Vault

upvoted 4 times

  **MaxToRo** 3 years, 5 months ago

Is right!

upvoted 1 times

  **barcellos** 3 years, 9 months ago

A - Vm3 and vm4 are in a different region.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storage1 and the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

You plan to monitor storage1 and to configure email notifications for the signals shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Users to notify
Ingress	Metric	User1 and User3 only
Egress	Metric	User1 only
Delete storage account	Activity log	User1, User2, and User3
Restore blob ranges	Activity log	User1 and User3 only

You need to identify the minimum number of alert rules and action groups required for the planned monitoring.

How many alert rules and action groups 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

Alert rules:

▼

1

2

3

4

Action groups:

▼

1

2

3

4

Answer Area

Alert rules:

▼

1

2

3

4

Correct Answer:

Action groups:

▼

1

2

3

4

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

You can define only one activity log signal per alert rule. To alert on more signals, create another alert rule.

Box 1: 4

You need 1 alert rule per 1 signal (1xIngress, 1xEgress, 1xDelete storage account, 1xRestore blob ranges).

Box 2: 3

You need 3 Action Groups (1xUser1 and User3, 1xUser1 only, 1xUser1 User2 and User3). Check 'Users to notify' column.

upvoted 244 times

  **Chisom_J** 3 years, 11 months ago

thanks for the explanation

upvoted 16 times


  **Holydud** 2 years, 8 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: 4

Box2: 3

upvoted 14 times

  **skydivex** 2 years, 2 months ago

User 1 already has a group name Group1... the correct answer is as follow:

Box 1: 4

You need 1 alert rule per 1 signal (1xIngress, 1xEgress, 1xDelete storage account, 1xRestore blob ranges).

Box 2: 2

You need 2 Additional Action Groups (1xUser1 and User3, 1xUser1 User2 and User3). Check 'Users to notify' column.

Check the question again..... it is asking how many new alerts and groups.

upvoted 1 times

  **Katlegobogosi** 2 years ago

where do you see "new" in the question?

upvoted 1 times

  **KrisJin** 2 years ago



Don't mess things up if you do not know anything

upvoted 2 times

  **wwwmmm** 1 year, 10 months ago

Even with new, group1 and 2 here more likely refer to user group, the question is asking for action group

upvoted 1 times

  **Panapi** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920.

upvoted 5 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct. 4 Alert rules and 3 action groups

upvoted 46 times



  **Abhisk127** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

This question was on exan. Dated -23 Jan 2025

Box 1: 4

Box 2: 3

upvoted 1 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Box1: 4 - need one alert per each condition-based evaluation set up to monitor specific metrics.

Box2: 3 - because there's only 3 possible combinations of people

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

CORRECT..

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **SIAMIANJI** 1 year, 12 months ago

You can define only one activity log signal per alert rule. To alert on more signals, create another alert rule.

Box 1: 4

You need 1 alert rule per 1 signal (1xIngress, 1xEgress, 1xDelete storage account, 1xRestore blob ranges).

Box 2: 3

You need 3 Action Groups (1xUser1 and User3, 1xUser1 only, 1xUser1 User2 and User3).

upvoted 2 times

  **zzreflexzz** 2 years ago

on exam 4/29/23

upvoted 3 times

🗒️ 👤 **FlowerChoc1** 2 years ago

Cleared the exam on 04/12/2023. This question came.

Box 1: 4

Box 2:3

upvoted 2 times

🗒️ 👤 **djgodzilla** 2 years, 1 month ago

exp: You can define only one activity log signal per alert rule. To alert on more signals, create another alert rule.

Storage Metrics :

- Used Capacity - Ingress/Egress - transactions

- Transactions -Availability

- Success Server Latency - Success E2E Latency

Storage:

StorageDelete - StorageRead - StorageWrite

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/metrics-supported#microsoftclassicstoragestorageaccounts>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/resource-logs-categories#microsoftstoragestorageaccountsblobservices>

upvoted 1 times

🗒️ 👤 **vbohr899** 2 years, 2 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 2 times

🗒️ 👤 **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 4 times

🗒️ 👤 **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

rules are 4 as quite obvious.

AG are 3:

user1 n 3

user1

user1 , 2 n 3

upvoted 3 times

🗒️ 👤 **tahirMScert** 2 years, 7 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer

upvoted 4 times

🗒️ 👤 **majerly** 2 years, 7 months ago

Today in exam, 4 and 3

upvoted 1 times

🗒️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct Answer:

You can define only one activity log signal per alert rule. To alert on more signals, create another alert rule.

Box 1: 4

You need 1 alert rule per 1 signal (1xIngress, 1xEgress, 1xDelete storage account, 1xRestore blob ranges).

Box 2: 3

You need 3 Action Groups (1xUser1 and User3, 1xUser1 only, 1xUser1 User2 and User3). Check 'Users to notify' column.

upvoted 1 times

🗒️ 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

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

Name	Type	Member of
User1	User	None
User2	User	Group1
Principal1	Managed identity	None
Principal2	Managed identity	Group1

User1, Principal1, and Group1 are assigned the Monitoring Reader role.
An action group named AG1 has the Email Azure Resource Manager Role notification type and is configured to email the Monitoring Reader role.
You create an alert rule named Alert1 that uses AG1.
You need to identify who will receive an email notification when Alert1 is triggered.
Who should you identify?

- A. User1 and Principal1 only
- B. User1, User2, Principal1, and Principal2
- C. User1 only
- D. User1 and User2 only

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (74%)

C (26%)

- mlantonis

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the Monitoring Reader role. Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager-role>

upvoted 173 times
- c75e123

4 months ago

Answer is: D

When you use Azure Resource Manager for email notifications, you can send email to the members of a subscription's role. Email is sent to Microsoft Entra ID user or group members of the role.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager>

upvoted 1 times
- rawrkadia

3 years, 10 months ago

Did you actually test this? The question doesn't involve sending an email to a group but is instead concerned with role assignment inheritance from the group. The link you're all posting isn't necessarily relevant. User 2 should inherit the role assignment from the group, you can easily validate that in the portal.

I am waiting out the 24hr lag period before testing. Alert group scoped to email on VM creation or deletion, one user assigned role directly and one via group. Will report back.

upvoted 15 times
- panjie_s

3 years, 7 months ago

result?

upvoted 9 times
- suriyaswamy

3 years, 8 months ago

Thanks for this Info

upvoted 2 times
- Chole22

3 years, 1 month ago

Agree answer C:

Email Azure Resource Manager Role

Send email to the members of the subscription's role. Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the role. Email won't be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is D.

AG sends to users that have 'reader' role, User2 inherits that role through Group1 membership.

upvoted 61 times

  **NotMeAnyWay** 2 years, 9 months ago

Anwser c: User1 only

Can't be true, just send 10 seconds reading this from MS Docs:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager-role>

Only the users in the Manager Role receive the email alert, not the group members or Principals.

upvoted 14 times

  **Razvan123** 2 years, 8 months ago

You should not confuse group email (generated on group creation) with individual emails for group members.

upvoted 3 times

  **Babushka** 2 years, 5 months ago

Folks that do say it's D are saying that's the answer because User 2 inherits Manager Role through Group 1. The AG is configured to send alert on the role which User 2 will have.

upvoted 2 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 10 months ago

why does this have 6 upvotes?

upvoted 2 times



  **garmatey** 1 year, 10 months ago

Now 8?

Yall, this person is wrong. No where in that documentation does it say "not the group ***members*** or Principals."

It does however say "The email is only sent to Azure Active Directory user members of the selected role, not to Azure AD ***groups*** or service principals."

upvoted 2 times

  **green_arrow** 3 years, 10 months ago

I'm agree

upvoted 5 times

  **efla** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Hello agree. Hope you're doing well.

upvoted 7 times

  **8ac3742** Most Recent 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

"Email ARM Role" notification type can be only received by direct AAD user, not by indirect user under one group which has the target role of the AG as well as the Service Principal like managed identity

upvoted 1 times

  **HawkesLager** 6 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager>

When you use Azure Resource Manager for email notifications, you can send email to the members of a subscription's role. Email is sent to Microsoft Entra ID user or group members of the role. This includes support for roles assigned through Azure Lighthouse.

Note

Action Groups only supports emailing the following roles: Owner, Contributor, Reader, Monitoring Contributor, Monitoring Reader.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

User2 is a member of Group1, so they inherit the Monitoring Reader role from Group1 and will receive the email notification.

Service principals or groups can't recieve E-Mails, but group-members (users) can.

upvoted 1 times

  **itismadu** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

user 1 and user 2

User 2 because its also a member of a group that has the rights

Email Azure Resource Manager



When you use Azure Resource Manager for email notifications, you can send email to the members of a subscription's role. Email is sent to

Microsoft Entra ID user or group members of the role. This includes support for roles assigned through Azure Lighthouse.

Note



Action Groups only supports emailing the following roles: Owner, Contributor, Reader, Monitoring Contributor, Monitoring Reader.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager>
upvoted 3 times

  **Honey918** 9 months ago
Correct Ans: D

When you use Azure Resource Manager for email notifications, you can send email to the members of a subscription's role. Email is sent to Microsoft Entra ID ****user**** or ****group**** members of the role. This includes support for roles assigned through Azure Lighthouse.


<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager>
upvoted 1 times

  **a6bd45e** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

This might have changed or is deprecated, but now for Entra it is "Email Azure Resource Manager
When you use Azure Resource Manager for email notifications, you can send email to the members of a subscription's role. Email is sent to Microsoft Entra ID user or group members of the role. This includes support for roles assigned through Azure Lighthouse."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups>
upvoted 5 times

  **enklau** 10 months, 1 week ago

When you use Azure Resource Manager for email notifications, you can send email to the members of a subscription's role. Email is sent to Microsoft Entra ID user or group members of the role.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager>
upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Managed identities (such as Principal1 and Principal2) do not have associated email addresses and cannot receive email notifications. Therefore, only Azure AD users who are part of the Monitoring Reader role and have valid email addresses will receive the email notifications.

upvoted 3 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Email Azure Resource Manager role
- Send an email to the subscription members, based on their role.
A notification email is sent only to the primary email address configured for the Microsoft Entra user.
- The email is only sent to Microsoft Entra ID user members of the selected role, not to Microsoft Entra groups or service principals.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager-role~:text=Fields-,Email%20Azure%20Resource%20Manager%20role,-Send%20an%20email>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/monitor#monitoring-reader>
upvoted 2 times

  **a3432e2** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

C is correct
Check mlantonis links. Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the Monitoring Reader role. Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals. A user has to be assigned that role hence User 1 is. User 2 (We are not told that this user was assigned) is a member of a group that has the role enabled, but that doesn't mean that User 2 has that role.
upvoted 1 times

  **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Tested in lab, correct answer is D.
upvoted 6 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

D is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **WEIJIAN** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

mail will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the Monitoring Reader role. Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.
upvoted 2 times

  **Candybar** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Makes sure the email addresses added to the group are AAD user members not any groups, see Email Azure Resource Manager role for more info. If the members not receiving emails are not in a group and indeed member roles at the subscription level, then your issue will require more investigation.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 3 months ago

Tested in lab, correct answer is D. User2 inherits the role from Group1, hence he will also receive an email besides User1.

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.
You create a backup policy named Policy1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Policy1

☰ Associated items 🗑 Delete 💾 Save ✕ Discard

Backup schedule

* Frequency

Daily ▾

* Time

2:00 AM ▾

* Timezone

(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time ▾

Retention range

☒ Retention of daily backup point.

* At

2:00 AM ▾

For

5 ✓

Day(s)

☒ Retention of weekly backup point.

* On

Sunday ▾

* At

2:00 AM ▾

For

20 ✓

Week(s)

☒ Retention of monthly backup point.

Week Based

Day Based

* On

2 ▾

* At

2:00 AM ▾

For

24 ✓

Month(s)

☒ Retention of yearly backup point.

Week Based

Day Based

* In

January ▾

* On

9 ▾

* At

2:00 AM ▾

For

5 ✓

Year(s)

You configure the backup of VM1 to use Policy1 on Thursday, January 1 at 1:00 AM.

You need to identify the number of available recovery points for VM1.

How many recovery points are available on January 8 and January 15? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

January 8 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

	▼
5	
6	
8	
9	

January 15 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

	▼
5	
8	
17	
19	

Answer Area

January 8 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

▼

5
6
8
9

Correct Answer:

January 15 at 2:00 PM (14:00):



▼



5
8
17
19



Box 1: 6 -
5 latest daily recovery points, which includes the weekly backup from the previous Sunday, plus the monthly recovery point.

Box 2: 8 -
5 latest daily recovery points, plus two weekly backups, plus the monthly recovery point.



Reference:
[https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/854ab6ae-79aa-4bad-ac65-471c4d422e94/daily-monthly-yearly-recovery-points-and-storage-used? forum=windowsazureonlinebackup](https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/854ab6ae-79aa-4bad-ac65-471c4d422e94/daily-monthly-yearly-recovery-points-and-storage-used?forum=windowsazureonlinebackup)



  **fedztetz** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago
Answer is correct in case yearly backup is also in the question.
If we assumed we have yearly, then the answer will be:
- @8 JAN: 5 daily backups (1 weekly backup included) + 1 monthly = 6
- @ 15 JAN: 5 daily backups (1 weekly backup included) + 1 weekly + 1 monthly +1 yearly = 8 backups
upvoted 158 times



  **XolexHp** 3 years, 8 months ago
I totally dont understand why only 6 - 8 recovery point??? Why we have daily backup, it means that everyday, each day has a point
=> Then means, from 1 JAN to 8 JAN we had 8 days <=> 8 points?!?!
Please help meeeeeee
upvoted 7 times

  **imartinez** 3 years, 8 months ago
Check for retention of daily backup point, in the daily case is set to 5, that means that every daily BK, called recovery points by Azure, oldest than 5 days will be deleted.



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vm-backup-faq>
upvoted 25 times



  **XolexHp** 3 years, 8 months ago
Thank you, imartinez, understood
upvoted 6 times

  **Otijames** 1 year, 9 months ago
I don't understand why you all start counting the daily retention period from 4th..is it not to be counted from the 1st jan?
Pleaseeeee help me here??
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Each Daily Backups only being retained for 5 days; which means 1st, 2nd, and 3rd January's backup already deleted by 8th Jan 2pm.
= 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Jan backups remained = 5 backups



But the 2nd January is Yearly Backup point, so it is also retained (for 5 years)
= Therefore 5 backups + 1 backup = 6 backups at 8 Jan 2pm
upvoted 1 times



  **Miles19** 4 years, 1 month ago
correct.
upvoted 2 times



  **PRabiu** 4 years, 3 months ago
15th Jan is a Friday = 5 daily backups (Monday - Friday) + 2 Weekly (2 sundays) + 1 Monthly = 8 backups
upvoted 12 times

  **Franpb90** 3 years, 11 months ago



15th Jan is a Thursday, and 1 weekly backup is the same that 1 daily backup. It should be 7 the second answer.
upvoted 4 times



  **learning23497** 2 years, 10 months ago
How do you know it is Thursday? No year is mentioned. Also - 8 is the closest answer to 7, so in that case i would also go with 8 :-)
upvoted 2 times

  **Grimstad** 2 years, 10 months ago
It says January 1st is a Thursday, which would make the 15th also a Thursday.
upvoted 5 times



  **Turbosco** 1 year, 11 months ago
Box 1 is 6: 5 Daily backups (4 Jan - 8 Jan including weekly backup at 4 Jan) + Monthly backup (2 Jan)



Box 2 is 8: 5 Daily backups (11 Jan - 15 Jan including weekly backup at 11 Jan) + 1 Weekly backup (4 Jan) + 1 Monthly backup (2 Jan) + 1 Yearly backup (9 Jan)
upvoted 4 times



  **jimmyli** 4 years ago
in other words, 2nd box should be 7 which is not included in the four choices. because yearly backup is not mentioned, the correct answer should be 5 daily backups including the latest weekly backup + 1 weekly for the previous weekend + 1 monthly backup
upvoted 12 times



  **Thomas_L** 4 years ago
its 6. We retain the 5 daily backups from January 4th - January 8th. There is a weekly backup on the 4th that we do NOT include in the count because it's already backed up by the 5-day retention period of the daily backups.
Then we have a monthly backup on the 2nd, that is outside the 5-day retention period.
5 daily backups + 1 monthly backup = 6 backup points.
upvoted 41 times


  **MrJJ10** 2 years, 5 months ago
I understand this explanation very good, however Weeklys started on the 1st @ 1400, and yes you only retain 5 Daily backups, which would be the 4th-8th. The monthly is scheduled to take place on the 2nd and Retain for 20 weeks. Not understanding why would you count a Weekly Back (Sunday at 2pm) as part of the Daily when Weekly's are maintained for 20 weeks. I think the count would be 7 (5 Daily(4th-8th) + 1 Weekly(Sunday) + 1 monthly(2nd which is a Friday)). I understand that 7 is not part of the presented answers so you would have to go with 6. My real world Weekly backups run seperately from the Daily.
upvoted 4 times

  **ygnacioL** 1 year, 6 months ago
Totally agree
upvoted 1 times

  **nbudummies** 3 years, 10 months ago
Where is the yearly backup? it's should be 7 as jimmy comment.
upvoted 2 times

  **msidy2020** 3 years, 10 months ago
why does yearly backup run before Jan 8th 2 PM ? it is not even scheduled
upvoted 1 times



  **mlantonis**

Highly Voted 



 3 years, 11 months ago
Correct Answer:



Box 1: 6
5 latest daily recovery points, which includes the weekly backup from the previous Sunday, plus the monthly recovery point.
8th January = 5 daily backups (1 weekly backup included) + 1 Monthly = 6 backups

Box 2: 8
5 latest daily recovery points, plus two weekly backups, plus the monthly recovery point.
15th January is a Friday = 5 daily backups (Monday - Friday) + 2 Weekly (2 Sundays) + 1 Monthly = 8 backups
upvoted 89 times



  **cloudera** 2 years, 11 months ago
8th January = 5 daily backups. How did we come up with 5 days?

On the question, I can't see any description that says backups only happen on the weekdays. So backups Mon-Sunday be 7 backups + 1 weekly + 1 Monthly = 9 backups. What am I missing here? Can someone explain to me? Thanks
upvoted 1 times

  **Grimstad** 2 years, 10 months ago
Daily backups are only retained for 5 days, so you will only have a maximum of 5 daily backups. Monday-Friday doesn't make any sense to me - whether it's a weekday or not is irrelevant.
upvoted 2 times



  **Henryjb3** 2 years, 3 months ago
Why is the 1 weekly backup included in box 1 then not included in box 2?



upvoted 4 times



  **jose** 3 years, 7 months ago



The answer is correct, but the explanation is not because 15th January is Thursday. So:
5 daily backups (11th Sunday weekly backup included) + 1 weekly backup (4th Sunday) + 1 Monthly + 1 Yearly = 8 backups



Box 2: 8.
upvoted 30 times

  **op22233** 1 year ago
Perfect, mlantonis made that mistake, but the answer still correct.
upvoted 1 times

  **itgg11** 3 years, 2 months ago
Jose you are spot on. mlantonis missed a yearly backup on 09.01. 6 and 8 recovery points still.
upvoted 7 times

  **Otijames** 1 year, 9 months ago
But the month started on the 2nd and the daily starts counting from the 1st - 5th so it should be
1. 4 daily + 1 daily/weekly/monthly = 5
2. 4 daily + 1 daily/weekly/monthly + 1 yearly =7
upvoted 2 times

  **8ac3742** Most Recent 3 weeks ago
Answer is 6 and 8.
On Jan 8 2PM, there is 5 daily including one weekly on Jan 4, plus one Monthly on Jan 2, in total there is 6 recovery points.
On Jan 15 2PM, there is 5 daily including one weekly on Jan 11, plus one weekly on Jan 4, one Monthly on Jan 2, one yearly on Jan 9, in total there is 8 recovery points.
Weekly/Monthly/Yearly covers daily, and keep Weekly/Monthly/Yearly retention rule.
upvoted 1 times



  **codered4409** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Answer : 6 total backups
=====



2-Jan Thursday	Monthly
3-Jan Friday	
4-Jan Saturday	Daily
5-Jan Sunday	Daily, Weekly
6-Jan Monday	Daily
7-Jan Tuesday	Daily
8-Jan Wednesday	Daily

Answer : 8 total backups
=====

2-Jan Thursday	Monthly
3-Jan Friday	
4-Jan Saturday	
5-Jan Sunday	Weekly
6-Jan Monday	
7-Jan Tuesday	
8-Jan Wednesday	
9-Jan Thursday	Yearly
10-Jan Friday	
11-Jan Saturday	Daily
12-Jan Sunday	Daily, Weekly
13-Jan Monday	Daily
14-Jan Tuesday	Daily
15-Jan Wednesday	Daily



upvoted 2 times

  **gabarel** 2 months, 1 week ago
Perfect answer!
upvoted 1 times

  **jodtzz** 5 months, 4 weeks ago
The answer is correct. 6, 8. The important thing to keep in mind here is that there are not separate backups for daily vs. weekly vs. monthly vs. yearly - they all use the same backups.

For example, the yearly backup occurring on January 9 also represents the daily backup for that day.

However, they are retained separately. So the backup on January 9 is not purged by the daily retention policy, but rather the yearly.
upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago
CORRECT

1st January is Thursday so 4th January is Sunday, here where we should start;

8th. 5 daily (1 weekly included & not counted) + 1 monthly = 6

15th. 5 daily (1 weekly included & not counted) + 1 weekly counted + 1 monthly + 1 yearly = 8
upvoted 1 times

  **manawey** 7 months, 1 week ago

Sorry guys, I believe the explanations for answers are all wrong. We must understand Grandfather-Son (GFS) backup policy as defined by Azure. If assumed and applied here, the following backup recovery points will be retained:



Box 1 = 6: 4 daily (Monday-5th, Tuesday-6th, Wednesday-7th, Thursday-8th), 1 weekly (Sunday, January 4th), 1 monthly (Friday, January 2nd).

Box 2 = 8: 4 daily (Monday-12th, Tuesday-13th, Wednesday-14th, Thursday-15th), 2 weekly (Sundays the 4th & 11th), 1 monthly (Friday, January 2nd), 1 yearly (Friday, January 9th).

Graph it yourselves.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/azure-backup-glossary>

upvoted 1 times

  **joolitan** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

01-Jan Thu Daily

02-Jan Fri Daily Monthly

03-Jan Sat Daily

04-Jan Sun Daily Weekly

05-Jan Mon Daily

06-Jan Tue Daily

07-Jan Wed Daily

08-Jan Thu Daily

09-Jan Fri Daily Yearly

10-Jan Sat Daily

11-Jan Sun Daily Weekly



12-Jan Mon Daily

13-Jan Tue Daily

14-Jan Wed Daily

15-Jan Thu Daily

upvoted 1 times

  **joolitan** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Start 01 Jan is Thu, 1am

Daily, retention 5 days

Sun Weekly, retention 20 Week



2nd Monthly, retention 24 month

9th Yearly, retention 5 years

08 Jan = 5 daily (inclusive of 1 weekly) + 1 monthly = 6 backups

15 Jan = 5 daily (inclusive of 1 weekly) + 1 weekly (4th Jan) + 1 monthly (2th Jan) + 1 yearly (9th Jan) = 8 backups

upvoted 1 times

  **shobhitmathur18** 10 months, 1 week ago

how are we suppose to do this in our mind in exam? I have the online exam tomorrow, no pen paper allowed.. any tips?

upvoted 2 times

  **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago

Jan 1 - 4 = 1 weekly backup

Jan 5 - 8 = 4 daily backup

Jan 2. = 1 monthly backup

Answer is 6

Jan 1 - 4 = 1 weekly backup

Jan 5- 11 = 1 weekly back up

Jan 12-15= 4 daily backups

Jan 2. = 1 monthly backup

Jan 9. = 1 yearly backup


Answer is 8

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times



  **31c21da** 1 year, 3 months ago



I see someone asking why the first week's backup starts from the 4th. I was also initially confused by this. In fact, the 'Retention of daily backup point' refers to how many days of backups you can retain. Therefore, the logic is on 8th, you can only retain the backups from the 4th to the 8th, as the daily backups before the 3rd would have already been automatically deleted.

upvoted 1 times

  **Bloodygeek** 1 year, 3 months ago



Answer is correct.
Box 1 on 8 JAN
Had 5 daily backups. 4,5,6,7,8 JAN
1 weekly backup. However, 4 JAN was a Sunday. The time of weekly backup is the same as the daily backup. So this does not count
1 Monthly backup 2 JAN.
No Yearly backup as it only starts at 9 JAN.
In total, it had 5+1=6 backups.
Box 2 on 15 JAN
Had 5 daily backups. 11,12,13,14,15 JAN
2 weekly backup. However, 11 JAN was a Sunday covered by daily backup for 5 days retention. The time of weekly backup is the same as the daily backup. So there was only 1 valid weekly backup.
1 Monthly backup 2 JAN.
1 Yearly backup 9 JAN.
In total, it had 5+1+1+1=8 backups.
upvoted 5 times



  **itismadu** 7 months, 1 week ago
Correct.
I had to draw up a calendar on excel and map out the backups. I came here to write my discoveries but first look for similar answer and i found yours. The time of the backup also plays a role
upvoted 1 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 1 year, 3 months ago
Is important to be careful what this question is asking: Recovery Points or Backups ?
1 recovery point can be used for multiple backups, which means that if a Weekly RP & Daily RP overlaps, there will be only 1 RP but 2 Backups.

Box 1:
5 Daily RP (4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Jan)
0 Weekly RP (4 Jan is already present in Daily RP, so no new RP is added)
1 Monthly RP (2 Jan)
TOTAL: 6 RP



Box 2:
5 Daily RP (11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Jan)
1 Weekly RP (4 Jan; 11 Jan is already present in Daily RP)
1 Monthly RP (2 Jan)
1 Yearly RP (9 Jan)
TOTAL: 8 RP
upvoted 7 times



  **errorfetch** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
Thanks a lot for the simple explanation.
upvoted 1 times

  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago
Is important to be careful what this question is asking: Recovery Points or Backups ?
1 recovery point can be used for multiple backups, which means that if a Weekly RP & Daily RP overlaps, there will be only 1 RP but 2 Backups.

Box 1:
5 Daily RP (4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Jan)
0 Weekly RP (4 Jan is already present in Daily RP, so no new RP is added)
1 Monthly RP (2 Jan)
TOTAL: 6 RP

Box 2:
5 Daily RP (11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Jan)
1 Weekly RP (4 Jan; 11 Jan is already present in Daily RP)
1 Monthly RP (2 Jan)
1 Yearly RP (9 Jan)
TOTAL: 8 RP
upvoted 9 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 1 year, 5 months ago
This correct.
upvoted 1 times

  **tccrew** 1 year, 5 months ago
Can someone explain to me why the weekly backup should be included in the 5 daily backups for 8 Jan?
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have the web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Web framework	Hosting environment
App1	Microsoft ASP.NET	An on-premises physical server that runs Windows Server 2019 and has Internet Information Services (IIS) configured
App2	Microsoft ASP.NET Core	An Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019 and has Internet Information Services (IIS) configured

You need to monitor the performance and usage of the apps by using Azure Application Insights. The solution must minimize modifications to the application code.

What should you do on each app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

App1:

	▼
Install the Log Analytics agent	
Install the Azure Monitor agent	
Use the Application Insights SDK	
Install the Application Insights Agent	

App2:

	▼
Install the Log Analytics agent	
Install the Azure Monitor agent	
Use the Application Insights SDK	
Install the Application Insights Agent	

Answer Area

App1:

	▼
Install the Log Analytics agent	
Install the Azure Monitor agent	
Use the Application Insights SDK	
Install the Application Insights Agent	

Correct Answer:

App2:

	▼
Install the Log Analytics agent	
Install the Azure Monitor agent	
Use the Application Insights SDK	
Install the Application Insights Agent	

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/azure-web-apps>

🗲️ 👤 **ShanYuen** Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 4 months ago

Correct.

Application Insights Agent (formerly named Status Monitor V2) is a PowerShell module published to the PowerShell Gallery. It replaces Status Monitor.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/status-monitor-v2-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/status-monitor-v2-detailed-instructions>

upvoted 35 times

🗲️ 👤 **wsrudmen** Highly Voted 👍 3 years, 1 month ago

Correct

There are two ways to enable application monitoring for OnPrem, VM or App Services Web APP:

- Auto-instrumentation by using Application Insight Agent

Manual instrumentation by installing the Application Insight SDK through code

So as it's mentioned the solution must minimize the modification then it's Application Insight Agent

upvoted 23 times

🗲️ 👤 **[Removed]** Most Recent ⌚ 7 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **flyingcolours87** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is in the question. You need to monitor the performance and usage of the apps by using 'Azure Application Insights.' - Ans: Application Insights Agent.

upvoted 11 times

🗲️ 👤 **umavaja** 1 year, 3 months ago

Great...Detail observation

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **djgodzilla** 2 years, 1 month ago

old school video explaining how app insight agent works.

<https://youtu.be/2grHLBHpdG0>

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **mung** 2 years, 5 months ago

Both C, D can be used for Application Insights.

But Application insights SDK requires editing your application code so answer should be D which doesn't requires code editing.

upvoted 6 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

Auto-instrumentation application monitoring (ApplicationInsightsAgent).

This method is the easiest to enable, and no code change or advanced configurations are required. It's often referred to as "runtime" monitoring. For App Service, we recommend that at a minimum you enable this level of monitoring. Based on your specific scenario, you can evaluate whether more advanced monitoring through manual instrumentation is needed.

Manually instrumenting the application through code by installing the Application Insights SDK.

upvoted 5 times

  **Timock** 3 years, 2 months ago

Application Insights Agent (formerly named Status Monitor V2) is a PowerShell module published to the PowerShell Gallery. It replaces Status Monitor. Telemetry is sent to the Azure portal, where you can monitor your app.

Note:

The module currently supports codeless instrumentation of .NET and .NET Core web apps hosted with IIS. Use an SDK to instrument Java and Node.js applications.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/status-monitor-v2-overview>

upvoted 9 times

  **haitao1234** 3 years, 4 months ago

Correct, key is to minimize code change to application.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/azure-web-apps>

upvoted 1 times

  **MrMacro** 3 years, 4 months ago

Answer looks correct based on the link provided.

Agent-based application monitoring (ApplicationInsightsAgent).

This method is the easiest to enable, and no code change or advanced configurations are required. It is often referred to as "runtime" monitoring. For Azure App Services we recommend at a minimum enabling this level of monitoring, and then based on your specific scenario you can evaluate whether more advanced monitoring through manual instrumentation is needed.

The following are support for agent-based monitoring:

.NET Core

.NET

Java

Nodejs

upvoted 6 times

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

You use Azure Backup to create a backup of VM1 named Backup1.

After creating Backup1, you perform the following changes to VM1:

- ⇒ Modify the size of VM1.
- ⇒ Copy a file named Budget.xls to a folder named Data.
- ⇒ Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
- ⇒ Add a data disk to VM1.

An administrator uses the Replace existing option to restore VM1 from Backup1.

You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored.

Which change should you perform again?

- A. Modify the size of VM1.
- B. Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
- C. Add a data disk.
- D. Copy Budget.xls to Data.

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (78%)

C (20%)

 **ninja** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

If it's a single selection, I would select D. However, the test result reveals it should be two (C and D).

I have tested this in Azure.

Prepare

1. Create a Windows VM with size D2S_v3.
2. Backup the VM.

Made changes after the backup.

1. Modify the VM size to DS1_v2.
2. RDP to the VM and create a new file.
3. Reset the password for the built-in administrator.
4. Add a data disk to the VM.

Restore the VM from the backup. Here are the results:

1. VM size remains as DS1_v2.
2. RDP to VM with the changed password.
3. Data disk is gone.
4. A new file is gone.

Conclusion, VM size and password will not be overridden by the restore process.

You will need to perform the changes again:

1. Add a data disk
2. Copy the file.

upvoted 71 times

 **Nilvam** 3 years, 2 months ago

Data disk will not gone (deleted). It will be unmapped.

upvoted 5 times

 **Netspud** 3 years, 3 months ago

Sadly I agree.

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#replace-existing-disks-from-a-restore-point>

Suggest all disks are replaced by the ones in the snapshot.

ALTHOUGH the disk is not deleted, and still available in the RG (but you have to assume it needs added back).

For me the safest answer is D, that file is defo gone.

upvoted 6 times

 **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is C.

The new file is not gone. It said "copy file to a folder named Data". It never said "copy to the data disk".

upvoted 6 times

 **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

Also, if wanna be a bit more pedantic :-). The data disk was added AFTER the file copy, so this proves the files was NOT copied to the data disk.

upvoted 5 times

  **kl exams** 2 years, 6 months ago

oppss.. Correction: yes the file IS gone. So agreed answer is:

1. Add a data disk.


2. Copy the file.

upvoted 4 times

  **Baconrind** 2 years, 5 months ago

Data disk is not gone, it just becomes unattached, as there is no option to re-attach disk, the only "change to perform again" is Copy Budget.xls to Data. No need to add/create a data disk again it already exists.



upvoted 15 times

  **Dhanishetty** 2 years, 4 months ago

If it already exists, then why copy Budget.xls again. ?

Just simply Attaching will be enough.?

upvoted 7 times

  **rugoki** 1 year, 10 months ago

case file might be in a different disk saved

upvoted 2 times

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

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D, i.e., copy the file again.

a. You don't need to resize the VM after backup. The latest size will be applicable.

b. The latest credentials will work.

c. This one is a bit ambiguous. The additional data disk will not be deleted after the restoration. However, you will have to attach it again to the VM.

D. The file will be lost and needs to be created again.

upvoted 20 times

  **Dankho** Most Recent  6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

It seems like C and D are both correct here, but going with D I guess.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Pcservices** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

You would need to re-add the data disk after the restoration, as the backup will not include disks that were added after it was created.

upvoted 1 times

  **dendenp** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The key word here is Azure Backup, only a 'data disk' can be restored. every other change is not backedup by Azure backup service

upvoted 1 times

  **Josh219** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is C. Add a data disk.

When you restore a virtual machine using the “Replace existing” option in Azure Backup, the VM is restored to its state at the time of the backup. Any changes made after the backup, such as adding a data disk, will not be included in the restored VM. Therefore, you will need to add the data disk again after the restoration.

upvoted 1 times

  **tcoelho28** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C



"Copy a file named Budget.xls to a folder named Data"

Is copy to a folder, no mention the folder is in data disk.

If we have the consideration the order the changes, the file is copy before the data disk is added.

To restore the VM from the backup you need add data disk.

upvoted 1 times

  **Z_MU** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Read "Replace existing" option from restore options in below article

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#restore-options>

Notice this line "Azure Backup takes a snapshot of the existing VM before replacing the disk. The snapshot is copied to the vault and retained in accordance with the retention policy."

upvoted 1 times

- tashakori

1 year, 1 month ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times
- 1828b9d

1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 2 times
- rnd3131

1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored.

I am the only one saying A? All changes are reverted by restoring backup, but the vm size you need to revert manual!

upvoted 1 times
- sardonique

1 year, 6 months ago

as usual some questions are so badly formulated, with the purpose to check how crazy you are, trying to understand what IQ test these guys had in mind

upvoted 1 times
- sardonique

1 year, 6 months ago

it is a best practice to have a separate data disk to store Data

however reading the premises carefully, it is written nowhere that

the VM has a data disk attached, and even if it was there,

you cannot assume that the folder named "data" is located in the data disk. So "D" is the safest answer

upvoted 1 times
- nmnm22

1 year, 7 months ago

this question came in my exam 25/9/2023

upvoted 4 times
- dejedi

1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Here is a key ...

After creating Backup1, you perform the following changes to VM1:

Modify the size of VM1.

Copy a file named Budget.xls to a folder named Data.

Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.

Add a data disk to VM1.

File copied before attaching the Disk .We Shouldnt assume the file was copied to that disk attached

upvoted 2 times
- RandomNickname

1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Agree with D;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#restore-options>

A-C are all retained if replace existing is used as far as I can tell.

upvoted 1 times
- SIAMIANJI

1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Copy Budget.xls to Data.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Role assigned
User1	Group1	None
User2	Group2	None
User3	Group1, Group2	User administrator

You enable password reset for contoso.onmicrosoft.com as shown in the Password Reset exhibit. (Click the Password Reset tab.)

Self service password reset enabled ⓘ

None Selected All

Select group

Group2

i These settings only apply to end users in your organization. Admins are always enabled for self-service password reset and are required to use two authentication methods to reset their password. Click here to learn more about administrator password policies.

You configure the authentication methods for password reset as shown in the Authentication Methods exhibit. (Click the Authentication Methods tab.)

Number of methods required to reset ⓘ

1 2

Methods available to users

☐ Mobile app notification

☐ Mobile app code

☐ Email

☒ Mobile phone

☐ Office phone

☒ Security questions

Number of questions required to register ⓘ

3 4 5

Number of questions required to reset ⓘ

3 4 5

Select security questions

10 security questions selected

i These settings only apply to end users in your organization. Admins are always enabled for self-service password reset and are required to use two authentication methods to reset their password. Click here to learn more about administrator password policies.

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
After User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- fedztedz

Highly Voted

4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is not correct. It should be

- NO: User2 needs 2 authentication methods. Security questions are not enough to reset password

- NO: User1 is not part of the SSPR Group1

- NO: to be able to add security questions to the process. you need Global admin role

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-sspr#prerequisites>

& <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator-permissions>

upvoted 148 times
- mrshegz

3 years, 9 months ago

what is SSPR

upvoted 1 times
- raydel92

3 years, 7 months ago

Self Service Password Reset

upvoted 52 times
- Takloy

3 years, 5 months ago

Sometimes, Some People Remember...

upvoted 84 times
- mdmahanti

2 years, 9 months ago

Sometime, Silly Points Resurface

upvoted 13 times
- DodgyD

4 years, 3 months ago

Agree: User administrator role do not have permissions to manage MFA.

upvoted 3 times
- vikki

4 years, 3 months ago

Did not see exactly the information regarding to add security questions to the process, however I do find that User Administrator permission is able to reset password from the link.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#password-reset-permissions>

upvoted 2 times
- marcellov

3 years, 12 months ago

Besides the Global Admin role, that you should not give to anyone, if you want to configure MFA for non-admin users only use Authentication Administrator role and if you want to configure MFA for all users including admin users, use Privileged Authentication Administrator role.

upvoted 6 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

COrrrect Answer:

Box 1: No
Two methods are required (Mobile phone and Security questions).

Box 2: No
Self-service password reset is only enabled for Group2, and User1 is not a member of Group2.

Box 3: No
To be able to add Security questions to the process, you need to be a Global Administrator. User3 is User Administrator, so User3 cannot add security questions to the reset process. User Administrator doesn't have MFA permissions.



Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/quickstart-sspr>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/active-directory-passwords-faq>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-sspr#prerequisites>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator>

upvoted 137 times

  **8ac3742** Most Recent 3 weeks ago

User Access Admin role cannot change the security questions of self service reset password: User Access Admin is one RBAC role, it can only grant RBAC role to the user to access the Azure resources.
Global Admin is Entra role, it can manage user, group and domain so it can change the security questions of self service password reset.

upvoted 1 times

  **8ac3742** 2 weeks, 5 days ago
My bad, it's User Admin not User Access Admin, but user3 can still not use security questions in self service reset password because admin role cannot use security questions in self service reset password.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

WRONG..

No
No
No

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago

No
No
No

upvoted 2 times

  **PrepaCertif** 1 year, 7 months ago

Tested in LAB : No, No, No

upvoted 2 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 9 months ago



NNN
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/356305/in-azure-could-the-user-administrator-have-permiss>

upvoted 1 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 9 months ago

N N N is correct!

upvoted 2 times

  **morito** 2 years, 1 month ago

Took a bit of digging, but here are my answers:

- NO: User2 must provide two authentication methods before they can reset their password
- NO: User 1 is not enabled for SSPR
- NO: A User must have the role of global Administrator or Authentication Policy Administrator to change SSPR (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-sspr>).

upvoted 3 times

  **djgodzilla** 2 years, 2 months ago

Box 1: No
Two methods are required (Mobile / Security questions).

Box 2: No
Self-service password reset is only enabled for Group2, and User1 is not a member of Group2.

Box 3: No

User3 is User Administrator, With a two-gate policy, administrators don't have the ability to use security questions.

Admin users cannot do the following:

- Cannot manage MFA.

- Cannot change the credentials or reset MFA for members and owners of a role-assignable group.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-reset-policy-differences>



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator>

upvoted 1 times

  **djgodzilla** 2 years, 2 months ago

Only Authentication administrators can do so not global globa can give authentication admin role to someone though).



upvoted 1 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

NNN is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator>

upvoted 2 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 4 times

  **typales2005** 2 years, 3 months ago

Was on the 09/01/2023 exam.

upvoted 5 times

  **RKETBO** 2 years, 4 months ago

The Number of methods required to reset option determines the minimum number of available authentication methods or gates a user must go through to reset or unlock his password. It can be set to either 1 or 2. Since this option is set to 2, user2 will not be able to reset his password after only one method has been run.

User1 is a member of group1. Self-service password reset is enabled only for group2.

As a user administrator, user3 cannot add security questions to the reset process.

The following Technet articles contain more information about the topic

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

upvoted 1 times

  **kl exams** 2 years, 6 months ago

N - need mobile phone too

N - user2 is not in the group1

N - apparently it needs GA

upvoted 4 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Box 1: No

Two methods are required (Mobile phone and Security questions).



Box 2: No

Self-service password reset is only enabled for Group2, and User1 is not a member of Group2.

Box 3: No

To be able to add Security questions to the process, you need to be a Global Administrator. User3 is User Administrator, so User3 cannot add security questions to the reset process. User Administrator doesn't have MFA permissions.

upvoted 3 times

  **dani12** 2 years, 8 months ago

SSP stands for Self Service Password reset.

upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

For sure NO NO NO and as per others comments - read mlantonis

upvoted 3 times

Your company has a main office in London that contains 100 client computers.
Three years ago, you migrated to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
The company's security policy states that all personal devices and corporate-owned devices must be registered or joined to Azure AD.
A remote user named User1 is unable to join a personal device to Azure AD from a home network.
You verify that User1 was able to join devices to Azure AD in the past.
You need to ensure that User1 can join the device to Azure AD.
What should you do?

- A. Assign the User administrator role to User1.
- B. From the Device settings blade, modify the Maximum number of devices per user setting.
- C. Create a point-to-site VPN from the home network of User1 to Azure.
- D. From the Device settings blade, modify the Users may join devices to Azure AD setting.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (87%)

7%



  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Answer: B

Keyword: "user was able to connect the device in the past".



The Maximum number of devices setting enables you to select the maximum number of devices that a user can have in Azure AD. If a user reaches this quota, they will not be able to add additional devices until one or more of the existing devices are removed. By default, the maximum number of devices per user is 50.



Azure portal -> Azure Active Directory -> Devices
Azure portal -> Azure Active Directory -> Users > Select a user > Devices
upvoted 108 times



  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago
Or maybe he has changed of home network and in that case is answer C
upvoted 2 times

  **KingChuang** 2 years, 5 months ago
Ref:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/zh-tw/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/zh-tw/troubleshoot/azure/active-directory/maximum-number-of-devices-joined-workplace>
upvoted 1 times

  **balflearchen** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago
For those who choose D, please read the question carefully, "You verify that User1 was able to join devices to Azure AD in the past." So the join device setting should be ok, but he already reach the maximum number of devices per user. Answer B is correct.
upvoted 68 times

  **miki** 4 years, 2 months ago
Agree.
upvoted 2 times

  **Sam2969** 4 years ago
agree.
by default the maximum number of devices per user is 50
upvoted 4 times

  **Iceman_93** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago



Selected Answer: D



I believe the answer is D.
My reasoning for this is:



- 1) There is no indication within the question that the user has reached their limit.
- 2)"The company's security policy states that all personal devices and corporate-owned devices must be registered or joined to Azure AD."
So perhaps, user1's personal devices in the past had already been registered/joined to Azure AD (during migration)
- 3) user1's new device is unlikely to be registered to join Azure AD, therefore the "new" device needs to be added/registered/joined in the Azure AD settings.



I think it has less to do with the user’s “permission” to join devices, but whether the actual devices themselves have been registered to join Azure AD.



Feel free to critique my answer if you deem necessary.
upvoted 1 times



  **Iceman_93** 1 month, 3 weeks ago
Ignore my previous comment, devices are not required to be registered individually, however I believe user1’s settings are more likely to have been changed or restricted from what they were in the past, than them reaching there limit (unless their is really low).
upvoted 1 times



  **[Removed]** 7 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **amh21** 1 year, 4 months ago
The correct answer is D.
This is because this setting controls whether users can join their devices to Azure AD or not. If this setting is disabled or restricted, User1 will not be able to join the personal device to Azure AD from the home network.
B is not correct because modifying the Maximum number of devices per user setting will not help if User1 is already below the limit. This setting only affects the number of devices that a user can join to Azure AD, not the ability to join them.
upvoted 1 times



  **Madbo** 2 years ago
Yes, option B is the correct answer. By modifying the "Maximum number of devices per user" setting, you can allow User1 to join the personal device to Azure AD. The default value for this setting is 20 devices per user, so if User1 has already reached this limit, they will be unable to join additional devices to Azure AD.
upvoted 2 times



  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago
Selected Answer: C
Answer C make the most sense
upvoted 1 times



  **vbohr899** 2 years, 2 months ago
Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.
upvoted 4 times



  **er101q** 2 years, 3 months ago
D. From the Device settings blade, modify the Users may join devices to Azure AD setting.



The reason for this is that if the "Users may join devices to Azure AD" setting is set to "No", then even if a user has the necessary permissions to join a device to Azure AD, they will be unable to do so. By modifying this setting to "Yes", you are allowing User1 to join their personal device to Azure AD from their home network. The other options, such as assigning the User administrator role to User1 or modifying the maximum number of devices per user setting, would not necessarily resolve the issue with User1's ability to join their device to Azure AD. A point-to-site VPN from the home network of User1 to Azure may or may not be necessary, depending on the specific network configuration and security requirements.
upvoted 1 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: B
user1 was able in the past and is no longer, so he maxed out the number of devices he's allowed to join.
upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

  **Gino_Slim** 2 years, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: B
If you picked A....you're the reason breaches happen.
upvoted 5 times

  **chikorita** 2 years, 3 months ago
nods
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: B
I Luv Honey Because it is B
User did add devices in past
3 years ago migration took place hence user properly during that time been adding devices and hence run out of quota

upvoted 3 times

  **dasEnder** 2 years, 12 months ago

I think B and C are valid. I don't have to explain B. But if there is a conditional access policy C will be correct. This is an assumption, but I have seen question were wilder assumptions need to be made.

upvoted 2 times



  **Teringzooi** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B



Key: "user was able to connect the device in the past".

upvoted 1 times

  **Takloy** 3 years, 4 months ago

Damn! keep forgetting this one. Answer is B!

upvoted 2 times

  **wsscool** 3 years, 10 months ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

You have two Azure App Service app named App1 and App2. Each app has a production deployment slot and a test deployment slot. The Backup Configuration settings for the production slots are shown in the following table.

App	Backup Every	Start backup schedule from	Retention (Days)	Keep at least one backup
App1	1 Days	January 6, 2021	0	Yes
App2	1 Days	January 6, 2021	30	Yes

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

 **Mozbius_** Highly Voted 3 years ago
NNY

On January 15th you will have 9 backups as 0 day retention is defined as indefinite.

[How many days to keep a backup before automatically deleting it. Set to 0 for indefinite retention.]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/config/backup?view=azure-cli-latest>

The DevOps / Web apps backup in the questions only includes the production slot. One cannot restore a test slot from a production slot backup.

[If a slot is not specified, the API will create a backup for the production slot.]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/appservice/web-apps/backup-slot>

January 6th backup will still be within the 30 days retention as of January 15th.
upvoted 94 times



 **5c3d677** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

you only keep ONE backup for first question. On jan 15, there will be one back up as all the other backups will be deleted. Imagine backing up everyday, and saving those backups indefinitely, yeah your storage is toast. Your answer is so wrong, and yet you are so confident with those links, its truly scary.

upvoted 2 times

  **Blankenp** 3 months, 1 week ago

What's truly scary is how quick you jumped to condescending the guy when his links are accurate.
upvoted 1 times

  **itismadu** 7 months, 1 week ago

it is actually there on the link <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/config/backup?view=azure-cli-latest>.
CLI
--retention
How many days to keep a backup before automatically deleting it. Set to 0 for indefinite retention.
upvoted 2 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 12 months ago


great, i love when they use zero and don't mean zero...
upvoted 43 times

  **hebbo777** 1 year, 5 months ago



Hahaha crazy and confusing ,, they can simply use unlimited shiittt
upvoted 5 times

  **Citmerian** 2 years, 6 months ago

app1 dont' have a retention configured but option " keep at least one backup" is yes. on 15th have one backup.
Y,N,Y
upvoted 12 times

  **Benzitho** 1 year, 11 months ago

Well sported ...Well done ..I totally missed it .
upvoted 3 times

  **MrJJ10** 2 years, 4 months ago


Question States, "Will have ONLY ONE backup in storage" because retention is set to "0" for indefinite, you will have more than ONLY ONE
upvoted 4 times

  **tyohaina** 2 years, 6 months ago

That's 'at least'. Not 'at most'
upvoted 2 times

  **bluefoot** Highly Voted  3 years ago

NNY
1. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/config/backup?view=azure-cli-latest>
--retention
How many days to keep a backup before automatically deleting it. Set to 0 for indefinite retention.
2. didn't mention test slot backup at all
3. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/appservice/web-apps/restore-slot>
we can restore a specific backup to another app (or deployment slot, if specified).
upvoted 33 times

  **RVivek** 5 months, 1 week ago

Clear. Thank You
upvoted 1 times

  **DanishHassan** 2 years, 7 months ago

It is mentioned in a Question:
Each app has a production deployment slot and a test deployment slot.
upvoted 1 times

  **DanishHassan** 2 years, 7 months ago

However, The Backup Configuration settings is provided for the production slots so answer is NO.
upvoted 9 times

  **t79homasdw** Most Recent  4 days, 13 hours ago

NNY

PER Mozbisus:
[How many days to keep a backup before automatically deleting it. Set to 0 for indefinite retention.]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/config/backup?view=azure-cli-latest>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#automatic-vs-custom-backups>

To ensure at least one Azure App Service app backup is always retained, you can enable the "Keep at least one backup" setting during the backup policy setup. This setting guarantees that even if other backups are deleted due to retention rules, one backup will always be kept.

This setting is meant as a safeguard against accidental deletion but itself does not delete any existing backups.
upvoted 1 times

  **GreenTick** 1 month ago

AI said: In Azure Backup, setting retention to "0" means backups are immediately deleted and no longer kept, effectively disabling long-term retention and allowing for manual deletion of backups.

upvoted 1 times

  **ManfredAppleWhite** 1 month, 1 week ago

Y-N-Y

Where in the hell is there an indication that test slot backups are enabled???

y'all drive me crazy on this forum...

upvoted 1 times

  **Bravo_Dravel** 3 months ago

Answer YNY

setting the daily backup retention period to 0 does not mean the backup is kept indefinitely. It means that the backup data is not retained for any specific number of days. However, if you enable the "Keep at least one backup" option, Azure ensures that at least one backup is always retained, regardless of the retention period setting

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago



WRONG..

No

No

Yes

upvoted 2 times

  **joolitan** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage = No (Set to 0 for indefinite retention, ‘only one’ is wrong)

On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021 = No (backup for production slot)


On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot = Yes

upvoted 2 times

  **rcbrasileiro** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I took the exam on 9/13/24, I scored 858 and chose NNY. I studied only through ET for 3 weeks. All the questions were in ET except one which is probably new.

upvoted 9 times



  **SrWalk49** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I argue that the first answer was yes because it said AT LEAST one copy. Then I saw a link in the comments that says this and I changed my answer to no. Explicitly says zero is indefinite.

--retention

How many days to keep a backup before automatically deleting it. Set to 0 for indefinite retention.

upvoted 1 times

  **kam1122** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

YNY

Jan 15 have 1 backup

test app have no back up

App 2 have 30 days retention

upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

No

No

Yes

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago

- No

- No

- Yes

upvoted 2 times

  **AAlmani** 1 year, 2 months ago

N N Y

The Backup Configuration settings is for the production slots ONLY

upvoted 1 times

  **Superego** 1 year, 4 months ago

As per my understanding, for box 2 - Y

The test slot backup should be handled by Azure automatically and the default back strategy is "App backups happen automatically every hour."

upvoted 1 times

  **KotNinja** 1 year, 6 months ago

Yes, Yes, and Yes.

1) On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage.

App1 backs up every day and keeps at least one backup. However, the retention period for App1 is 0 days, meaning that any backup older than the most recent one is immediately deleted. Since App1 backs up every day, on January 15, App1 will indeed have only the backup from January 15 in

storage.
Answer: Yes

2) On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021.

App2 backs up every day with a retention period of 30 days. Thus, the backup from January 15, 2021, would be retained until February 14, 2021. So, on February 6, you can still access the backup from January 15.

Answer: Yes

3) On January 15, 2021, you can restore the backup of the App2 production slot from January 6, 2021.

For App2, the backup from January 6, 2021, will be retained until February 5, 2021 (because of the 30-day retention period). So, you can indeed restore from this backup on January 15.

Answer: Yes

upvoted 9 times

  **Faust777** 1 year, 6 months ago

NNY On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage: No. App1 is configured to backup every day starting from January 6, 2021, and retains each backup for 30 days. So on January 15, 2021, there will be 10 backups in storage (from January 6 to January 15).

On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021: No. The backup configuration settings provided are for the production slots of App1 and App2. Unless the test slots have the same settings, we cannot assume that a backup from January 15, 2021 for the App2 test slot will be accessible on February 6, 2021.

On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot: Yes. The backups for App2 are retained for 30 days. So a backup from January 6 would still be available on January 15 and could be restored to any slot including the test slot.

upvoted 6 times

  **kennie0** 1 year, 6 months ago

NNY On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage: No. App1 is configured to backup every day starting from January 6, 2021, and retains each backup for 30 days. So on January 15, 2021, there will be 10 backups in storage (from January 6 to January 15).

But you didnt mention that the question says rentention day is zero

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant is synced to the on-premises Active Directory domain. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

You enable self-service password reset (SSPR) for all users and configure SSPR to have the following authentication methods:

- ⇒ Number of methods required to reset: 2
- ⇒ Methods available to users: Mobile phone, Security questions
- ⇒ Number of questions required to register: 3
- ⇒ Number of questions required to reset: 3

You select the following security questions:

- ⇒ What is your favorite food?
- ⇒ In what city was your first job?
- ⇒ What was the name of your first pet?

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
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: In what city was your first job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: What is your favorite food?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: What was the name of your first pet?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

Correct Answer:

SecAdmin1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset:
In what city was your first job?

☐

☒

BillAdmin1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset:
What is your favorite food?


☐

☒

User1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset:
What was the name of your first pet?

☒

☐

 **Mozbius_** Highly Voted 3 years ago

By default, administrator accounts are enabled for self-service password reset, and a strong default two-gate password reset policy is enforced. This policy may be different from the one you have defined for your users, and this policy can't be changed. You should always test password reset functionality as a user without any Azure administrator roles assigned.

With a two-gate policy, administrators don't have the ability to use security questions.

The two-gate policy requires two pieces of authentication data, such as an email address, authenticator app, or a phone number.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-password-policy-differences>

Therefore I would say N N Y as SecAdmin1 and BillAdmin1 are both administrators.

NOTE: I have tried to test in lab but was unsuccessful (somehow SSPR isn't even recognized as being enabled, hell one of the user is taking forever to show an updated assigned role).

upvoted 75 times

- Bravo_Dravel

3 months ago

Correct
On-premises enterprise administrators or domain administrators cannot reset their passwords through Self-Service Password Reset (SSPR). They are required to change their passwords within their on-premises environment instead. This restriction is part of the security measures in place for administrative accounts.
upvoted 1 times
- Mtijnz0r

3 years ago

SSPR for Administrators isn't enabled on the tenant. SSPR for Administrators (SSPR-A) was the first implementation of SSPR. After SSPR for Users (SSPR-U) was introduced, users could have two separate configurations.

The old SSPR-A implementation is used when an Azure AD account has an admin role, such as Global Administrator or Billing Administrator. However, the SSPR management on the Azure portal is for SSPR-U only. Therefore, SSPR-A might not be enabled on the tenant.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/active-directory/password-writeback-error-code-sspr-009>
upvoted 4 times
- Citmerian

2 years, 6 months ago

Answer: NO, NO, YES
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy>
By default, administrator accounts are enabled for self-service password reset, and a strong default two-gate password reset policy is enforced. This policy may be different from the one you have defined for your users, and this policy can't be changed. You should always test password reset functionality as a user without any Azure administrator roles assigned.

With a two-gate policy, administrators don't have the ability to use security questions.

The two-gate policy requires two pieces of authentication data, such as an email address, authenticator app, or a phone number.
upvoted 17 times
- AzureMasterChamp

2 years, 1 month ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy>
upvoted 1 times
- awssecuritynewbie

Highly Voted

2 years, 7 months ago

So after some research it does look like "Security questions aren't used as an authentication method during a sign-in event. Instead, security questions can be used during the self-service password reset (SSPR) process to confirm who you are. Administrator accounts can't use security questions as verification method with SSPR."
so it means the administrator cannot use security questions as verification method for SSPR. so it would be N N Y . check the link the first line of the link. PLEASE LIKE THIS COMMENT

Ref <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-security-questions>
upvoted 51 times
- DonVish

2 years, 4 months ago

So it SSPR is not used for any kind of administrator ? Global , Local ..etc. ?
upvoted 1 times
- Lexxsuse

2 years, 4 months ago

Admins CAN use SSPR. But they can not use security questions to reset passwords.
upvoted 6 times
- ki01

1 year, 4 months ago

LIKE SHARE AND SUBSCRIBE!
upvoted 3 times
- 8ac3742

Most Recent

3 weeks ago

Answer is No/No/Yes
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#security-questions-restriction>

By default, administrator accounts are enabled for self-service password reset, and a strong default two-gate password reset policy is enforced. This policy may be different from the one you defined for your users, and this policy can't be changed.

The two-gate policy requires two pieces of authentication data, such as an email address, authenticator app, or a phone number, and ***it prohibits security questions***.

A two-gate policy applies in the following circumstances:
Billing Administrator
Global Administrator
Security Administrator
upvoted 1 times
- [Removed]

6 months, 1 week ago

WRONG

No
No
Yes
upvoted 2 times

- roses2021

9 months, 2 weeks ago

NNY
Refer to Microsoft article: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-password-policy-differences>
upvoted 2 times
- Ottris

11 months, 2 weeks ago

Number of methods required to reset the password is 2.
N N N
upvoted 1 times
- Josh219

5 months, 1 week ago

Correct is NO, NO, YES
upvoted 1 times
- Amir1909

1 year, 2 months ago

No
No
Yes
upvoted 2 times
- TripleFires

1 year, 3 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-password-policy-differences>
>>>
The two-gate policy requires two pieces of authentication data, such as an email address, authenticator app, or a phone number, and it prohibits security questions. Office and mobile voice calls are also prohibited for trial or free versions of Microsoft Entra ID.

A two-gate policy applies in the following circumstances:

All the following Azure administrator roles are affected:

Application administrator
Application proxy service administrator
Authentication administrator
Billing administrator
.....
Security administrator
upvoted 4 times
- MatAlves

1 year, 2 months ago

So N-N-Y?
upvoted 1 times
- bobothewiseman

1 year, 1 month ago

Yes. Its N N Y
Administrators (includes Security and Billing) requires 2 gate policy, excluding Security questions .
upvoted 2 times
- PhoenixAscending

1 year, 3 months ago

This was on my exam. I think the correct answer is provided by Mozbisus.
upvoted 1 times
- KM

1 year, 8 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-sspr-deployment>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-sspr-deployment>
NYY
upvoted 1 times
- oopspruu

1 year, 8 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-reset-policy-differences>

NNY
upvoted 3 times
- Josete1106

1 year, 9 months ago

N N Y is correct!
upvoted 1 times
- NurSalman

1 year, 10 months ago

How can you have this question wrong?
upvoted 2 times
- kmsalman



2 years ago

Number of security questions required to reset password is 3. My opinion is that user can also not self reset the password by answering just one question. So the Answer should be N, N, N

upvoted 2 times

  **Elecktrus** 1 year, 8 months ago

Re-read the question. They are asking about if user1 will have to answer this question (but no ONLY this question). Of course user1 must answer the 2 questions.
They are not asking about reset password, but answer that question
upvoted 1 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

NNY is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-reset-policy-differences>
By default, administrator accounts are enabled for self-service password reset, and a strong default two-gate password reset policy is enforced. This policy may be different from the one you have defined for your users, and this policy can't be changed. You should always test password reset functionality as a user without any Azure administrator roles assigned.

With a two-gate policy, administrators don't have the ability to use security questions.

All the following Azure administrator roles are affected:

- Billing administrator
- Security administrator

upvoted 8 times

  **RougePotatoe** 2 years, 2 months ago

N
N
Y

"Administrator accounts can't use security questions as verification method with SSPR."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-security-questions>
upvoted 3 times

  **LauLauLauw** 2 years, 3 months ago

NNY

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-reset-policy-differences>
This link shows the list of administrators that are not able to use security questions.
upvoted 3 times

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

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com. You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com. Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts. Does that meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (88%)12%

- awssecuritynewbie**

Highly Voted

 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

ARE YOU GUYS HIGH?? IT SAYS
User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com."

SO IF USER 1 has created the new tenant then obv it can create users within it as well and it is GA.

upvoted 146 times
- Dat_doge** 2 years, 2 months ago

I usually don't get high like one month before an exam.

upvoted 18 times
- RougePotatoe** 2 years, 2 months ago

Man that was a chuckle

upvoted 3 times
- Harivignesh_16** 2 years, 5 months ago

I about to ask are you guys had weed ? hahah thanks man

upvoted 5 times
- Durden871** 2 years, 1 month ago

It's crazy that so many people voted no and it's honestly kind of depressing. I know these exam dumps are broken so the comments are super helpful. With that said, seeing 29 people vote "no" means it's hard to know who to trust, which I guess is good because I sometimes go back and test for myself. You can create a whole new directory, but you can't edit its contents? Wut.

upvoted 5 times
- Itkiller**

Highly Voted

 2 years, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B:No, when you create a new tenant, the creator is the only global admin and owner, he must first give access to others to allow anything. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-access-create-new-tenant#your-user-account-in-the-new-tenant>

upvoted 16 times
- LiamAzure** 2 years, 6 months ago

Yes, but User 1 created the Tenant..


upvoted 16 times
- Manual_Override** 2 years, 5 months ago

Damn I didn't notice that detail....



upvoted 3 times

  **Lexxsuse** 2 years, 4 months ago

There's a different flavor of this question, where it's being asked whether User2-3-4 can create new users in the new tenant
upvoted 4 times

  **shadad** 2 years, 2 months ago

Its OK. there are many version of this Q here and the exam on my case was showing the right input on the Question which is the user1. i wont blame you.
upvoted 2 times

  **Magis** 2 years, 7 months ago

So why Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts if User1 is mentioned tenant creator ?
upvoted 2 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

the same reason why we have to sit this exam at all.
upvoted 5 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

your explanation means the answer is A. User1 is the tenant creator who is then the global admin and owner. So User1 can create user accounts.
upvoted 3 times



  **Citmerian** 2 years, 6 months ago

User1 create a New Tenant. When you create a new Azure AD tenant, you become the first user of that tenant ad the Owner. As the first user, you're automatically assigned the Global Admin role.
ANSWER: Yes
upvoted 15 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **op22233** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.
You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.
Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts.
Obviously yes because he created the tenant.
upvoted 1 times



  **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

User1 Is the creator
upvoted 1 times

  **TheLadyAce** 1 year, 6 months ago

This question came before the right answer was A
upvoted 2 times

  **ajdann** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com."
upvoted 1 times

  **chair123** 1 year, 7 months ago



Selected Answer: A

A
User 1 created the tenant thus its the global admin of that tenant and able to create users
upvoted 1 times

  **maxustermann** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Since User1 created the new tenant he automatically became the global admin of this tenant.
upvoted 1 times

  **Siraf** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is A:
1 - To add or delete users, you must be a User Administrator or Global Administrator: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-users?view=azure-devops>.
2 - When you create a new Azure AD tenant, you become the first user of that tenant. As the first user, you're automatically assigned the Global Administrator role. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/create-new-tenant#your-user-account-in-the-new-tenant>.
Conclusion: Correct answer is A
upvoted 2 times

  **levan1988** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer should be B:
If we check the following linke, there is no indication as Global Administrator can create an user account
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>



Global Administrator

- ☞Manage access to all administrative features in Azure Active Directory, as well as services that federate to Azure Active Directory
- ☞Assign administrator roles to others
- ☞Reset the password for any user and all other administrators



User Adminstrator

- ☞Create and manage all aspects of users and groups
- ☞Manage support tickets
- ☞Monitor service health
- ☞Change passwords for users, Helpdesk administrators, and other User Administrators

upvoted 2 times

  **Elecktrus** 1 year, 8 months ago

User 1 is Global Admin and OWNER of the new tenant (he created the new tenant). So, he is GOD en the tenant, he can do ANYTHING.
BtW, when i create a new tenant in LAB, usuallly use only the Global Admin, and of course, i can create new users and assign roles to them
upvoted 1 times

  **Angurajesh** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

In the given scenario, User1, who is a Global Administrator, creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.
As a Global Administrator, User1 has the necessary permissions to create new user accounts in the Azure AD tenant.

Therefore, instructing User1 to create the user accounts in the new external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com tenant is a valid and appropriate solution.
User1 has the required privileges and can perform the necessary administrative actions to create new user accounts within the newly created Azure AD tenant.



upvoted 1 times

  **Angurajesh** 1 year, 10 months ago



In the given scenario, User1, who is a Global Administrator, creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.
As a Global Administrator, User1 has the necessary permissions to create new user accounts in the Azure AD tenant.

Therefore, instructing User1 to create the user accounts in the new external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com tenant is a valid and appropriate solution.
User1 has the required privileges and can perform the necessary administrative actions to create new user accounts within the newly created Azure AD tenant.

upvoted 1 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer is A, User 1 is the OWNER of the tenant.
upvoted 1 times

  **Naebun** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Think this is the first time i've seen a Yes to this question, all the others were no.
upvoted 2 times

  **SIAMIANJI** 1 year, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.
upvoted 1 times



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

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

Correct Answer: C



Community vote distribution

C (100%)



-   **NickyDee** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

Network Watcher - a Suite of tools offering but not limited to the following



- * Connection Monitor - latency and network issues with IaaS devices over a PERIOD OF TIME
 - * Connection troubleshoot - latency and network issues with IaaS devices ONE-TIME
 - * IP Flow - latency and network issues at the VM LEVEL
 - * Network Performance Monitor - latency and network issues in hybrid, ON-PREM, across environments

upvoted 194 times
-   **magichappens** 3 years, 1 month ago



Should be updated to "Connection Monitor" as Network Performance Monitor is deprecated.

upvoted 9 times
-   **kennynelcon** 3 years ago

Connection Monitor in Azure Network Watcher true

upvoted 2 times
-   **jimmyli** 4 years ago

great summary, thank you!

upvoted 4 times
-   **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: C



Network Watcher is a Suite of tools offering but not limited to the following:

- Connection Monitor - latency and network issues with IaaS devices over a PERIOD OF TIME
 - Connection troubleshoot - latency and network issues with IaaS devices ONE-TIME
 - IP Flow - latency and network issues at the VM LEVEL
 - Network Performance Monitor - latency and network issues in hybrid, ON-PREM, across environments.

Reference:



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/network-performance-monitor>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>



upvoted 88 times
-   **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct



upvoted 1 times
-   **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times
-   **Madbo** 2 years ago

C. Network Performance Monitor is the correct option in this scenario. It provides monitoring and diagnostics tools to help you optimize the performance and availability of your network infrastructure. It can be used to monitor the network connectivity and latency between your on-premises network and Azure resources, including virtual machines. Service Map provides a visual representation of your application and server dependencies, Connection troubleshoot is used for identifying and resolving connection issues, and Effective routes is used to verify the effective routes of a virtual machine's network interface.

upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/network-performance-monitor>
Network Performance Monitor is a cloud-based hybrid network monitoring solution that helps you monitor network performance between various points in your network infrastructure. It also helps you monitor network connectivity to service and application endpoints and monitor the performance of Azure ExpressRoute.
upvoted 3 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

monitoring latency between on-prem and vms - NPM is your friend. But NPM has retired.
upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Network Watcher - a Suite of tools offering but not limited to the following
* Connection Monitor - latency and network issues with IaaS devices over a PERIOD OF TIME
* Connection troubleshoot - latency and network issues with IaaS devices ONE-TIME
* IP Flow - latency and network issues at the VM LEVEL
* Network Performance Monitor - latency and network issues in hybrid, ON-PREM, across environments
upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Network Performance Monitor is correct however it is been replaced with Connection Monitor which is part of Network watcher tool set
upvoted 3 times

  **dasEnder** 2 years, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct. See comments of magichappens about the deprecated name
upvoted 1 times

  **josevirtual** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C



Network Performance Monitor is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Adebowale** 3 years, 8 months ago



@NickyDee Thank you for the Summary
upvoted 1 times

  **CloudyTech** 3 years, 10 months ago

Network Performance Monitor is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **ZUMY** 4 years, 1 month ago

C is okay
upvoted 4 times

  **toniiv** 4 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct. Network Performance Monitor is the tool: <https://docs.microsoft.com/fr-fr/azure/network-watcher/migrate-to-connection-monitor-from-network-performance-monitor>
upvoted 3 times

  **waterzhong** 4 years, 3 months ago



Configure the solution
Add the Network Performance Monitor solution to your workspace from the Azure marketplace. You also can use the process described in Add Azure Monitor solutions from the Solutions Gallery.

Open your Log Analytics workspace, and select the Overview tile.

Select the Network Performance Monitor tile with the message Solution requires additional configuration.
upvoted 2 times

  **tinyflame** 4 years, 3 months ago

Network monitoring is out of scope for the exam, is this still a question?
upvoted 2 times

  **DodgyD** 4 years, 3 months ago

I believe network monitoring is included in exam per the exam guide.
upvoted 2 times

  **balflearchen** 4 years, 3 months ago

Ha ha, funny, if this happened in your exam session, can you ignore it and say it should not be in my exam?
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure App Service plan named ASP1.
CPU usage for ASP1 is 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 average CPU percentage is calculated [answer choice] per day

	▼
once	
four times	
six times	
24 times	

ASP1 must be [answer choice] to optimize CPU usage

	▼
scaled up	
scaled down	
scaled out	

Answer Area

The average CPU percentage is calculated [answer choice] per day

	▼
once	
four times	
six times	
24 times	



Correct Answer:

ASP1 must be [answer choice] to optimize CPU usage



	▼
scaled up	
scaled down	
scaled out	



Box 1: four times -
From the exhibit we see that the time granularity is 6 hours: Last 30 days (Automatic - 6 hours).
CPU Percentage Last days Automatic - hours



Box 2: scaled up -
Scale up when:
* You see that your workloads are hitting some performance limit such as CPU or I/O limits.
* You need to quickly react to fix performance issues that can't be solved with classic database optimization.
* You need a solution that allows you to change service tiers to adapt to changing latency requirements.
Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/metrics-troubleshoot> <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/scaling-out-vs-scaling-up>



  **awssecuritynewbie** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
so to just explain a bit better hopefully :)

look at the top right you can see it is auto updated every 6 hours so within 24hours it is checked 4 times (4*6=24h) .
It would need to scale up to have a bigger CPU to support the load that is getting as it is currently 100%
upvoted 75 times

  **DeBoer** 2 years, 2 months ago
Agree with the first answer, disgress on the second. Scaling up will incur the new, higher, cost at all times. You can alsow get more power into the app by scaling OUT; if you automate with autoscaling you can get the costs much lower. The AVERAGE usage is pretty low - so this app should scale out/in pretty well <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/best-practices/auto-scaling>
upvoted 11 times



  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago
As for the second question: this is about an app plan and the only scaling that can be done here is scale up (or down).
upvoted 3 times

  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago
Also, given the fact, that the average CPU usage is creeping somewhere between 0-10% all the time, scaling down seems the much more appropriate choice here!
upvoted 5 times

  **Watcharin_start** 1 year, 2 months ago
In this graph, it was shown for the CPU percentage(also meant CPU usage in percent). The calculation for maximum used is hitting to 100% but you could be seen AVG is low cause it has a shot time peak not all-time peak. This answer should be scaling up.
upvoted 1 times

  **Mohaamed** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is correct

Box 1 : look at the top right of the picture it says 6 hours so 24hours/6hours = 4 times
box2: this is app plan and VM so you scale up only
upvoted 17 times

  **GuessWhoops** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago
Once more, our ambiguous Microsoft question that is not objective whatsoever and leave open to interpretation. First choice is 4, there is no doubt on that, we all agree, ok. Second is... What "optimize" even means here? Its the idea of improve this application regardless of other factors, in this

case Scale Up. But the average of CPU is low, so optimize in my opinion, turning optimal and appropriate that is, I would scale down. And yes, both scale up and scale out are options in an App Service Plan, just create one and you will see. Cool thing about Scale Out is the autoscaling that can happen depending on your plan choose whereas Scale Up and Down would be manual only.

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

CORRECT..

upvoted 3 times

  **23169fd** 11 months ago

4 times

Scale out: This means adding more instances to distribute the load

Scale up :This means increasing the resources (CPU, memory) of the existing instances.

=> Scale out will be a better option

upvoted 4 times

  **bombat27** 1 year ago

I don't see why people are saying scale up/out.

It's averaging 3% cpu usage.

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 3 months ago

In real life, seeing the usage report, I would honestly scale the app down. It's barely using its CPU resources except the occasional spikes - probably because some job is running at that time. To save on costs and have better resource optimisation, I would scale it down. The exception to this rule would be that if during peak times, when the CPU is at 100%, the application is having performance issues that affect end users or causes whatever job runs on it to fail. If not, then I don't really care if the CPU peaks 100% and it would be better to have constant usage, let's say in the 50-60% on average with the occasional 100% spikes than just keeping the CPU almost idle for the majority of the time. If this comes in my exam I will answer 4 times and scale down.

upvoted 7 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 3 months ago


Sorry I mean 6 times and scale down.

upvoted 2 times

  **Exams_Prep_2021** 1 year, 4 months ago

in exam 26/12/2023

upvoted 3 times

  **AliNadheer** 1 year, 4 months ago

question 15



Box1: 4

Box2: scale up

app service plan can scale up and scale out depending on the app service tier, i assume this is shared compute tier as there is no mention of it being premium or isolated tier in the question. unless i missed some detail.



however based on the exhibit it shows cpu is 100% most of the time, which in my openion we should tier up and scale out.

upvoted 2 times

  **AliNadheer** 1 year, 4 months ago

i meant to say: however based on the exhibit it shows cpu is 100% most of the time, which in my opinion we should scale out.

upvoted 1 times

  **AliNadheer** 1 year, 4 months ago


Shared compute: Free and Shared, the two base tiers, runs an app on the same Azure VM as other App Service apps, including apps of other customers. These tiers allocate CPU quotas to each app that runs on the shared resources, and the resources cannot scale out. These tiers are intended to be used only for development and testing purposes.

Dedicated compute: The Basic, Standard, Premium, PremiumV2, and PremiumV3 tiers run apps on dedicated Azure VMs. Only apps in the same App Service plan share the same compute resources. The higher the tier, the more VM instances are available to you for scale-out.

Isolated: The Isolated and IsolatedV2 tiers run dedicated Azure VMs on dedicated Azure Virtual Networks. It provides network isolation on top of compute isolation to your apps. It provides the maximum scale-out capabilities.



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans>

upvoted 1 times

  **clg003** 1 year, 5 months ago

I would scale down... maxes only matter if its causing issues and you can tell by the avg it isn't an issue. We do this stuff every single year. I would get no support to scale this app if it was performing as such. This thing could be hitting 100 just on its boot 1x day.

upvoted 2 times

  **AZPRAC** 1 year, 6 months ago

Passed my exam on 15 OCT. This question was in the exam. Thanks ET Team.

upvoted 3 times

  **sardonique** 1 year, 7 months ago

Mlantonis we desperately need you

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ 👤 **LemonVine** 1 year, 8 months ago

I took the exam around 14th of Aug, this question came out... too bad I did not go thru this question before the exam
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **riccardoto** 1 year, 8 months ago

Microsoft will really like your answers on the second box, but dudes, really, would you really scale up or out an App service that only has less than 4% average CPU utilization ?

Sizing resources based on the Max CPU maybe would be OK for a really latency-critical application, but for most "human" scenarios I would actually scale down.

Happy to be disproved, but maybe I'm just used to work in companies that are more attentive to costs than you guys here ;-)
upvoted 8 times

🗨️ 👤 **Superego** 1 year, 8 months ago

Box 2: Scale Up.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-au/resources/cloud-computing-dictionary/scaling-out-vs-scaling-up/>

Scale up when:

1. You see that your workloads are hitting some performance limit such as CPU or I/O limits.
2. You need to quickly react to fix performance issues that can't be solved with classic database optimization.
3. You need a solution that allows you to change service tiers to adapt to changing latency requirements.

Scale out when:

1. You have geo-distributed applications where every app should access part of the data in the region. Each app will access only the shard associated to that region without affecting other shards.
2. You have a global sharding scenario—such as load balancing—where you have a large number of geo-distributed clients that insert data in their own dedicated shards.
3. You've maxed out your performance requirements, even in the highest performance tiers of your service, or if your data cannot fit into a single database.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ValB** 1 year, 6 months ago

That article is very specific to database scalability. We are talking here of CPU scalability.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rams_84z06n** 2 years, 1 month ago

Four times, scaled up -

First observation - 30 days - 30 peaks (roughly) in average graph. So focus on a single day - how max cpu graph can be averaged over a time window to get the average graph. A 1 hr window would vary rapidly, a 24 hour window would be smooth as silk - a 6 hr window would give the current smoothness of the average graph - so average CPU calculated 4 times per day.

From max graph, it looks like the web app is going through CPU deprivation so a scale up would definitely help alleviate the current issues with performance.

Honestly - a 6 hour moving window for average graph would be calculated much more than 4 times a day, but it is the best answer from given data.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **ChakaZilly** 2 years, 2 months ago

The second box, I would say: scale down: Avg CPU is only 4% (occasional spikes of 100% don't matter that much).

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ 👤 **Gzt** 2 years, 2 months ago

Agree. Especially who works with SCOM is understanding it ;)

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup.

One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine.

You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises Windows Server 2016 computer as quickly as possible.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions

Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer

Select a restore point that contains the deleted files

From the Azure portal, click **Restore VM** from the vault

From the Azure portal, click **File Recovery** from the vault

Mount a VHD

Copy the files by using AZCopy

Copy the files by using File Explorer

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Actions

From the Azure portal, click **Restore VM** from the vault

Mount a VHD

Copy the files by using AZCopy

Answer Area

From the Azure portal, click **File Recovery** from the vault

Select a restore point that contains the deleted files

Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer

Copy the files by using File Explorer



Step 1: From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault

Step 2. Select a restore point that contains the deleted files

Step 3: Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer

Generate and download script to browse and recover files:

Step 4: Copy the files using File Explorer!

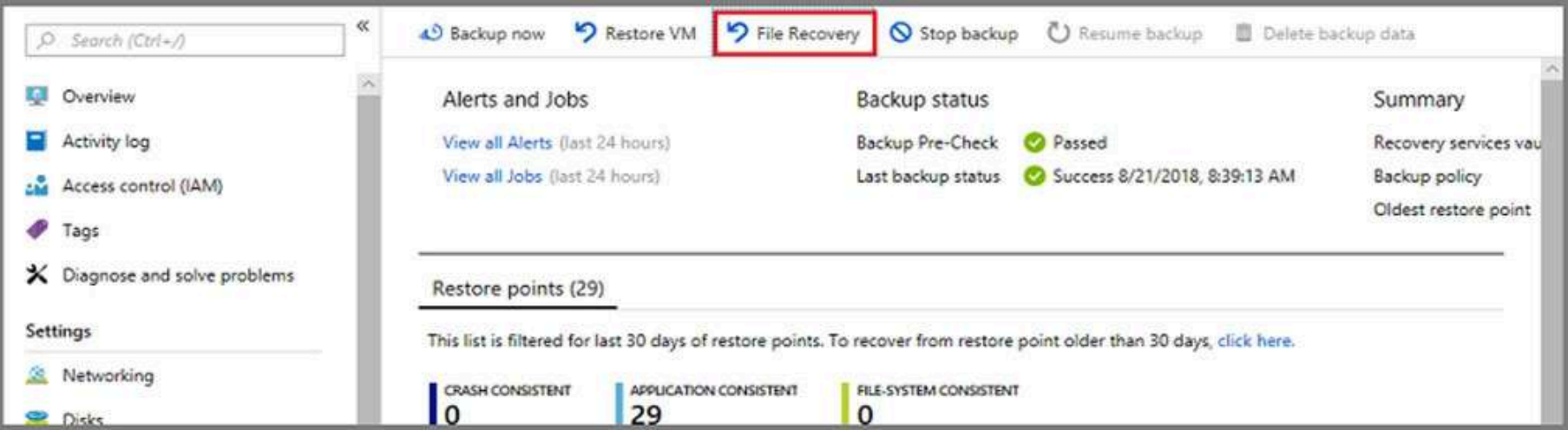
After the disks are attached, use Windows File Explorer to browse the new volumes and files. The restore files functionality provides access to

all files in a recovery point. Manage the files via File Explorer as you would for normal files.

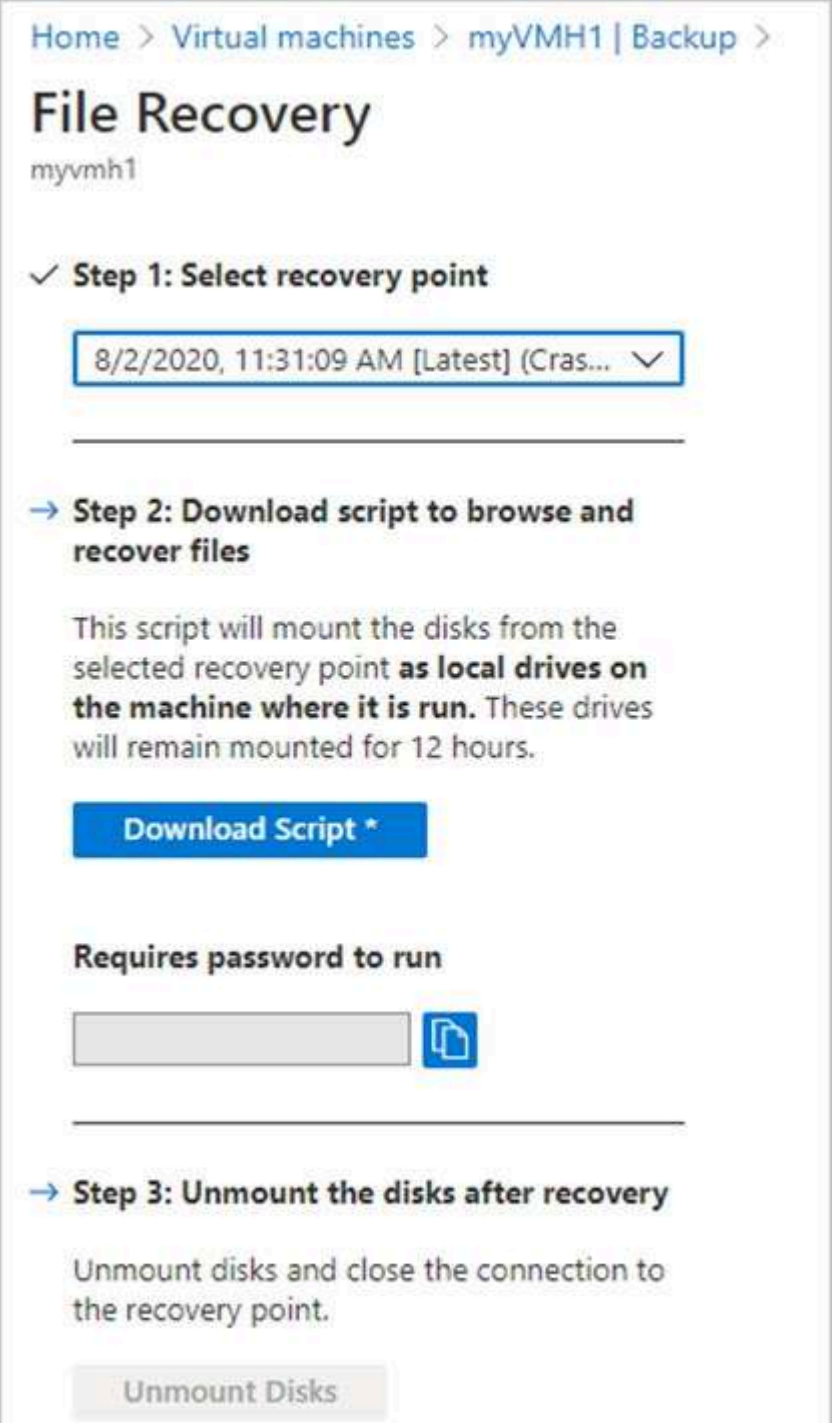
Step 1-3 below:

To restore files or folders from the recovery point, go to the virtual machine and perform the following steps:

1. Sign in to the Azure portal and in the left pane, select Virtual machines. From the list of virtual machines, select the virtual machine to open that virtual machine's dashboard.
2. In the virtual machine's menu, select Backup to open the Backup dashboard.
3. In the Backup dashboard menu, select File Recovery.



The File Recovery menu opens.



4. From the Select recovery point drop-down menu, select the recovery point that holds the files you want. By default, the latest recovery point is already selected.

5. Select Download Executable (for Windows Azure VMs) or Download Script (for Linux Azure VMs, a python script is generated) to download the software used to copy files from the recovery point.

Running the script and identifying volumes:

For Linux machines, a python script is generated. Download the script and copy it to the relevant/compatible Linux server.



Reference:



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-automation#restore-files-from-an-azure-vm-backup>



biglebowski Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago



Restore of Linux VM can be only performed on compatiblle Linux client.
In my opinion correct order is:



Step 1: From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault
Step 2. Select a restore point that contains the deleted files
Step 3: Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer (LINUX!!!)
Step 4. Copy the files by using AZCopy (yes, to blob storage and next to Windows 2016)
upvoted 79 times




  **bur88** 3 years, 2 months ago
we should restore As soon as possible. File explorer will be faster than AZCopy to blob storage and next to Windows 2016.
I would select Step 1: From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault
Step 2. Select a restore point that contains the deleted files
Step 3: Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer (Windows scripts can be created aswell)
Step 4. Copy the files by using File explorer
upvoted 53 times

  **Lexxsuse** 2 years, 4 months ago
It's only there's no File Explorer on Linux. And since we are required to restore Linux backup we seem to do that on Linux machine only.
So I believe we should go with some console option. Like AZCopy.
upvoted 6 times

  **Fabian_G** 1 year, 9 months ago
In question - "Restore the deleted files to an on-premises Windows Server 2016 computer as quickly as possible" so Bur88 is correct
upvoted 10 times




  **magichappens** 3 years, 1 month ago
It's an on-premise Windows Server. AzCopy will take way to long. Assuming that I have access to the server anyhow I can just copy files using File Explorer.
upvoted 10 times



  **Magis** 2 years, 7 months ago
Agree with bur88 and magichappens. Completed this procedure multiple times in practice and you can use File Explore for sure.
upvoted 6 times



  **clouddbba** Highly Voted  3 years, 10 months ago
Watch out for below context:



"You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises Windows Server 2016 computer"
Answer would be: Copy the files by using File Explorer.



"You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises computer"
Answer would be: Copy the files by using AZ Copy.
upvoted 52 times



  **kali_linux** Most Recent  3 months, 1 week ago
Here is a YouTube video of the process.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=blzqydAkZgw&t=121s>
upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago
CORRECT
upvoted 4 times

  **23169fd** 11 months ago
Given answer is correct:
1. From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault.
2. Select a restore point.
3. Download and run the script.
4. Copy file using File Explorer.
upvoted 2 times

  **kun12345678** 1 year, 2 months ago
Question came in my exam on 28 Feb 2024. Be careful!
upvoted 3 times

  **nmnm22** 1 year, 7 months ago
this question came in my exam 25/9/2023
upvoted 4 times

  **hidefo6963** 1 year, 7 months ago
Tested in a Lab. A downloaded Python script on a Windows machine crashes with an error "AttributeError: module 'os' has no attribute 'getuid'".
The code shows the text: This script can be run on a machine with below operation systems.
print("Ubuntu 12.04 and above")
print("CentOS 6.5 and above")
print("RHEL 6.7 and above")
print("Debian 7 and above")
print("Oracle Linux 6.4 and above")
print("SLES 12 and above")
print("OpenSUSE 42.2 and above")

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Given answer is correct;

See;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

When at download script stage in Az backup select which flavour of script as per below from url;

"Select Download Executable (for Windows Azure VMs) or Download Script (for Linux Azure VMs, a Python script is generated) to download the software used to copy files from the recovery point."

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **djgodzilla** 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer . see link

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SedateBloggs** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is that it can only be run on a linux client. You cant run the downloaded linux script on a windows system. Ive lab'd this and looked at the python scrip't this would download in this specific example and the python script that downloads refers to os.getuid() and this method is available only on UNIX platforms. In addition, the script that downloads states in the script itself "print("This script can be run on a machine with below operation systems.")

```
print("Ubuntu 12.04 and above")
```

```
print("CentOS 6.5 and above")
```

```
print("RHEL 6.7 and above")
```

```
print("Debian 7 and above")
```

```
print("Oracle Linux 6.4 and above")
```

```
print("SLES 12 and above")
```

```
print("OpenSUSE 42.2 and above")
```

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago

On the test!

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

this one is misleading coz "In Linux, the OS of the computer used to restore files must support the file system of the protected virtual machine" so you cannot restore it to Windows machine.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm#for-linux-os>

BUT for the sake of answering:

- click File recovery

- select restore point

- download and run script

- copy files using file explorer

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Herald3883** 2 years, 7 months ago

Linux VM to Windows VM restore won't work as this is what the documentation says, In Linux, the OS of the computer used to restore files must support the file system of the protected virtual machine. Windows doesn't support Linux filesystems natively at least.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Step 1: From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault

Step 2. Select a restore point that contains the deleted files

Step 3: Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer (Windows scripts can be created aswell)

Step 4. Copy the files by using File explorer

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Given Answer is correct as you are restoring on Windows system

Step 1: From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault

Step 2. Select a restore point that contains the deleted files

Step 3: Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer -Windows 2016, when you run it it will download VHD and automatically mount it then you just need explorer to find the files

Step 4. Copy the files by using Explorer

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **justauser** 3 years, 1 month ago

Answer is CORRECT

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

Scroll about halfway and see red box highlighting "1 Recovery volumes attached" in screencap, immediately followed by "OPEN EXPLORER TO BROWSE FOR FILES" - nowhere does it suggest azcopy, even for Linux.

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You create a virtual machine named VM1 in Subscription1. VM1 is not protected by Azure Backup.
You need to protect VM1 by using Azure Backup. Backups must be created at 01:00 and stored for 30 days.
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

Location in which to store the backups:

A blob container

A file share

A Recovery Services vault

A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

A backup policy

A batch job

A batch schedule

A recovery plan

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

A blob container

A file share

A Recovery Services vault

A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

A backup policy

A batch job

A batch schedule

A recovery plan

Correct Answer:

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

You can set up a Recovery Services vault and configure backup for multiple Azure VMs.

Box 2: A backup policy -

In Choose backup policy, do one of the following:

☞ Leave the default policy. This backs up the VM once a day at the time specified, and retains backups in the vault for 30 days.

☞ Select an existing backup policy if you have one.

☞ Create a new policy, and define the policy settings.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vm-first-look-arm>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago
Correct Answer:



Box 1: A Recovery Services vault
You can set up a Recovery Services vault and configure backup for multiple Azure VMs.



Box 2: A backup policy
In Choose backup policy, do one of the following:



- ☞ Leave the default policy. This backs up the VM once a day at the time specified, and retains backups in the vault for 30 days.
- ☞ Select an existing backup policy if you have one.
- ☞ Create a new policy, and define the policy settings.



Reference:




<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm>
upvoted 155 times




  **vinsom** 2 years ago
@mlantonis - are you the ET admin as well? How come the ET suggested answer matches every letter of yours
upvoted 2 times



  **BrickyVika** 1 year, 1 month ago
Believe me if @mlantonis would be an administrator of et not so many answers (like 80%) were given wrong.
upvoted 5 times



  **Katlegobogosi** 2 years ago
Not all the answer match @mlantonis.
congragulations on your pass yesterday
upvoted 4 times



  **Naebun** 1 year, 11 months ago
Admins sometimes change the answers of incorrect ones, to the top voted ones.
upvoted 3 times

  **denccc**  4 years ago
Answers are correct
upvoted 10 times

  **[Removed]**  7 months ago
CORRECT
upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago
Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times



  **1828b9d** 1 year, 2 months ago
This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 2 times



  **djgodzilla** 2 years, 1 month ago
Box1: Recovery service vault
Azure Backup uses Recovery Services vaults to orchestrate and manage backups for the following workload types - Azure VMs, SQL in Azure VMs, SAP HANA in Azure VMs, Azure File shares and on-premises workloads using Azure Backup Agent, Azure Backup Server and System Center DPM



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-support-matrix#supported-operations>



Azure Recovery Services vaults protects
Azure Virtual machines
SQL in Azure VM/SAP HANA in Azure VM
Azure Files (Azure Storage)
Azure Backup Server (MABS)
Azure Backup Agent DPM
on-premises workloads using Azure Backup Agent
Azure Backup Vault : uses Recovery Services vaults to backup
Azure Database for PostgreSQL servers
Azure Blobs (Azure Storage)
Azure Disks
Kubernetes Service
AVS Virtual machines (via MABS)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/media/backup-vault-overview/datasource-types.png>
upvoted 2 times

  **mohsanarfandanish** 2 years, 1 month ago
Cleared Exam 930 was appeared in exam 18/3/2023 ANS most upvoted
upvoted 7 times

  **obaali1990** 2 years, 1 month ago
Congratulations!!!
upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago
Got this in Feb 2023 exam.
upvoted 6 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago
Definitly on the test
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **destrophy** 2 years, 5 months ago
took exam today, 24.11.2022 - this question shows up, passed with 900/1000
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago
location: vault
configure: backup policy
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago
Given answer is correct
Box 1: A Recovery Services vault
Box 2: A backup policy
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago
Given answer is correct
Box 1: A Recovery Services vault
Box 2: A backup policy
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Dobby25** 3 years, 1 month ago
Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **JimBobSquare101** 3 years, 9 months ago
In 30 July 2021
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Devgela** 4 years ago
Answers are correct to me
upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
Azure collects events from VM1.
You are creating an alert rule in Azure Monitor to notify an administrator when an error is logged in the System event log of VM1.
Which target resource should you monitor in the alert rule?



- A. virtual machine extension
- B. virtual machine
- C. metric alert
- D. Azure Log Analytics workspace


Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (84%)

B (16%)

-  **mlantonis**

Highly Voted 

 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Anser: D

For the first step to create the new alert tule, under the Create Alert section, you are going to select your Log Analytics workspace as the resource, since this is a log based alert signal.



The log data goes to the analytics workspace and it is from there that the alert is triggered.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/storage-spaces/configure-azure-monitor>

upvoted 86 times
-  **Hims001** 2 years, 1 month ago

Where have you selected the source(VM) in the process?



upvoted 1 times
-  **ppolychron** 1 year, 11 months ago


First you enable the Azure Monitor Agent (Not the Log Analytics agent since it will be deprecated by August 2024) for the VM you want (VM->Monitoring->Logs).

Then Create Data collection rule:

-Data sources : Select the Windows Event Logs you want. Destination, the log analytics workspace you want



-Resources: Select resource types, Virtual Machines


upvoted 2 times
-  **fedztetz**

Highly Voted 

 4 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct D

upvoted 39 times
-  **GarrethM**



Most Recent 

 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Azure Log Analytics Workspace



Event logs from VM1 are collected in an Azure Log Analytics workspace when using Azure Monitor.
Log Analytics allows querying logs and setting alerts based on event data.

upvoted 1 times
-  **serbanvadi** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The target resource refers to the specific resource that triggered the alert. This could be an individual virtual machine, a database, or any other Azure resource. When an alert is triggered, it is because a condition has been met on this particular resource.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-troubleshoot>

upvoted 1 times
-  **2d153f5** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Logs are in the the analytics workspace.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Question seems to be outdated now. The answer will be B.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-rule-azure-monitor-agent?tabs=portal>
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Hispan** 1 year, 1 month ago

chatgpt:
When creating an alert rule in Azure Monitor to notify an administrator about errors logged in the System event log of a virtual machine, the target resource you should monitor is the virtual machine itself (option B) 1. The alert rule will trigger based on events from the specified resource, in this case, VM1. By monitoring the virtual machine directly, you can efficiently detect and respond to any system-level issues or errors.

Remember that the virtual machine extension (option A) is typically used for adding additional functionality or features to a virtual machine, while the metric alert (option C) focuses on specific performance metrics. The Azure Log Analytics workspace (option D) is used for collecting, analyzing, and visualizing log data but is not directly related to alerting based on specific events in the system event log of a virtual machine 12.

Therefore, choose option B (virtual machine) as the target resource for your alert rule.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **man_ure** 1 year, 3 months ago

in exam 25/1/2024
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **PhoenixAscending** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

This was on my exam. The suggested answer to the question is correct.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Exams_Prep_2021** 1 year, 4 months ago

in exam 26/12/2023
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Andreas_Czech** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

it's asking for the Target resource, so VM is wrong (the VM Logs are the Source of this Alert)
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Madbo** 2 years ago

B. Virtual machine.

Since the goal is to monitor the System event log of VM1, the target resource that should be monitored in the alert rule is the virtual machine itself (option B). This will enable Azure Monitor to continuously monitor the event logs on the virtual machine and trigger the alert rule when an error is detected. Option A (virtual machine extension) is incorrect as it is used to configure additional features or settings on the virtual machine. Option C (metric alert) is incorrect as it is used to monitor performance metrics of Azure resources, such as CPU utilization, and not event logs. Option D (Azure Log Analytics workspace) is also incorrect as it is used for collecting, analyzing, and visualizing data from multiple sources, including Azure resources and other log sources, but it is not used for setting up alert rules on a specific virtual machine.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Hims001** 2 years, 2 months ago

If we create an Alert Rule under a resource, target resource type becomes the type of the resource. If we create an Alert Rule from Azure Monitor, Azure provides option to select a Target resource. As question says to create an Alert Rule for VM1, Target resource type becomes "Virtual Machine". Hence. answer is "B".

Try creating one from Azure portal to get correct answer on your own.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

the correct answer is B. virtual machine.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AndreaStack** 2 years, 2 months ago



Selected Answer: D

D correct!
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **er101q** 2 years, 3 months ago

B. virtual machine. You should monitor the virtual machine because it is the source of the events being collected by Azure, specifically the System event log of VM1. By creating an alert rule on the virtual machine, you can be notified when an error is logged in the System event log, allowing you to take appropriate action.

upvoted 3 times

  **bsaksham** 2 years, 1 month ago
correct i agree!!!
upvoted 1 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 Azure Cost Management, view Cost Analysis
- B. From Azure Advisor, modify the Advisor configuration
- C. From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties
- D. From Azure Cost Management, view Advisor Recommendations


Correct Answer: D


Community vote distribution

D (85%)

C (15%)

- 


 **mlantonis**


Highly Voted 


 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: D

From Home -> Cost Management + Billing -> Cost Management, scroll down on the options and select View Recommendations


upvoted 94 times
- 


 **raulgar**


Highly Voted 

 3 years, 12 months ago

I think the answer is correct, azure panel recommend you delete resources that are'nt in use, and if you have a lot of vm's it could be the easiest way

upvoted 17 times
- 

 **vrn1358**


Most Recent 


 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

you can see from Home --> advisor -> recommendations --> cost
its the same :
From Home -> Cost Management + Billing -> Cost Management, scroll down on the options and select View Recommendations

upvoted 1 times





 **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct


upvoted 1 times




 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

From Cloudyn, Open the optimizer tab and create a Report


upvoted 1 times




 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

D is right
From Azure Cost Management, Open the Advisor recommendations and create a Report


upvoted 1 times




 **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct


upvoted 1 times




 **Madbo** 2 years ago

The answer is D. From Azure Cost Management, view Advisor Recommendations. Azure Cost Management provides cost analysis and recommendations, and one of the recommendations that it provides is to identify unattached disks that can be deleted. These recommendations are generated by Azure Advisor, which uses machine learning to analyze your usage and provide recommendations for optimizing your resources.

upvoted 1 times





 **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer

upvoted 1 times



 **sunrayhui** 1 year, 9 months ago

Watching: CyberKelev always put wrong answer

upvoted 11 times

  **Durden871** 2 years, 1 month ago

Udemy course I'm using also agrees with D.

Explanation

Correct Answer(s):

You use Azure Cost Management + Billing features to:

Conduct billing administrative tasks such as paying your bill

Manage billing access to costs

Download cost and usage data that was used to generate your monthly invoice

Proactively apply data analysis to your costs

Set spending thresholds

Identify opportunities for workload changes that can optimize your spending

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/cost-management-billing-overview>

Wrong Answers:

From Azure Cost Management, view Cost Analysis – Cost analysis provides current and future costs for Azure resources.

From Azure Advisor, modify the Advisor configuration – No need to modify Advisor configuration, instead look for Advisor recommendations.

From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties – Technically you can achieve the requirement, but with hectic manual work.

upvoted 1 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

this would do it for you:

D. From Azure Cost Management, view Advisor Recommendations

upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Neska** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct



upvoted 2 times

  **InvisibleShadow** 3 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer

upvoted 2 times

  **Ken88** 3 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **TtotheA2021** 3 years, 2 months ago

if it is related to costs saving > it is C

the question is only asking what you can identify and the simple method > it is D

so it is for this question answer D

upvoted 2 times

  **oskirch** 3 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I think is C

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure web app named webapp1.
Users report that they often experience HTTP 500 errors when they connect to webapp1.
You need to provide the developers of webapp1 with real-time access to the connection errors. The solution must provide all the connection error details.
What should you do first?

- A. From webapp1, enable Web server logging
- B. From Azure Monitor, create a workbook
- C. From Azure Monitor, create a Service Health alert
- D. From webapp1, turn on Application Logging

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (73%)

D (27%)

- mlantonis**

Highly Voted

3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: A

Raw HTTP request data is provided by Web server logging and the question mentions 500 error codes.

You need to catch connection error. When the connection fails it happens on web server, not within application. You can do it opening the web application -> Application Service logs -> Web server logging (there are multiple switches there).

You can also see the errors live going to "Log stream" pane.

Web server logging Windows App Service file system or Azure Storage blobs Raw HTTP request data in the W3C extended log file format. Each log message includes data such as the HTTP method, resource URI, client IP, client port, user agent, response code, and so on.

upvoted 124 times
- Spooky7**

2 years, 1 month ago

No, 500 error code means "Internal Server Error" and usually is caused by the application itself. So application logging seems right here and will provide more useful information to developers than web server logs

upvoted 6 times
- GoldBear**

1 year, 8 months ago

The error is on the Server, which is the Web Server. This means there is no way to even travel down the path to get to the Application.

upvoted 1 times
- GoldBear**

1 year, 8 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/developer/webapps/iis/www-administration-management/http-error-500-when-you-visit-web-site>

upvoted 2 times
- zyta**

Highly Voted

4 years, 9 months ago

I think A as well. You need to catch connection error. When the connection fails it happens on web server, not within application. You can do it opening the web application >> Application Service logs >> Web server logging (there are multiple switches there)

You can also see the errors live going to "Log stream" pane

upvoted 49 times
- Dankho**

Most Recent

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I think it's web server logging since it's related to connection issues, not application. If it was application logging you wanted, I think the question would be phrased this way:

You have an Azure web app named webapp1.
Users report that they often experience unexpected application crashes when interacting with webapp1.
You need to provide the developers of webapp1 with real-time access to detailed error logs from within the application.
The solution must help the developers identify code-level issues or exceptions.
What should you do first?

upvoted 1 times
- 23169fd**



11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Web Server Logging (Option A) is beneficial for understanding HTTP requests and responses but falls short in providing the granular details needed to diagnose application-specific issues leading to HTTP 500 errors.

Application Logging (Option D) is essential for capturing detailed error diagnostics within the application, making it the better choice for developers to understand and fix the root causes of HTTP 500 errors.

upvoted 4 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The statement, "You need to provide the developers of webapp1 with real-time access to the connection errors" does not imply application related stack trace information on why the application is failing, this is a web server connection issue.

upvoted 1 times

  **tableton** 1 year, 1 month ago

I'm beginner in Azure but skilled in middleware administration. In my opinion you have to check application logs as web server logs will indicate only HTTP 500 response (internal server error) , nothing else. Is in the backend application log where you will get more info about the error. So D would be correct

upvoted 1 times

  **tableton** 1 year, 1 month ago



Correcting myslef, the interest is connecion errors not application errors. So A

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago



A is right

upvoted 1 times

  **KDubb** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is D. There isn't even an option for web server logging in the portal.

upvoted 2 times

  **KM** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct Anser is: A

From webapp1, enable Web server logging

upvoted 1 times

  **Andreas_Czech** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-performance-degradation#enable-web-server-diagnostics>

upvoted 3 times



  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Given answer is correct, see;

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/apps-on-azure-blog/troubleshooting-azure-app-service-apps-using-web-server-logs/ba-p/392329>

"Oftentimes, the best way to start troubleshooting a web application is to check the web server logs. Web servers log each request that they process, and by checking the server logs, you can often find out details about why things went wrong. Particularly, you want to pay attention to a couple of different fields in the log file; the HTTP status code and the HTTP sub-status code. In your server logs, these are labeled as sc-status and sc-substatus ."



upvoted 1 times

  **er101q** 2 years, 3 months ago

D. From webapp1, turn on Application Logging.



To provide the developers with real-time access to the connection errors, you should first enable Application Logging for the web app. This will enable the logging of detailed information about the application, including any connection errors, to the file system, which the developers can then access to troubleshoot the issue. After Application Logging has been enabled, you may also consider additional monitoring and alerting solutions, such as Azure Monitor or Service Health alerts, to provide ongoing visibility into the health and performance of the web app.

upvoted 4 times

  **KDubb** 1 year, 4 months ago

Built a webapp this morning to prove this out.



upvoted 1 times

  **Muffay** 2 years, 3 months ago

I don't like this question.

HTTP 500 is an internal server error, not really a connection error. In my world this is mostly caused by the application code, so I would look into the application logs first. But as this question explicitly asks about connection errors, I am just confused.

upvoted 5 times

  **Muffay** 2 years, 3 months ago

Second thought:



Application logging here means *Windows Application Logs*. Ok, those do not contain the logging from my custom application code - thus, WebServer logging is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **AbleApe** 2 years, 3 months ago

Since they're using an Azure Web App those logs are stored on the Web App platform. I don't think they mean Windows application logs here. 500 errors you can find in an IIS application log.

upvoted 2 times

  **SGKN** 2 years, 4 months ago

i think answer should be "D" 'Application Log'

How do I check my 500 error in Azure portal?

Check logs

Open your bot in the Azure portal.

Open the App Service Settings / All App service settings page to see all service settings.

Open the Monitoring / Diagnostics Logs page for the app service. Ensure that Application Logging (Filesystem) is enabled. ...



Switch to the Monitoring / Log Stream page.

upvoted 1 times

  **Aanandan** 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is D.. Application logging... have checked there is no option like web server logging in the application service..

upvoted 2 times

  **_fvt** 2 years, 4 months ago

Here it is: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs>

upvoted 1 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

out of the four options, realtime error details will be:



A. From webapp1, enable Web server logging

upvoted 2 times

  **matejka** 2 years, 6 months ago

500 error can be pretty much anything either on a webserver or within the app itself. Webserver logs are good to investigate but definitely does not provide all error logs that are needed. There is no correct answer here, but A + D is the closest.

upvoted 2 times

  **Raj70** 2 years, 6 months ago

Think D is right. HTTP 500 is more of an application error than a web server connectivity error

upvoted 1 times

  **dc2k79** 2 years, 6 months ago

HTTP 500 is a Layer 7 (Application Layer) error. Should be checked at Web Server level.

upvoted 2 times



You have an Azure web app named App1.
You need to monitor the availability of App1 by using a multi-step web test.
What should you use in Azure Monitor?

- A. Azure Service Health
- B. Azure Application Insights
- C. the Diagnostic settings
- D. metrics

Correct Answer: B



Community vote distribution



B (100%)



  **er101q** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago
B. Azure Application Insights.



Azure Application Insights is a performance monitoring solution for web applications that allows you to monitor the availability of your application by using a multi-step web test. With Application Insights, you can create a web test that specifies a series of HTTP requests to your web app and defines the expected responses. The web test will then periodically send requests to your app and verify that the responses match the expected results, providing you with real-time visibility into the availability of your app. Additionally, Application Insights provides a wealth of other monitoring and diagnostic capabilities, such as performance analysis, exception tracking, and logging, making it a comprehensive solution for monitoring the health and performance of your web app in Azure.

upvoted 8 times



  **mivalsten** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Correct, naswer is B
upvoted 8 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B is correct
upvoted 1 times



  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago
B is right
upvoted 1 times



  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago
Correct but deprecated;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-overview>
upvoted 4 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B is the answer.



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-multistep>
upvoted 3 times



  **KingChuang** 2 years, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Correct answer:B
Ref:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-overview?source=recommendations>
upvoted 2 times



  **Kem81** 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: B
this must be a new question...?
upvoted 8 times

  **ZakySama** 2 years, 6 months ago

New question
upvoted 2 times

  **obaali1990** 2 years, 1 month ago
Yep, that is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago
this is only my guess:
B. Azure Application Insights
upvoted 3 times

  **ddu** 2 years, 6 months ago
Multi-step web tests are deprecated

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-multistep>
upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that has diagnostic logging enabled and is configured to send logs to a Log Analytics workspace.

You are investigating a service outage.

You need to view the event time, the event name, and the affected resources.

How should you complete the query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

AzureActivity
Heartbeat
NetworkMonitoring
Perf

| where Level == 'Critical'

extend
join
print
project

TimeGenerated, OperationNameValue, _ResouceId

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

AzureActivity
Heartbeat
NetworkMonitoring
Perf

| where Level == 'Critical'

extend
join
print
project

TimeGenerated, OperationNameValue, _ResouceId

Box 1: AzureActivity -

The AzureActivity table has entries from the Azure activity log, which provides insight into subscription-level or management group-level events occurring in Azure.

Let's see only Critical entries during a specific week.

The where operator is common in the Kusto Query Language. where filters a table to rows that match specific criteria. The following example uses multiple commands. First, the query retrieves all records for the table. Then, it filters the data for only records that are in the time range. Finally, it filters those results for only records that have a Critical level.

AzureActivity -

| where TimeGenerated > datetime(10-01-2020) and TimeGenerated < datetime(10-07-2020)

| where Level == 'Critical'

Incorrect:
not Perf: The Perf table has performance data that's collected from virtual machines that run the Log Analytics agent.



Box 2: | project -
Select a subset of columns: project.
Use project to include only the columns you want. Building on the preceding example, let's limit the output to certain columns:



AzureActivity -
| where TimeGenerated > datetime(10-01-2020) and TimeGenerated < datetime(10-07-2020)
| where Level == 'Critical'
| project TimeGenerated, Level, OperationNameValue, ResourceGroup, _ResourceId



Reference:
<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/dataexplorer-docs/blob/main/data-explorer/kusto/query/tutorial.md>



  **ExamTopicsTST** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago
answer is correct



<https://www.shudnow.io/2020/03/06/retrieving-activity-log-data-from-azure-log-analytics-part-2/>
upvoted 37 times

  **kukeleku** 2 years, 7 months ago
I agree!
upvoted 1 times

  **meeko86** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago
Box 1: AzureActivity
The AzureActivity table has entries from the Azure activity log, which provides insight into subscription-level or management group-level events occurring in Azure. Let's see only Critical entries during a specific week.
Box 2: | project
Use project to include only the columns you want. Building on the preceding example, let's limit the output to certain columns
upvoted 21 times



  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months ago
CORRECT
upvoted 3 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago
Given answer is right
upvoted 1 times

  **Balvosko** 2 years ago
First part:
AzureActivity - This table contains the activity logs from your Azure subscription, including information about the events, their time, and the affected resources.



Second part:
| where Level == 'critical' - This filters the logs to only show critical events.



Third part:
| project TimeGenerated, OperationNameValue, ResourceId - This projects the required columns: the event time (TimeGenerated), the event name (OperationNameValue), and the affected resources (ResourceId).
upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago
1. AzureActivity
2. project

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell#send-to-log-analytics-workspace>
Activity log data in a Log Analytics workspace is stored in a table called AzureActivity that you can retrieve with a log query in Log Analytics.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/projectoperator>
Select the columns to include, rename or drop, and insert new computed columns.
upvoted 5 times

  **obaali1990** 2 years, 1 month ago
Did you pass your exams?
upvoted 1 times

  **kl exams** 2 years, 6 months ago
AzureActivity
| project

upvoted 2 times

You have a Recovery Services vault named RSV1. RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days.

RSV1 performs daily backups of VM1. VM1 hosts a static website that was updated eight days ago.

You need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago. The solution must minimize downtime.

What should you do first?



- A. Deallocate VM1.
- B. Restore VM1 by using the Replace existing restore configuration option.
- C. Delete VM1.
- D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.


Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (59%)



B (41%)

-   **Marz**

Highly Voted 



 2 years, 5 months ago

I think its D. the B options needs you to shutdown the VM first, causing downtime. We must minimize downtime. Ref: <https://petri.com/restore-an-azure-virtual-machines-disks-from-backup/>



upvoted 28 times
-   **er101q** 2 years, 3 months ago

NOT Option D, "Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option," may not be the best option because it creates a new virtual machine, which means you will have to recreate the virtual machine's configuration and re-provision resources. This can result in longer downtime and more complex configurations.

In contrast, the Replace existing restore configuration option allows you to restore the virtual machine to a specific point in time while preserving the existing virtual machine configuration and resources. This minimizes downtime and eliminates the need to recreate the virtual machine's configuration, making it a more efficient solution for recovery.

upvoted 8 times
-   **Rams_84z06n** 2 years, 1 month ago



I think option D is correct - Even if it takes longer to create new VM the question only asks to "minimize downtime". Creating a new VM lets you to not touch the production website while still enables you to restore from backup and test the website independently. Once you are satisfied, it would be a simple switch that result in close to 0 downtime.


upvoted 11 times
-   **tirajvid** 1 year, 7 months ago

What resources need to be re provisioned ?

maybe changing IP addresses after switching off the old VM right ?

All other configuration will be preserved on the new restored VM

upvoted 2 times
-   **qwerty100**



Highly Voted 

 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B



B. Restore VM1 by using the Replace existing restore configuration option.

upvoted 9 times

  **FabrityDev** 2 years, 3 months ago



What about "minimize downtime" requirement? D. seems better in this case as restoring the backup to a new VM would cause no downtime at all.


upvoted 2 times

  **Jay_D_Lincoln** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

the new vm require to configure dns, ip and network settings from scratch, which requires time. But using existing congig will save time

upvoted 1 times

  **t79homasdw**

Most Recent 



 2 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

I agree that D should be correct, but Microsoft has a similar question on their practice exam and the answer they provide is to overwrite the VM :-(

So unfortunately, I have to vote for B as I think this is the answer that Microsoft wants.

upvoted 1 times


  **Jay_D_Lincoln** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Replace existing restore configuration: This option restores the backup directly onto the original VM, preserving its network settings and configurations.

Create new restore configuration: This option creates a new VM from the backup, requiring additional steps to update network settings, DNS, and other configurations to resume production service.


upvoted 2 times

  **Josh219** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

CORRECT IS D

upvoted 1 times

  **jamesf** 5 months, 4 weeks ago



Selected Answer: D

Should be

D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option

- This option allows you to restore the VM to a new instance without affecting the current running VM. Once the restoration is successful, you can redirect traffic or swap the VMs to ensure minimal downtime. This approach provides a safer way to verify the restored VM before making it live.

upvoted 1 times



  **spowgate** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Let's break this down. Since RSV1 retains daily backups for 14 days, you have a backup from eight days ago. To minimize downtime, you should avoid deleting or deallocating VM1 first. The correct initial step to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago would be:

D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.

This way, you can restore VM1 to the desired state without affecting the existing VM's configuration.

upvoted 2 times



  **spowgate** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Let's break this down. Since RSV1 retains daily backups for 14 days, you have a backup from eight days ago. To minimize downtime, you should avoid deleting or deallocating VM1 first. The correct initial step to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago would be:

D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.

This way, you can restore VM1 to the desired state without affecting the existing VM's configuration.

upvoted 2 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Less downtime on new


upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

it's D

upvoted 2 times



  **Pcservices** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.

This option allows you to keep the existing VM running while restoring a new instance, minimizing downtime for your static website.

upvoted 3 times

  **Matsane** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.

To minimize downtime, you should restore VM1 to a new configuration, rather than replacing the existing one. This approach allows you to keep the current VM1 running while restoring the earlier version.

Here's why the other options are not the best fit:

A. Deallocating VM1 would shut it down, causing downtime.

B. Replacing the existing restore configuration would overwrite the current VM1, also causing downtime.

C. Deleting VM1 would result in data loss and is not a suitable option for recovery.

By choosing option D, you can restore VM1 to a point eight days ago without interrupting the current VM1, minimizing downtime.



upvoted 1 times

  **kam1122** 9 months, 1 week ago


Selected Answer: D

D, since we must minimize downtime

upvoted 4 times

  **chiloso** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

past test today. this question is on the test
upvoted 1 times



  **Christina666** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

in exam today 10/7/2024
upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is a better option than D because minimizing downtime is the priority.
upvoted 1 times

  **op22233** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

In this scenario, where you need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago while minimizing downtime, the appropriate action would be to choose the "Replace existing" option.

Here's why:

Recovery Point: The requirement is to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago. Since the daily backups retain data for 14 days, there should be a backup available from around eight days ago.

Minimize Downtime: Choosing the "Replace existing" option ensures that the restored VM1 will replace the current VM1 instance, minimizing downtime. This option replaces the entire VM with the backup version, including its disks, configuration, and data. It's typically faster than creating a new VM and copying data back.

Therefore, the first step would be to initiate the restore operation and choose the "Replace existing" option to restore VM1 to the desired point in time while minimizing downtime.
upvoted 2 times

  **Forkbeard** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Faster for you does not automatically mean less downtime. Option D is correct: even if you spend a full week fiddling with the settings, and in-place restore would take just five minutes, downtime for simply entering a new ip address in your load balancer (for example) would be much less.
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
storage1	Storage account
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace
DB1	Azure SQL database

You plan to create a data collection rule named DCR1 in Azure Monitor.

Which resources can you set as data sources in DCR1, and which resources can you set as destinations in DCR1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Data sources:

VM1 only

VM1 and storage1 only

VM1, storage1, and DB1 only

VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

storage1 only

Workspace1 only

Workspace1 and storage1 only

Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Data sources:

VM1 only

VM1 and storage1 only

VM1, storage1, and DB1 only

VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

storage1 only

Workspace1 only

Workspace1 and storage1 only

Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1

Box 1: VM1 only -
A virtual machine may have an association to multiple DCRs, and a DCR may have multiple virtual machines associated to it.
In the Resources tab, add the resources (virtual machines, virtual machine scale sets, Arc for servers) that should have the Data Collection Rule applied.

Box 2: Workspace1 only -
On the Destination tab, add one or more destinations for the data source. You can select multiple destinations of same of different types, for instance multiple Log Analytics workspaces (i.e. "multi-homing").
Note: The Data Collection Rules (or DCR) improve on a few key areas of data collection from VMs including like better control and scoping of data collection (e.g. collect from a subset of VMs for a single workspace), collect once and send to both Log Analytics and Azure Monitor Metrics, send to multiple workspaces (multi- homing for Linux), improved Windows event filtering, and improved extension management.
Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-rule-azure-monitor-agent>

- Me

Mev4953

Highly Voted

2 years, 7 months ago

Correct answer. Tested in Lab.
First: You can only choose VM
Second: Only Workspace
upvoted 56 times
- Me

Anarchira

2 years, 7 months ago

i found this reference, <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-rule-overview>
I think that only VM could be use too
upvoted 5 times
- Me

KingChuang

2 years, 5 months ago

Agree.

Ref:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection>
upvoted 2 times
- Me

KingChuang

2 years, 5 months ago

In ref doc.
Source from Azure Monitor Agent(VM)、 REST API and Azure Resource.

Confused about other items.
But your LAB test has only VM.
upvoted 1 times
- Me

KingChuang

2 years, 5 months ago

I understand, it must be LOG-related REST API and Azure resources
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **klexams** Highly Voted 👍 2 years, 6 months ago

1. VM only.
it uses Azure monitor agent which needs to be installed on a VM.
2. Workspace1 only.
Data then gets sent to Workspace.
upvoted 13 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** Most Recent ⌚ 7 months ago

CORRECT
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **23169fd** 11 months ago

Given answer is correct.
Data collection rules can be used to collect data from VM using Azure Monitor Agent. The data collected can be sent to a Log Analytics Workspace for analysis and monitoring.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is right
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **D1nk8887** 1 year, 2 months ago

1. VM1 only
2. Workspace1 and Storage 1 only
My source for 2 is:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/azure-monitor-agent-send-data-to-event-hubs-and-storage?tabs=windows%2Cwindows-1>
... but this is outside my expertise so please let me know why that doesn't apply to this case if I am wrong. In general, Azure Monitor can send to Storage for retention in case of later audit/review needs. I think the linked doc, above, sayd this is true for DCR, specifically, too.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **danlo** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes that seems to be a new preview feature. I would say for Q2: Workspace1 and Storage 1 only.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Procurement** 2 years ago

When you create the rule in the azure portal you get the following info message:
Pick a set of machines to collect data from. The Azure Monitor Agent will be automatically installed on virtual machines, scale sets, and Arc-enabled servers.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

1. VM1 only
2. Workspace1 only

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-rule-structure#datasources>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-rule-structure#destinations>
This section contains a declaration of all the destinations where the data will be sent. Only Log Analytics is currently supported as a destination. Each Log Analytics destination will require the full Workspace Resource ID, as well as a friendly name that will be used elsewhere in the DCR to refer to this workspace.
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **DeBoer** 2 years, 2 months ago

Source needs to be either a VM or "something" that can send its logs to a REST API. A storage account or SQL database will not do that (AFAIK)
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-rule-overview>

Target needs to be a LA Workspace indeed, so that's an easy choice.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dc2k79** 2 years, 6 months ago

VM1 only
Workspace1 only
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **northstar88** 2 years, 8 months ago

The destination is correct based on the following doc:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-rule-structure#:~:text=Only%20Log%20Analytics%20is%20currently%20supported%20as%20a%20destination.>
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **danlo** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-rule-structure#valid-destinations>

Destinations include blob storage/table storage
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have the role assignment file shown in the following exhibit.

```
[
  {
    "RoleAssignmentId": "e3108585-0e5d-4572-91a3-aa5d2df73999",
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff",
    "DisplayName": "User1",
    "SignInName": "User1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
    ...
  },
  {
    "RoleAssignmentId": "3bab4763-16a9-4d5d-9fcd-eee0cc31a21e",
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG2",
    "DisplayName": "User2",
    "SignInName": "User2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
    ...
  },
  {
    "RoleAssignmentId": "a071c023-40a3-4b7f-8680-1109b40270c5",
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/VM1",
    "DisplayName": "User3",
    "SignInName": "User3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
    ...
  },
  {
    "RoleAssignmentId": "c5b9e7da-76d4-4888-93b5-8afb2bb780b4",
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1",
    "DisplayName": "User4",
    "SignInName": "User4@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Contributor",
    ...
  }
]
```

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

[Answer choice] assigned the Owner role for VM1

	▼
User3 is	
User3 and User4 are	
User1 and User3 are	
User1, User3, and User4 are	
User1, User2, User3, and User4	

[Answer choice] can create a virtual machine in RG1

	▼
User1 and User4	
User1, User2, and User3	
User1, User2, and User4	
User1, User3, and User4	
User1, User2, User3, and User4	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

[Answer choice] assigned the Owner role for VM1

	▼
User3 is	
User3 and User4 are	
User1 and User3 are	
User1, User3, and User4 are	
User1, User2, User3, and User4	

[Answer choice] can create a virtual machine in RG1

	▼
User1 and User4	
User1, User2, and User3	
User1, User2, and User4	
User1, User3, and User4	
User1, User2, User3, and User4	



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

Answers are correct:



- User1 - Owner of the subscription. (He can manage any resources in the subscription.)
- User 2 - Owner of RG2(He can manage any resources in the RG2.)
- User 3 - Owner of a single VM that is VM1.(he can manage VM1 only)
- User 4 - Contributor of RG1.(He can manage everything in RG1, even he can delete VMs in RG1. But cannot change RABC)



Box1: Owner of VM1 - User1, User3
Box2 : Create VM in RG1 - User1,User4
upvoted 125 times



  **FabrityDev** 2 years, 3 months ago
One correction, it's RBAC (Role Based Access Control) not RABC. But I guess it's just a typo
upvoted 2 times



  **noppy** 2 years, 3 months ago
Box1 : User3 is
Box2 : User1 and User4
Is User1 assigned to Owner role for VM1 only? User1 is owner of all resources in the subscription. I think that User1 has rights of owner with VM1 but it's not "assigned". It's "inherited".



So
upvoted 7 times













  **JayLearn2022** 2 years, 2 months ago
Correct. You should note that User 1 being owner of the Subscription is the Owner of every resource under it. He has Full power to do anything under the Subscription.
upvoted 5 times

  **RougePotatoe** 2 years, 2 months ago
The question is more down to if user 1 is "assigned" as a owner . Yes user 1 is an owner of VM1 but their role is inherited. Only User 3 is explicitly assigned the owner role for VM1. So it really depends on what the hell they mean by "assigned".
upvoted 8 times













  **Batiste2023** 1 year, 5 months ago
I think "User1 and User3" is fine as an answer for box1. What matters in practice are the effective privileges of the different users. And although Microsoft is Microsoft, I would assume that this is what the questions aims at here...
upvoted 1 times





  **[Removed]** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago
very annoying ass question its on the test
upvoted 17 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 7 months ago
CORRECT..
upvoted 3 times

-  **chiloso** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
past test today. this question is on the test
upvoted 3 times
-  **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago
Correct
upvoted 1 times
-  **Jainulabadeen** 1 year, 5 months ago
Hey folks,This question was on my exam most topics from here, got 1 case study no labs were there I cracked it❤️
upvoted 9 times
-  **waqy** 1 year, 10 months ago
passed today. this was on 23 Jun 2023. 100 % questions were from ET
upvoted 9 times
-  **SedateBloggs** 2 years, 2 months ago
The answer provided is correct. Box 1 User1 and User3. Box 2 is User 1 and User 4. Labbed Box 1 and confirmed
upvoted 3 times
-  **Mohaamed** 2 years, 4 months ago
user 1 : subscription owner
User 2 - Owner of RG2
User 3 - Owner of a single VM1
User 4 - Contributor of RG1

user 1 have the assigned role of subscription owner which inhertrly only owns resources under him
user 3 is the only one with assigned role as owner

Box 1 : user 3 only
box 2 : user 1 and user 4
upvoted 6 times
-  **MyZ** 2 years, 5 months ago
Box 1: is User 3 - the question is asking "assigned the owner role for VM1"
there is a difference between "inherited" and "assigned". They don't ask "who is the owner"
upvoted 4 times
-  **awssecuritynewbie** 2 years, 7 months ago
It is a very simple question that makes it a bit tricky is that USER 3 has a different Resource group! If you are a owner at the subscription you can be a owner at everything within that subscription,
if you are a owner at resource group you can do whatever within that resource group.
If you are contributor then you can also create resources but you cannot modify permissions!
upvoted 1 times
-  **Hyrydar** 2 years, 7 months ago
user`3 is in RG1 and owns VM1 only. Why isn't user3 in the given answers?
upvoted 1 times
-  **Tarni** 2 years, 7 months ago
Question asked is "assigned owner role for VM1" User1 is owner at RG level, that makes him owner of VM ultimately. question is bit confusing. I would still go with user3 only.
upvoted 1 times
-  **kayyaly** 2 years, 7 months ago
Answer is correct
Box1: user1 and user 3
Box2:user1 and user 4
upvoted 1 times
-  **northstar88** 2 years, 8 months ago
I think it should be
User 1 and User 3 assigned the Owner role for VM1
User1, User3, and User4 can create virtual machine in RG1

User 4 is a contributor, and contributor is able to create and manage resources of all types but not delete.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#contributor>
upvoted 4 times
-  **awssecuritynewbie** 2 years, 7 months ago
user 3 is the owner of that single VM nothing anything else
upvoted 3 times
-  **humnahibataynge** 2 years, 8 months ago
But User3 is the owner of only VM1, he can not create new VMs.

upvoted 6 times

  **northstar88** 2 years, 8 months ago

My bad. You are correct. User 3 cannot create new VMs.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have the following custom role-based access control (RBAC) role.

```
{
  "id": "b988327b-7dae-4d00-8925-1cc14fd68be4",
  "properties": {
    "roleName": "Role1",
    "description": "",
    "assignableScopes": [
      "/subscriptions/c691ad84-99f2-42fd-949b-58afd7ef6ab3"
    ],
    "permissions": [
      {
        "actions": [
          "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/resources/read",
          "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",
          "Microsoft.Resourcehealth/*",
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
          "Microsoft.Compute/*/read",
          "Microsoft.Support/*",
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
          "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",
          "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",
          "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/powerOff/action",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/deallocate/action",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*",
          "Microsoft.Compute/disks/*",
          "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/*",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/read",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/virtualMachines/read",
          "Microsoft.Network/networkinterfaces/*",
          "Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/*"
        ],
        "notAction": [
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/Delete",
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write",
          "Microsoft.Authorization/elevateAccess/action"
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

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
Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Correct Answer: Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- fabio79

Highly Voted

2 years, 8 months ago

For Me N,Y,Y.
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/* Perform all virtual machine actions including create, update, delete, start, restart, and power off virtual machines. Execute scripts on virtual machines.
upvoted 149 times
- djhyfdgjk

1 year, 1 month ago

How will you create VM without permissions on any RG ?
upvoted 5 times
- dendenp

8 months, 2 weeks ago

POLICY IS APPLIED AT SUB LEVEL
upvoted 2 times
- humnahibataynge

2 years, 8 months ago

correct
upvoted 2 times
- lebowski

2 years, 8 months ago

I do agree
upvoted 1 times
- Dhanishetty

2 years, 4 months ago

How about permissions regarding resource groups. I guess user has only read permission for resource groups
upvoted 3 times
- klexams

Highly Voted

2 years, 6 months ago

N - ms.auth/*/write is NOT allowed.
Y - ms.comp/vm/* is allowed.
Y - ms.net/netint/* is allowed.
upvoted 72 times
- Dankho

Most Recent

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Y,N,Y

The hard one is #2 and you don't have the following to write to a resource group: Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write
upvoted 1 times
- Dankho

6 months, 2 weeks ago

I meant NNY
upvoted 2 times
- Dankho

6 months, 2 weeks ago

You can argue that 2 is no because you need to write to a resource group and this doesn't exist: Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write
upvoted 1 times
- [Removed]


7 months ago

WRONG..

No
Yes
Yes
upvoted 4 times
- joolitan

7 months, 2 weeks ago

Users that are assigned to Role1 can assign Role1 to user = No (notAction = Authorization/elevateAccess/Action)
User that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machine = Yes (action = Compute/virtualMachine/*)
Users that are assigned in Role1 can set a static IP address to a virtual machine = Yes (action = Network/networkinterface/*)
upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
N-Y-Y



Box 1: N
Microsoft.Authorization notAction - user can't assign roles



Box 2: Yes
Role1 in this question has the attributes needed by "Virtual Machine Contributor role" necessary to create VMs, including Microsoft.Resource attributes as below:
Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*
Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read

Therefore, Role1 can indeed create VMs

Reference:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/compute#virtual-machine-contributor>

Box 3: Yes - static IP shall be under NIC, and user has Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*
upvoted 2 times



  **SofiaLorean** 11 months ago
should be N,Y,Y
upvoted 1 times

  **Forkbeard** 11 months, 3 weeks ago
N-Y-Y

Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users: no, because "Microsoft.Authorization/elevateAccess/Action" is under "notAction".
Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions#notactions>

Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines: yes, because onder "actions" we have "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*".
Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/compute#virtual-machine-contributor>

Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine: yes, because onder "actions" we have "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*".
Source: https://docs.metallic.io/metallic/azure_resource_provider_usage.html
upvoted 4 times



  **LovelyGroovey** 1 year ago
I think the answer is No-No-Yes. The key word is “notAction”



It says Role1 can not do these:



“notAction”: [

“Microsoft.Authorization/*/Delete”,
“Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write”,
“Microsoft.Authorization/elevateAccess/Action”

I say Yes to Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine, because it does not say you can not do it in "notAction"
upvoted 3 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago
No
Yes
Yes
upvoted 1 times

  **KotNinja** 1 year, 6 months ago
Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users: No (due to a lack of specific roleAssignments permissions and notActions restrictions).
Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines: Yes (supported by "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*").
Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine: Yes (supported by "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*").
upvoted 5 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 9 months ago
N Y Y is correct!
upvoted 2 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago
Box 1: N

Because doesn't have:
Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write - Create roles, role assignments, policy assignments, policy definitions and policy set definitions

Box 2; Yes
Has been assigned;
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/* - Perform all virtual machine actions including create, update, delete, start, restart, and power off virtual machines. Execute scripts on virtual machines.

Box 3: Y

Has been assigned;
Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/* - Create and manage network interfaces


See;
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
upvoted 4 times

  **friendlyvlad** 1 year, 11 months ago

I think it should be NNY. The user cannot assign to the role1 other users since ms.auth/*/write is not allowed. The user cannot create a VM since she is a reader at the RG level. The user with the Reader role on a resource group does not have permission to create a virtual machine (VM) within that resource group. The Reader role is a read-only role that only allows the user to view the resources and their configurations within the resource group. However, she can modify the IP address of the existing VM because she is a VM Contributor.
upvoted 4 times

  **SIAMIANJI** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct answer is N, Y, Y
upvoted 1 times

  **SIAMIANJI** 1 year, 12 months ago

The correct answer is N, Y, Y
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Contains subnet1 and subnet2
subnet1	Subnet	IP address space 10.3.0.0/24
subnet2	Subnet	IP address space 10.4.0.0/24
NSG1	Network security group (NS)	None
vm1	Virtual machine	IP address 10.3.0.15
vm2	Virtual machine	IP address 10.4.0.16
storage1	Storage account	None

NSG1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

^ Essentials		JSON View				
Resource group (change) : RG1		Custom security rules : 1 inbound, 2 outbound				
Location : East US 2		Associated with : 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces				
Subscription (change) : Microsoft Azure Sponsorship						
Subscription ID :						
Tags (change) : Click here to add tags						
v Inbound security rules						
Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
110	HTTPS_VM1_Deny	443	TCP	Internet	10.3.0.15	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny
v Outbound security rules						
145	Storage_Access	443	TCP	VirtualNetwork	Storage	Allow
150	Block_Internet	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	Internet	Deny
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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 access storage1.

☐
☐

VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol.

☐
☐

The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1.

☐
☐

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access storage1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

- JayLearn2022

Highly Voted

2 years, 2 months ago

I see people saying the question is incomplete but the point of the question is to see if you are paying attention enough to know what you think is missing.

Note:
NSG1 Applies to Subnet1 only.

Yes - VM1 can access the Storage account because there is nothing blocking it the on the virtual network. There is a rule that actually allows outbound access to storage.

Yes- VM2 is on the Same VNET there is nothing blocking access to it from VM1 on the Virtual network. The Deny rule for HTTPS_VM1_Deny is for inbound connections from the internet.

No- You have a Inbound deny rule for VM1 from the the internet with a destination of the 10.3.0.15 which is in Subnet1. This proves the NSG is associated to Subnet1 and only subnet one because the image shows it is connected to only 1 subnet. VM2 is on Subnet2 which you can determined by its IP address. This means that NSG1 does not apply to VM2.

upvoted 75 times
- Rams_84z06n

2 years, 1 month ago

You explained everything. Thank you.

upvoted 4 times
- qwerty100

Highly Voted

2 years, 8 months ago

I think is :

Yes
Yes
No

upvoted 72 times
- metafaim

2 years, 7 months ago

I'm assuming that the NSG is applied to Subnet1.

Y. Outbound rules have 145 priority for allow storage1 access

Y. Inbound rules has default Vnet to Vnet allow so VM2 can access VM1. The deny rule 110 is for Internet traffic coming in.

N. We can see the NSG is associated to 1 subnet from the image.

upvoted 44 times
- RVivek

5 months, 1 week ago

Thank You

upvoted 1 times
- klexams

2 years, 6 months ago

yep seems incomplete. it says it applies to 1 subnet but did not say which subnet.

upvoted 8 times
- VivekBishnoi1982

1 year, 10 months ago

We can infer from Inbound rule HTTPS_VM1_Deny that is applied on VM 1 - IP 10..3.0.15 means VM1 is in Subnet1

upvoted 3 times
- yellowdot

2 years, 1 month ago

Yes
No - since it's saying it's using the HTTPS protocol
"HTTPS ports are dedicated network ports that allow internet users to transmit data via a secure connection encrypted using an SSL/TLS certificate. The most common examples are ports 443 and 8443."



No

upvoted 2 times
- chair123

1 year, 7 months ago



The rule block communication on port 443 from internet to VM1

But communication between internal networks should be allowed
upvoted 2 times



  **chair123** 1 year, 7 months ago
Forget the answer is



Y,Y,N



Agree with Metafaim
upvoted 1 times

  **MentalTree** 1 year, 4 months ago
Allow VnetInbound only applies to the VNETS that NSG1 is applied to, NSG1 is only applied to Subnet1 on VNET 1, so only traffic from VNET1 is allowed in.



HTTPS_VM1_Deny has no effect on https from VM2 as VM2 is not on the internet.
But... DenyAllInbound blocks VM2 because VM is not on VNET1.
upvoted 1 times

  **AJDallas** Most Recent 3 weeks, 4 days ago
I dont see where you all seeing NSG is applied to Subnet 1 , the NSG rule showing clearly the destination is an IP address in subnet 1 , then the NSG I think should be applied to subnet 2
There for I think it is
N , N , N
upvoted 1 times



  **AADAZURE** 2 months, 1 week ago
Yes
No (VMs are on 2 different VNETS that are not peered)
No
upvoted 1 times



  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
I'm going to first assume that the NSG is related to one subnet and that is subnet1.
Clues that help me conclude that: "Associated with: 1 subnet" and Inbound rule #1 has a destination of VM1 which is in Subnet1.



1 - Y, Outbound rule 1 has a storage destination from VNet of VM1 with Allow
2 - Y, Inbound rule HTTPS_VM1_Deny doesn't apply since VM2 is not on the Internet. AllowVnetInBound rule does apply
3 - N, because of the main clue in the top right "Associated with: 1 subnets". If it applied to any virtual machine on VNet1 than you would see associated with 2 subnets.
upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months ago
WRONG



Yes
Yes
No
upvoted 3 times



  **PhiloUK** 10 months, 1 week ago
I want to become an Azure admin not Azure detective ffs
upvoted 7 times

  **23169fd** 11 months ago
It is Y Y N.
Yes: There are no outbound restrictions preventing this traffic.
Yes: Since VM2 is in subnet2, the rule that denies access from the Internet does not apply to internal traffic between subnets. The default allow rules for Virtual Network should permit traffic between VMs in different subnets within the same VNET.
No: NSG1 is associated with subnet1 in VNET1, so the security rules apply only to the VMs in subnet1, not to all VMs in VNET1.
upvoted 1 times

  **ManfredAppleWhite** 1 year ago
Y, N, N

Y'all give me heartburn Imfao
upvoted 4 times

  **Josh219** 5 months, 1 week ago
CORRECT IS YES YES NO
upvoted 1 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 1 year ago
NO NO YES
upvoted 1 times

  **SarahMed** 1 year ago

Hello, please when you will pass the exam?

upvoted 1 times

  **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago

correct answer: YYN

NSG is assigned to Subnet 1.

1st box: outbound rule has allow rule for storage

2nd box: Priority 110 does not apply, this rule is for internet (outside) connection

Priority 65000 will apply for vnet-vnet which is allowed

3rd box.

NSG rule applies to Subnet 1

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes

Yes

No

upvoted 1 times

  **FatFatSam** 1 year, 3 months ago

Hi All, I have a question. How VM1 can access storage1 with an outbound rule that block any internet access and there isn't any private endpoint and service endpoint mentioned in the question.

upvoted 1 times

  **FlaShhh** 1 year, 2 months ago

there is an outbound rule named Storage_Access that has higher priority than the Block_Internet rule

upvoted 1 times

  **MentalTree** 1 year, 4 months ago

YNN

1. Allowed by outbound rule

2. Blocked by DenyAllInbound, explanation:

-Allow VnetInbound will allow all traffic between peered VNets, it will not allow traffic from all sources on VNets to reach all destinations on VNets.

--The destination of the rule is VirtualNetwork, so traffic can come into the virtual network, but there is no rule that allows HTTPS traffic from the virtual network into the VM.

3. Only applied to VMs one Subnet.

upvoted 2 times

  **Indy429** 1 year, 4 months ago

You're wrong on 2.

There's also a policy on AllowVnetOutbound so answer should be YES for box 2.

upvoted 1 times

  **Indy429** 1 year, 4 months ago

Also AllowVnetOutbound and AllowVnetInbound both have a higher ranking in priority than the policy you are claiming. The answer to 2 should def be Yes.

upvoted 1 times

  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago

1) Yes - Rule `Storage_Access` is allowing access to storage accounts;

2) Yes - Rule `Deny_VM1` is only for Internet Inbound, not for VirtualNetwork, so VM2 can access VM1 via HTTPS;

3) NO - NGS is associated only to Subnet1.

upvoted 1 times

  **marioZuo** 1 year, 9 months ago

We assume that storage account allow VM1 to connect. Otherwise not what the NSG rule is, VM1 can't connect to storage account!

upvoted 1 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes

Yes

No

This is correct!

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains two Azure virtual 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 Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server on VNet1 to VNet2 peering.
- B. Select Use the remote virtual network s gateway or Route Server on VNet2 to VNet1 peering.
- C. Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1.
- D. Enable BGP on VPNGW1.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (95%)

5%

- JN62

Highly Voted

2 years, 7 months ago

After changes in topology it is needed to re-install the VPN client

Answer is C

upvoted 23 times
- humnahibataynge

Highly Voted

2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

correct answer C

upvoted 8 times
- Dankho

Most Recent

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Hate to go with C since A seems to address the real problem, but any configuration changes to the topology guess you need to re-install the VPN Client configuration package. But I still think you'll need to do A anyway after.

upvoted 1 times
- [Removed]

7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times
- tashakori

1 year, 1 month ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times
- ace9

1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I think that it should be D.

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

upvoted 1 times
- Pakawat

1 year, 10 months ago

Again question

upvoted 5 times
- zellck

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

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

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

upvoted 5 times

  **er101q** 2 years, 3 months ago

B. Select Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server on VNet2 to VNet1 peering.

This option allows communication between VNet1 and VNet2 through the VPN gateway in VNet1. With this configuration, Client1 can connect to VNet2 through the VPN connection to VNet1. It's important to select this option on the VNet2 to VNet1 peering to ensure that the traffic flows properly between the two virtual networks.

Option C (Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1) is not relevant to the issue of connecting Client1 to VNet2. The issue is related to the virtual network peering configuration between VNet1 and VNet2, and downloading and re-installing the VPN client configuration package on Client1 is unlikely to resolve the issue. Option B (Select Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server on VNet2 to VNet1 peering) addresses the root cause of the issue by allowing traffic to flow between the two virtual networks through the VPN gateway in VNet1.

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 7 months ago

"You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network."

upvoted 1 times

  **meeko86** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C: Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1.

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.

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

upvoted 2 times

  **chostes** 2 years, 5 months ago

Same question as Topic5 Question9 Nov2022

upvoted 3 times

  **LiamAzure** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Peering was made after the VPN client was already installed. Re-install the vpn client due to the changes

upvoted 1 times

  **kl exams** 2 years, 6 months ago

C - need to reinstall vpn config again if you make changes on the vpn.

upvoted 1 times

  **kayyaly** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C correct

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2. Sub1 is in a management group named MG1. Sub2 is in a management group named MG2.

You have the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Subscription
RG1	Sub1
RG2	Sub2

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group
VM1	RG1
VM2	RG2
VM3	RG2

You assign roles to users as shown in the following table.

User	Role	Resource
User1	Virtual Machine Contributor	MG1
User1	Virtual Machine User Login	Sub2
User2	Virtual Machine Contributor	MG2
User2	Virtual Machine User Login	Sub1
User2	Virtual Machine User Login	VM3

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can sign in to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

Correct Answer:

User1 can sign in to VM1.

☐

☒

User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1.

☐

☒

User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.

☐

☒

James3958904



Highly Voted



2 years, 8 months ago

I think the answers should be: N N N
1. User1 can sign in to VM1
No
User1 is assigned as Virtual Machine Contributor in MG1.
And Virtual Machine Contributor can't log in to VM as a regular user.

2. User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1
No
Since User2 only has Virtual Machine User in Sub1, so he can log in to VM1 but can't manage disks or snapshots



3. User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3
No
Virtual Machine Contributor only has permission to manage disks, but not disk snapshots (Disk Snapshot Contributor permission)
upvoted 108 times

  **James3958904** 2 years, 8 months ago
refer:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
upvoted 4 times



  **Ravi1383** 2 years, 6 months ago
User1 can sign in to VM1
No - Only for classic VM contributor!

Classic Virtual Machine Contributor Lets you manage classic virtual machines, but not access to them, and not the virtual network or storage account they're connected to.

Virtual Machine Contributor Create and manage virtual machines, manage disks, install and run software, reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions, and manage local user accounts using VM extensions. This role does not grant you management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to. This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.
upvoted 2 times



  **yfontana** 2 years, 6 months ago
Virtual Machine Contributor doesn't include the data action Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action, which is what's required to login to a VM.

Compare <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor> and <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-user-login>
upvoted 3 times




  **flurgen248** 2 years, 6 months ago
I think you're right. Virtual Machine contributor does have some Recovery Services permissions, but none for SnapShots.



NNN



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>
upvoted 6 times




  **daws08322** 2 years, 2 months ago
What is Virtual Machine Contributor role good for in Azure?
Experience Level: Senior
Tags: Azure CloudAzure Virtual Machines
Answer
Create and manage virtual machines,
manage disks and disk snapshots,
install and run software,
reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions,
and manage local user accounts using VM extensions.
This role does not grant you management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to.

This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.
upvoted 2 times

  **jellybiscuit** Highly Voted  2 years, 7 months ago
N - effective rights are virtual machine contributor. This doesn't grant login.
N - effective rights are virtual machine login. This doesn't grant disk management.
N - effective rights are virtual machine contributor. This does not grant snapshot access.
upvoted 27 times

  **airmancompsci** 2 years, 5 months ago
What about the Virtual Machine User Login role that User1 is granted through Sub1? Since VM1 is in Sub1, won't User1 be able to access it since it is in the same subscription? I see everyone putting "No" for the first one, and I just want to know why the Virtual Machine User Login doesn't work.
upvoted 1 times



  **Lexxsuse** 2 years, 4 months ago
User1 is granted login through Sub2, not Sub1
upvoted 3 times



  **29e9f84** Most Recent  2 months ago
Answer would be:
1. Yes User1 does NOT have "Virtual Machine User Login" on Sub1 or VM1, it has "Virtual Machine Contributor" does NOT allow login. Although Virtual Machine Contributor role allows password reset , hence User1 might be able to access via User1 can enable login via extensions.

2. No: "Virtual Machine Contributor" allows managing attached disks, it does NOT allow managing storage accounts. So User1 cannot manage disks and snapshots of VM1
3.No:: "Virtual Machine Contributor" allows managing attached disks, it does NOT allow managing storage accounts. So User1 cannot manage disks and snapshots of VM3.



What Virtual Machine Contributor" Role cannot do:

Cannot manage the storage account where VM disks are stored.
Cannot manage virtual networks.
Cannot assign roles in RBAC.
upvoted 1 times



  **Abhisk127** 3 months, 1 week ago
This question was exam on dated -23 Jan 2025
Yes
No
No
upvoted 1 times

  **Jay_D_Lincoln** 3 months, 1 week ago
User1 CAN sign/log in to VM1



Virtual Machine Contributor: Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*
Virtual Machine User Login: Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action
Meaning it can log in to a virtual machine as a regular user because * means everything included
upvoted 1 times



  **[Removed]** 7 months ago
WRONG..



No
No
No
upvoted 4 times

  **joolitan** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
N N N

User1 can sign in VM1 = no (user 1 user login is Sub2, RG2 only VM2 n VM3)
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1 = no (because only Disk Snapshot Contributor can)
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3 = no (because only Disk Snapshot Contributor can)
upvoted 2 times

  **23169fd** 11 months ago
The Virtual Machine Contributor role does not include permissions to manage disk snapshots. Instead, the Disk Snapshot Contributor role is specifically designed to manage disk snapshots.
upvoted 2 times



  **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago
Yes
No
upvoted 1 times

  **PhoenixAscending** 1 year, 3 months ago
This was on my exam, I picked Y N N. The first answer is Y because of the following reasons:

Virtual Machine Contributor role permission:
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*


Virtual Machine User Login role permission:
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action

References:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-user-login>
upvoted 6 times

  **c75e123** 3 months, 4 weeks ago
To log in to a virtual machine, you need permissions for the data plane action "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action" The new Virtual Machine Contributor role does not have any data permissions.

The correct answer is N N N.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/compute#virtual-machine-user-login>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/compute#virtual-machine-contributor>
upvoted 1 times

  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 4 months ago

VM Contributor DOESN'T allow to login to a VM or to manage Disk Snapshot.
Therefor, N N N



Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>
upvoted 3 times

  **Jared69420** 1 year, 6 months ago

Some of you really need to ACTUALLY read the RBAC docs...

- 1. Y - Virtual Machine Contributor (NOT CLASSIC) has "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*"
- 2. N
- 3. N

upvoted 6 times

  **szydlo** 11 months, 1 week ago

Login action is a DataAction, and Contributor has none allowed.

upvoted 1 times

  **samk01** 1 year, 6 months ago

User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3: User2 has been assigned the role of "Virtual Machine Contributor" for MG2 and "Virtual Machine User Login" for VM3 specifically. As a "Virtual Machine Contributor", User2 would have permissions to manage VM resources including disks and snapshots. Since VM3 is in RG2, and assuming RG2 is under MG2, User2 should be able to manage disks and disk snapshots for VM3.

Answer: Yes

upvoted 2 times

  **Vestibal** 1 year, 6 months ago

N,N,Y

1. User1 signing in to VM1:

User1 has the "Virtual Machine Contributor" role assigned at the management group level for MG1, which includes Sub1 where VM1 resides. The "Virtual Machine Contributor" role allows managing virtual machines but does not grant permission to log in to them1. However, User1 doesn't have the "Virtual Machine User Login" role assigned for Sub1 or VM1, which is necessary to log into VM1.

upvoted 3 times

  **Vestibal** 1 year, 6 months ago

2. User2 managing disks and disk snapshots of VM1:

User2 has the "Virtual Machine Contributor" role assigned at the management group level for MG2. However, VM1 is in Sub1 which falls under MG1, not MG2. Therefore, User2 doesn't have permissions to manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1 based on the "Virtual Machine Contributor" role.

3. User2 managing disks and disk snapshots of VM3:

User2 has the "Virtual Machine Contributor" role assigned at the management group level for MG2, which includes Sub2 where VM3 resides. The "Virtual Machine Contributor" role allows managing virtual machines and their disks1.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

upvoted 2 times

  **sardonique** 1 year, 6 months ago

Microsoft reference page: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

Quoting: "Virtual Machine Contributor" "Create and manage virtual machines, manage disks, install and run software, reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions, and manage local user accounts using VM extensions. This role does not grant you management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to. This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC." "Role id: 9980e02c-c2be-4d73-94e8-173b1dc7cf3c". You need some sort of access in order to be able to install and run software. Conclusion: a VM contributor can login to the VM

upvoted 1 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 9 months ago

N N N , All No!

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 10 months ago

Please find my finds, If it is not correct, please correct it

Yes -> User1 can sign in to VM1 -> Because User1 is Virtual Machine contributor at Management Group, MG1 level

NO -> User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1 -> Because User2, virtual machine contributor is at MG2 level.

Yes -> Users2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3 -> Because User is virtual machine contributor at MG2 level.

upvoted 6 times

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that is linked to 10 Azure subscriptions.
You need to centrally monitor user activity across all the subscriptions.
What should you use?

- A. Azure Application Insights Profiler
- B. access reviews
- C. Activity log filters
- D. a Log Analytics workspace

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗲️ 👤 **klexams** Highly Voted 👍 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

keywords are "centrally monitor" and "all subs"
upvoted 15 times

🗲️ 👤 **LiamAzure** 2 years, 6 months ago

Can you explain why those giveaway its Log Analytics Workspace?
upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **mung** 2 years, 5 months ago

Because Log Analytics gathers user activity logs from your Azure Service.
upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **mung** 2 years, 5 months ago

Log Analytics can monitor any resources regardless of the location of the resources.
So It's the only one that can do central monitoring.
upvoted 14 times

🗲️ 👤 **zelck** Highly Voted 👍 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell#send-to-log-analytics-workspace>
Send the activity log to a Log Analytics workspace to enable the Azure Monitor Logs feature, where you:
- Consolidate log entries from multiple Azure subscriptions and tenants into one location for analysis together.
upvoted 11 times

🗲️ 👤 **[Removed]** Most Recent ⌚ 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. a Log Analytics workspace.
upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **Mo22** 2 years, 3 months ago



Selected Answer: D

To centrally monitor user activity across all the Azure subscriptions, you should use a Log Analytics workspace. The Azure Activity Log, which is available in the Log Analytics workspace, allows you to view and analyze activity logs from Azure resources, including Azure AD, across all the subscriptions linked to your Azure AD tenant.
upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **Lu5ck** 2 years, 7 months ago

Monitor user activity & Alert rules (Q18) = Log Analytics workspace

upvoted 2 times

  **kayyaly** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **pythonier** 2 years, 7 months ago

I think answer is C, activity log tells you what task has been done within your subscription and which user performed the action.

upvoted 2 times

  **pythonier** 2 years, 7 months ago

nevermind, you can send the activity logs to log analytics workspace and get the logs from there. D is correct IMO:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell>

upvoted 4 times

  **humnahibataynge** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-observability/log-analytics-workspace-with-multiple-subscription/m-p/324805>

upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine name VM1.

VM1 has an operating system disk named Disk1 and a data disk named Disk2.

You need to back up Disk2 by using Azure Backup.

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

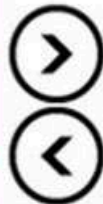
Configure a managed identity

Create an Azure Backup vault

Create a Recovery Services vault

Delegate permissions for the vault

Create a backup policy and configure the backup

Answer Area**Correct Answer:****Actions**

Create a Recovery Services vault

Delegate permissions for the vault

Answer Area

Create an Azure Backup vault

Create a backup policy and configure the backup

Configure a managed identity



metafaim Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Azure Recovery Services vaults can protect the following types of datasources:

Azure Virtual machines
SQL in Azure VM
Azure Files (Azure Storage)
SAP HANA in Azure VM
Azure Backup Server
Azure Backup Agent
DPM

Azure Backup vaults can protect the following types of datasources:

Azure Database for PostgreSQL servers
Azure Blobs (Azure Storage)
Azure Disks
Kubernetes Service
AVS Virtual machines
upvoted 107 times

Babushka 2 years, 5 months ago

Good info
upvoted 6 times

kerimnl Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct Answer:

- 1- Create an Azure backup vault.
- 2- Create a backup policy and configure the backup
- 3- Configure a managed identity

Link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks#:~:text=Review%20%2B%20create.-,Configure%20backup,-Azure%20Disk%20backup>
upvoted 58 times

🗲️ 👤 **Dankho** Most Recent 6 months, 2 weeks ago

- 1) Create an Azure Backup vault (specifically for disks)
 - 2) Create a backup policy and configure the backup
 - 3) Configure a managed identity. (this will be used to do the backup)
- upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **[Removed]** 7 months ago

CORRECT
upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is right
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Exams_Prep_2021** 1 year, 4 months ago

in exam 26/12/2023
upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Given answer looks correct.

- 1:Create a Backup vault
- 2:Create Backup policy
- 3: Managed identity

See;
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks>

For step 3 see;

"The Backup vault managed identity does not have valid role assignments on the disk to be backed up or on the snapshot resource group where incremental snapshots are stored.

If the Role assignment not done error message displays in the Backup readiness column, the Backup vault managed identity needs role permissions on the selected disk(s) and/or on the Snapshot resource group."

upvoted 5 times

🗲️ 👤 **soild79** 2 years, 1 month ago

Got this in Mar 23 exam. Good lucks guys
upvoted 13 times

🗲️ 👤 **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

1. Create an Azure Backup vault.
2. Create a backup policy and configure the backup.
3. Configure a managed identity.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks>
upvoted 8 times

🗲️ 👤 **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.
upvoted 10 times

🗲️ 👤 **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

- 1 Create an Azure backup vault.
 - 2 Create a backup policy and configure the backup
 - 3 Configure a managed identity
- first 2 was no brainer, the 3rd threw me a bit but confirmed below.
Azure disk backup:
Backup vault uses managed identity to access other Azure resources.
upvoted 28 times

🗲️ 👤 **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks>
upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **awssecuritynewbie** 2 years, 6 months ago

This article explains how to back up Azure Managed Disk from the Azure portal.

In this article, you'll learn how to:

Create a Backup vault

Create a backup policy

Configure a backup of an Azure Disk

Run an on-demand backup job

upvoted 3 times

  **awssecuritynewbie** 2 years, 6 months ago



ref <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks>

upvoted 2 times

  **adrianspa** 2 years, 6 months ago

<https://azurealan.ie/2022/05/31/azure-backup-recovery-services-vault-versus-backup-vault/>

upvoted 2 times

  **aaaabb** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct Answer: 1)Azure backup vault, 2) backup policy 3) managed identity

Azure disks are only supported in Azure backup vault. Recovery service vault does not support disks as a data source.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/405915/what-is-difference-between-recovery-services-vault.html>

upvoted 7 times

  **akavoor** 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is correct - [https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks#:~:text=Review%20%2B%20create.-,Configure%20backup,-Azure%20Disk%20backup)

[disks#:~:text=Review%20%2B%20create.-,Configure%20backup,-Azure%20Disk%20backup](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks#:~:text=Review%20%2B%20create.-,Configure%20backup,-Azure%20Disk%20backup)

upvoted 1 times

  **Bobby1977** 2 years, 7 months ago

The correct answer will be

1. Create Recovery Service Vault (it has Azure Backup and Azure Site Recovery)

2. Create Azure Backup Vault

3. Create backup policy and configure the backup

upvoted 11 times

  **James3958904** 2 years, 8 months ago

The answer is correct

Reference:

<https://www.cloudiqtech.com/how-to-backup-and-restore-azure-managed-disks-using-azure-backup-vault/>

upvoted 2 times

You have a subnet named Subnet1 that contains Azure virtual machines. A network security group (NSG) named NSG1 is associated to Subnet1. NSG1 only contains the default rules.

You need to create a rule in NSG1 to prevent the hosts on Subnet1 from connecting to the Azure portal. The hosts must be able to connect to other internet hosts.

To what should you set Destination in the rule?

- A. Application security group
- B. IP Addresses
- C. Service Tag
- D. Any

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (88%)

12%

- bernardwk3**

Highly Voted

2 years, 8 months ago

You can use service tags to achieve network isolation and protect your Azure resources from the general Internet while accessing Azure services that have public endpoints. Create inbound/outbound network security group rules to deny traffic to/from Internet and allow traffic to/from AzureCloud or other available service tags of specific Azure services.

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

upvoted 25 times
- klexams**

Highly Voted

2 years, 6 months ago

C - "Azure portal" is in the list of Service tag.

upvoted 19 times
- Abhi9988**

1 year, 5 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1198445/what-azureportal-service-tag-mean>

upvoted 1 times
- Dankho**

Most Recent

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Service Tag most appropriate but since it's the same as grouping of IP addresses, guess IP addresses can also be a valid answer, but service tag more appropriate.

upvoted 3 times
- [Removed]**

7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times
- Amir1909**

1 year, 1 month ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times
- babakeyfgir**

1 year, 3 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.

upvoted 3 times
- GODUSGREAT**

1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. IP Addresses

To create a rule in NSG1 to prevent hosts on Subnet1 from connecting to the Azure portal while allowing them to connect to other internet hosts, you should set the Destination in the rule to IP Addresses.

The Azure portal can be accessed via a specific set of IP addresses. By creating a rule in NSG1 that blocks traffic to these IP addresses, you can prevent hosts on Subnet1 from accessing the Azure portal while still allowing them to access other internet hosts.

Option A, Application security group, is not relevant to this scenario as it is used to group multiple virtual machines and apply network security rules to them as a group.

Option C, Service Tag, is also not relevant as it is used to define a set of IP address ranges for specific Azure services.

Option D, Any, would allow traffic to any destination, which is not appropriate for this scenario as it would not prevent access to the Azure portal.
upvoted 3 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 1 year, 1 month ago

Copilot said the same thing!!
"In the rule, you should set the Destination to the IP addresses of the Azure portal. However, please note that Azure portal doesn't have a specific set of IP addresses because it's hosted on the internet and its IP addresses can change.

A more effective way might be to control the access at the user level rather than at the network level. For example, you can use Azure Active Directory to control which users have access to the Azure portal.

Please consult with your network and security team to ensure this is the best approach for your specific needs. It's important to carefully consider the potential impacts of blocking access to the Azure portal."
upvoted 1 times

  **Abhi9988** 1 year, 5 months ago

You can set serviceTag to Azure Portal
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1198445/what-azureportal-service-tag-mean>
upvoted 1 times

  **hidefo6963** 1 year, 7 months ago



AzurePortal service tag can be added to NSG in the portal but is not listed in the documentation. Moreover, looks like it won't work as intended - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1198445/what-azureportal-service-tag-mean>
"This tag is currently not supported by NSG i.e. although you can list it in the nsg rule but it will not have the desired effect which coincides with your observation above. If you wish to block access to Azure Portal from your VM you can do it via Azure Firewall. Azure Firewall offers FQDN filtering functionality"
That means the goal can't be achieved by Service Tag.
AzureCloud tag is "All datacenter public IP addresses.", not the portal
upvoted 5 times

  **hidefo6963** 1 year, 7 months ago



Tested this in a lab.
Denying AzurePortal service tag in outbound rules does NOT prevent accessing it.
But I have found the IP resolved from portal.azure.com in a list of another service tag - AzureFrontDoor.Frontend.
Denying it did the job at the moment, but still that is not what you would expect.
upvoted 2 times

  **hidefo6963** 1 year, 7 months ago

Still it does not give a clear answer. In reality, answer C does not work according to the requirements. Maybe it works in the test author's brain.
upvoted 1 times

  **riccardoto** 1 year, 8 months ago

To all people here voting "Service Tags": what is the service tag for Azure portal ? I cannot find it in the docs...
upvoted 3 times

  **OrangeSG** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C



A service tag represents a group of IP address prefixes from a given Azure service. Microsoft manages the address prefixes encompassed by the service tag and automatically updates the service tag as addresses change, minimizing the complexity of frequent updates to network security rules.
You can use service tags to define network access controls on network security groups, Azure Firewall, and user-defined routes. Use service tags in place of specific IP addresses when you create security rules and routes

Reference
Virtual network service tags
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/service-tags-overview>
upvoted 7 times

  **awssecuritynewbie** 2 years, 7 months ago



Selected Answer: C

service tag enables you to be very specific on the service you are bloking.
upvoted 3 times

  **kayyaly** 2 years, 7 months ago



Selected Answer: C

C correct
upvoted 3 times

  **HMO** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

You can use service tags to achieve network isolation and protect your Azure resources from the general Internet while accessing Azure services that have public endpoints
upvoted 5 times

  **HMO** 2 years, 8 months ago

You can use service tags to define network access controls on network security groups, Azure Firewall, and user-defined routes
upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.
You need to view the error events from a table named Event.
Which query should you run in Workspace1?

- A. search in (Event) "error"
- B. Event | where EventType is "error"
- C. select * from Event where EventType == "error"
- D. Get-Event Event | where {\$_.EventType == "error"}

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (74%)B (26%)

- virgilpza** Highly Voted

2 years, 7 months ago

In this case the answer is A
other options are:
1. Event | search "error"
2. Event | where EventType == "error"
3. search in (Event) "error"
upvoted 48 times
- meeko86**

2 years, 4 months ago

The first and third option works. The second option did not work for me. EventType does not exist. However this worked for me: Event | where EventLevelName == "Error"
upvoted 8 times
- Cowsarered** Highly Voted

2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is Correct
upvoted 12 times
- Josh219** Most Recent

5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct is A, not B as many are saying
B would be correct if it was Event | where EventType == "error" BUT option B in the question is B. Event | where EventType is "error" So, B is wrong.
Other command which are correct are below:
Event | search "error"
Event | where EventType == "error" (Is the best option according to question as it filters out)
But its not given in Question.
upvoted 1 times
- 95d0718**

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Event | where Category == "Error"
upvoted 1 times
- jamesf**

5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Ans is B
In this case the answer is A
other options are:
1. Event | search "error"
2. Event | where EventType == "error"
3. search in (Event) "error"
upvoted 1 times
- Gorkhali_**

6 months, 1 week ago

To view the error events from a table named `Event` in your Azure Log Analytics workspace named `Workspace1`, you should use the following query:

B. `Event | where EventType == "error"``

This query uses Kusto Query Language (KQL) to filter the `Event` table for rows where the `EventType` column has the value "error".
upvoted 3 times

- Dankho

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Event | where EventType is "error": This is the correct KQL syntax for querying the Event table and filtering for records where the EventType is "error."

Not A guys...

A. search in (Event) "error": This syntax is not correct for filtering specific events in KQL. The search operator is used for broader searches but not in this format.

When you think of Azure Log Analytics workspace, you need to think of the query language KQL

upvoted 2 times
- TripleFires

1 year, 2 months ago

Example available at
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/search-operator>
search in (T1,T2,A*) "err"

upvoted 1 times
- HiDhiman

1 year, 3 months ago

I find there is problem in the answers <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-sources-windows-events>

upvoted 1 times
- HiDhiman

1 year, 3 months ago

Event | where EventLevelName == "Error"

upvoted 1 times
- AnKiLa

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A. Answer B is wrong because the operator 'is' is not valid. Instead we have to use '=='. See <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/datatypes-string-operators>

upvoted 6 times
- er101q

2 years, 3 months ago

Option B is correct because it is written in the Log Analytics query language, which is used to query data in an Azure Log Analytics workspace. The query uses the "Event" table and filters the results to only include events with an "EventType" of "error".

The other options are not written in the Log Analytics query language and would not work as written in a Log Analytics workspace.

upvoted 2 times
- Mo22

2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Option B is the correct query to use in Azure Log Analytics to view error events from a table named Event.

The syntax for Azure Log Analytics queries uses a pipeline style and typically begins with the name of the table, in this case "Event", followed by one or more operators, in this case the "where" operator, which filters the results based on the specified criteria. The correct syntax would be:

Event | where EventType is "error"

upvoted 5 times
- kodathedog

1 year, 9 months ago

The answer is A
The answer can't be B because "is" is NOT a valid operator, the expression would have to read Event | where EventType has "error" to be correct.
See <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/whereoperator>

upvoted 2 times
- vishalgu

2 years, 3 months ago

option B.
explanation:- In Azure Log Analytics, you use the "Kusto Query Language" (KQL) to query the data stored in a Log Analytics workspace. To view the error events from the table named "Event" in Workspace1, you should run the following query:
Event | where EventType is "error"

This query will filter the "Event" table to only show the events where the "EventType" is "error" and you will be able to see all the events with errors.

upvoted 1 times
- mahesha9449295905

2 years, 2 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times
- ccemyilmazz

2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

1. Event | search "error"
2. Event | where EventType = "error"
3. search in (Event) "error"

upvoted 6 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

A. search in (Event) "error"

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure App Service web app named App1.
You need to collect performance traces for App1.
What should you use?

- A. Azure Application Insights Profiler
- B. the Activity log
- C. the Deployment center
- D. the Diagnose and solve problems settings

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

  **F117A_Stealth** Highly Voted  2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"With Application Insights Profiler, you can capture and view performance traces for your application in all these dynamic situations, automatically at-scale, without negatively affecting your end users."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/profiler/profiler-overview>
upvoted 51 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent  7 months ago

Selected Answer: A



A is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **Ahkhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

It is supported on Basic web app plan and one profile can be associated to one app only.
upvoted 1 times

  **MGJG** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

OpenAI: To collect performance traces for an Azure App Service web app, you should use Azure Application Insights Profiler. This tool allows you to capture detailed performance traces and diagnostics data for your application, helping you analyze and optimize its performance.
Option B (the Activity log) is primarily used for tracking management-level events and operations within your Azure resources.
Option C (the Deployment center) is used to manage deployment sources and options for your web app, but it doesn't directly collect performance traces.
Option D (the Diagnose and solve problems settings) may help you troubleshoot issues, but it's not specifically focused on collecting performance traces like the Application Insights Profiler.
upvoted 2 times

  **XtraWest** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Application Insight Profiler (as per chatgpt)
upvoted 1 times

  **SIAMIANJI** 1 year, 11 months ago



Selected Answer: A

A is correct.
upvoted 1 times

  **Andrew04** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/profiler/profiler-overview>
upvoted 2 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/profiler/profiler-overview>

With Application Insights Profiler, you can capture and view performance traces for your application in all these dynamic situations, automatically at-scale, without negatively affecting your end users.

upvoted 3 times

  **Shipada** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Should be A

upvoted 1 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

A. Azure Application Insights Profiler

upvoted 4 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

With Application Insights Profiler, you can capture and view performance traces for your application in all these dynamic situations, automatically at-scale, without negatively affecting your end users

upvoted 1 times

  **tahirMScert** 2 years, 7 months ago

A. Azure Application Insights Profiler



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/profiler/profiler-overview>

upvoted 4 times

  **hatoom2006** 2 years, 5 months ago

In the question mentioned to collect not to view performance traces which you may find it in activity log

upvoted 4 times

  **kerimnl** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Azure Application Insights Profiler

upvoted 4 times

  **DanishHassan** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A



upvoted 2 times

  **humnahibataynge** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A



Azure Application Insights Profiler

upvoted 2 times

  **Dannxx** 2 years, 8 months ago

Should be A

upvoted 3 times

  **Dannxx** 2 years, 8 months ago

With Application Insights Profiler, you can capture and view performance traces... @<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/profiler/profiler-overview>

upvoted 2 times

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

Name	Kind	Location
storage1	StorageV2	Central US
storage2	BlobStorage	West US
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	West US
storage4	FileStorage	East US

You deploy a web app named App1 to the West US Azure region.

You need to back up App1. The solution must minimize costs.

Which storage account should you use as the target for the backup?

- A. storage1
- B. storage2
- C. storage3
- D. storage4

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (87%)

13%

- khaled_razouk**

Highly Voted

2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To minimize costs, you should use the storage account that is in the same region as the web app that you are backing up. In this case, the web app is in the West US region, so you should use storage2

upvoted 55 times
- 5864619**

Highly Voted

2 years ago

This is confusing as F*ck. The ETE states Storage 4 and everyone and their mothers are saying A to B. How are we supposed to know which one is correct if there is 3 possible answers to the question?

upvoted 19 times
- stormtraining**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

There is only one possible answer. Since we "must minimize costs"why should you back up App1 to a different region ? so we can eliminate storage1 and 4 from the answers. Since we don't have the data structure to use block blob storage, correct answer is B, storage2.

upvoted 6 times
- LovelyGroovey**

1 year, 1 month ago

Agree! Microsoft needs to review their exam questions and answers!!

upvoted 3 times
- Dankho**

Most Recent

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

This is f'ed up because both BlobStorage and BlockBlobStorage are suitable, but BlobStorage is less costly.

upvoted 2 times
- jodtzz**

5 months, 1 week ago

But that's exactly what they are asking for - the less costly option. BlobStorage in West US is correct.

upvoted 1 times
- [Removed]**

7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times
- seyik**

7 months, 1 week ago

Given the available storage accounts:
storage2 (BlobStorage in West US) and storage3 (BlockBlobStorage in West US) are both in the same region as your web app (West US), which avoids extra data transfer costs.

However, BlobStorage (storage2) is typically more cost-effective for backups than BlockBlobStorage (storage3) because it supports tiered storage (hot, cool, archive) for cost optimization.

Therefore, the best option is:


B. storage2 (BlobStorage in West US)

upvoted 2 times

  **blejzer2** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

On the exam on 17.07.2024, Selected Answer: B; but I'm not sure

upvoted 2 times

  **VICEROY** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

storage 2 should be appropriate aside from its location. You can configure the blob type afterwards, hence the general answer should be BlobStorage since we cannot specify the data structure of the backup that will be made.

upvoted 1 times

  **aikooo** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

I think Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Vestibal** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Given the considerations above, if the primary goal is to minimize costs, utilizing a storage account in the same region as the app (West US) would be beneficial to reduce data transfer costs. Hence, storage2 (blob storage) or storage3 (block blob storage) would be more suitable options.

Furthermore, if App1's backup data is unstructured text or binary data, storage3 (block blob storage) might be the most cost-effective choice given its specialization in handling such data types and its location in the West US region, the same as App1.

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



upvoted 2 times

  **Forkbeard** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

That is all well and good, but we do not know what data type is in the storage accounts so we cannot know if B or C is the right answer.

How did you come to your conclusion that B is correct?

upvoted 1 times

  **090200f** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I thought this question is from case study.. not complete data we have here. so based on complete data Storage 2 (B) is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Sthakathi8** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Bee seems correct

upvoted 1 times

  **XtraWest** 1 year, 8 months ago



I'll go with B. To minimize the cost, has to be in the same region.

upvoted 1 times

  **Forkbeard** 11 months, 3 weeks ago



B and C are both in the same region. Why B and not C?

upvoted 1 times

  **Rogit** 1 year, 9 months ago



Was in test yesterday, got it right!!

upvoted 3 times

  **D_Rin** 1 year, 1 month ago

yeah right, of course you got it right

upvoted 1 times

  **jeru81** 1 year, 2 months ago



how do you know your choice was correct? - did you achieve 1000?

upvoted 1 times

  **dev07karan** 1 year, 7 months ago

What was your answer A or B

upvoted 2 times

  **eeo123** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Go with B. The pricing calculator shows little to no difference between Blob Storage and General Purpose v2...

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/calculator/>

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Blobstorage is cheaper than the filestorage and StorageV2

Blobstorage location is West US, this is same location than the App1

Answer is: B

upvoted 3 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

As far as I can find B should be correct;

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/74792420/are-the-azure-app-service-backups-stored-in-both-paired-regions>

Needs to be in same subscription which it is and backups should be stored close to the app location however can be stored anywhere.

upvoted 1 times

  **Exilic** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

OpenAI

"Since you need to back up a web app named App1 deployed to the West US Azure region and you want to minimize costs, you should choose a storage account in the same region as the web app.

Out of the available options, only storage2 and storage3 are located in the West US region. Among these two, Blob Storage (storage2) is the most cost-effective option for storing backups.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. storage2."

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that is linked to an Azure AD tenant. The tenant contains two users named User1 and User2.

The subscription contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
RG1	Resource group	None
VM1	Virtual machine	Created in RG1

The subscription contains the alert rules shown in the following table.

Name	Scope	Condition
Alert1	RG1	All Administrative operations
Alert2	VM1	All Administrative operations

The users perform the following action:

- User1 creates a new virtual disk and attaches the disk to VM1
- User2 creates a new resource tag and assigns the tag to RG1 and VM1

Which alert rules are triggered by each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

User1:

No alert is triggered

Only Alert1 is triggered

Only Alert2 is triggered

Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

User2:

No alert is triggered

Only Alert1 is triggered

Only Alert2 is triggered

Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

Answer Area

User1:

No alert is triggered
Only Alert1 is triggered
Only Alert2 is triggered
Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

Correct Answer:

User2:

No alert is triggered
Only Alert1 is triggered
Only Alert2 is triggered
Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

MightyMonarch74 Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Tested in a lab.
User 1 - Alert 1 and Alert 2 fired
Alert 1 operations:
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/write
Microsoft.Compute/disks/write

Alert 2 operations:
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/write

User 2 - Alert 1 fired
Alert 1 operations:
Microsoft.Resources/tags/write
upvoted 57 times

hebbo777 1 year, 5 months ago
are you sure that you tested updating new resource tag to VM1 and RG1? why won't fire both alerts!!
upvoted 4 times

JayLearn2022 2 years, 2 months ago
Thank you for this information
upvoted 2 times

Zemar 2 years, 1 month ago
Thanks very much for this :)
upvoted 1 times

xRiot007 1 year, 11 months ago
So assigning a tag is not an administrative operation ? This doesn't look very human readable on Microsoft's part. Tags are used in many admin operations, including cost management.
upvoted 3 times

sardonique Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago
nobody's got a clue Mlantonis where are you!!!
upvoted 44 times

lumax007 Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago
User 1 - Alert 1 & Alert 2
User 2 - Alert 1 & Alert 2
upvoted 2 times

Sandipmcr 3 months, 1 week ago
User1: Both alerts
User2: Both alerts are triggered --> any operation that changes the metadata or configuration of VM1, including adding or modifying tags, falls under administrative operations and will be captured by the rule.
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 7 months ago
WRONG

User1: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered
User2: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered
upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **d8938** 1 year ago

Answer is correct.

Alert 1 is scoped to the Resource Group (RG1). This means it will only trigger when there are administrative operations performed on the resource group itself or on resources directly within the resource group. While VM1 is likely part of RG1, the act of attaching a disk to VM1 is considered an operation on the VM, not on the resource group.

Alert 2 is scoped to the Virtual Machine (VM1). This means it will trigger when there are administrative operations performed directly on VM1. Creating a new virtual disk and attaching it to VM1 is considered an administrative operation on the VM, so it triggers Alert 2.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **a74d359** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

But surely the creation of a virtual disk is an act on RG1?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

User1: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

User2 : Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **1828b9d** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

I tested this in my lab.

User1: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

User2 : Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

User1 operations:

- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/write (on the VM itself, triggering Alert2)
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/write (on the RG, triggering Alert1)

User2 Operations:

Microsoft.Resources/tags/write (on the RG, triggering Alert1)

Microsoft.Resources/tags/write (on the VM, triggering Alert2)

upvoted 24 times

🗨️ 👤 **hebb0777** 1 year, 5 months ago

I have tested in the lab!

User 1 - Alert 1 and Alert 2 fired (tested with creating new data disk in same RG1 and in different RG and in both scenario the alerts fired for both VM&RG1)

User 2 - Alert 1 and Alert 2 fired (this is very clear as you creating a tag and assign for both VM and RG!

upvoted 14 times

🗨️ 👤 **KotNinja** 1 year, 6 months ago

User1 triggers: Alert2 (due to the disk operation on VM1).

User2 triggers: Alert1 (due to tagging RG1) and Alert2 (due to tagging VM1).

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ahkhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

Tags don't inherit.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Vestibal** 1 year, 6 months ago

User1 triggers alert2.

User2 triggers both alert1 and alert2.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **saadshaikh123** 1 year, 8 months ago

It should be "Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered" for both User 1 and User 2.

Now lets analyze:

User 1 operations:

User 1 not only just attaches the disk to VM1 but rather creates a new disk. If you go on portal and goto Disks and select a VM and then create a new disk, it will ask you to select an existing resource group or create a new rg (usually we create the disk in the same rg as of vm which is RG1 here). This means that after creating the disk, the resource group will be updated, and it will have an operation occur on it. Once created, we then attach the new disk to VM1, which means VM1 is also affected now by the disk attach operation. So for User 1, Alert 1 and Alert2 both will be triggered because Alert1 has scope of RG1 and Alert 2 has scope of VM1.



User 2 operations:



This one is straightforward. User 2 assigns new tags to both RG1 and VM1. Thus write operations will be logged for both VM1 and RG1. Therefore, Alert1 and Alert2 both will be triggered.

upvoted 15 times

🗨️ 👤 **AliNadheer** 1 year, 5 months ago

makes allot of sense. and both actions are administrative actions and affect both resources thus both alerts will trigger.
upvoted 1 times

  **hebb0777** 1 year, 5 months ago
Agree with you
upvoted 1 times



  **Teroristo** 1 year, 9 months ago
User1: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered
User2: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

Explanation:

Each alert rule has a scope. A scope is a list of one or more specific Azure resources, a specific resource group, or an entire subscription. The alert rule fires on resources within that scope.

Since VM1 is contained in RG1, User1's action falls within the scope of both Alert1 and Alert2. User1 triggers both alerts.

User2 triggers Alert1 by creating the tag for RG1. User2 triggers both Alert1 and Alert2 by creating the tag for VM1.
upvoted 14 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago
User1 I'd say alert1, 2
Create disk needs to assign to RG as per below.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/disk?view=azure-cli-latest>



And assign to VM will trigger alert as per admin op



User2, Not 100% but I'm tempted to say alert 1,2 because assign tag to both would be an action.



see;
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-types#log-alerts>

&

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log-schema>
upvoted 2 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 10 months ago
Does deploying a new virtual disk not require deploying it to resource group? And if we're deploying it to RG1 is that not an administrative operation for RG1?
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 11 months ago
creating a disk and adding it to the VM is a provision task not an administrative task
upvoted 3 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 10 months ago
Source???
This declaration is almost meaningless without a source. Why should I believe you?
upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple virtual machines in the West US Azure region.

You need to use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to monitor virtual machine traffic.

Which two resources should you create? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a Log Analytics workspace
- B. an Azure Monitor workbook
- C. a storage account
- D. a Microsoft Sentinel workspace
- E. a Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor

Correct Answer: AC

Community vote distribution

AC (53%)

AE (46%)



  **taki_ananasek** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to monitor virtual machine traffic, you need to create the following resources:

- A. A Log Analytics workspace - Traffic Analytics requires a Log Analytics workspace to store and analyze network traffic data.
- E. A Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor - You need to create a Data Collection Rule within Azure Monitor to specify what data should be collected and sent to the Log Analytics workspace, including the network traffic data for Traffic Analytics.



So, options A and E are the correct answers.
upvoted 32 times

  **c75e123** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct is: AC

Why not E?
Data collection rule and data collection endpoint resources are created and managed by traffic analytics. If you perform any operation on these resources, traffic analytics may not function as expected.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>

There is no need to create the Data collection rule manually.
upvoted 2 times

  **CheMetto** 9 months, 1 week ago

I'll go with this. For those one who think about storage account, remember azure subscription has already VM -> so it has already storage account
upvoted 2 times

  **Fr3ggel** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher, you need to create a Log Analytics workspace and a storage account. A Log Analytics workspace is a cloud-based repository that collects and stores data from various sources, such as NSG flow logs. A storage account is a container that provides a unique namespace to store and access your data objects in Azure Storage. You need to enable NSG flow logs and configure them to send data to both the Log Analytics workspace and the storage account. Traffic Analytics analyzes the NSG flow logs and provides insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.
upvoted 10 times

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

Selected Answer: AE

To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher for monitoring virtual machine traffic, you need to create the following two resources:

- A. a Log Analytics workspace: Traffic Analytics relies on data being sent to a Log Analytics workspace, where the traffic logs and other monitoring data are stored for analysis.
- E. a Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor: The Data Collection Rule (DCR) allows you to define and collect data from different resources,

including virtual machines, and send it to a Log Analytics workspace. This step is crucial for collecting the traffic data that Traffic Analytics will analyze.



upvoted 1 times

  **Mitko_V_Milkov** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

A and E. Why not C, because Storage accounts are used for raw log storage, not for Traffic Analytics.

upvoted 1 times

  **ozansenturk** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

chatgpt:

Log Analytics Workspace



Purpose: Traffic Analytics uses a Log Analytics workspace to ingest, store, and analyze the flow log data generated by Network Security Groups (NSGs).

Configuration: Ensure that the workspace is in the same region or linked to the region where the NSGs are deployed.

2. Storage Account

Purpose: NSG flow logs must first be stored in a storage account. Traffic Analytics processes these logs from the storage account and sends the data to the Log Analytics workspace.

upvoted 1 times


  **samhouston** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Traffic Analytics does not use DCRs; it depends on NSG Flow Logs and Log Analytics. Storage Account:

- NSG Flow Logs are initially sent to a storage account, where they are stored before being processed by Traffic Analytics.
 - Why it's required: The storage account acts as a temporary repository for the flow logs before they are sent to the Log Analytics workspace.
- Correct Answer A & C

upvoted 1 times

  **Josh219** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

For setting up Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher specifically, a DCR is not a required resource. (Note: in my previous comment I said DCR is not a resource, I meant its not essential resource) The essential resources you need are:

A Log Analytics workspace: To store and analyze the traffic data.

A storage account: To store the flow logs generated by Network Watcher.

upvoted 1 times

  **Josh219** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

Correct is A and C and not E. Read question carefully it asks for two Resources and DCR is not resource

upvoted 1 times



  **[Removed]** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A & C are correct

a storage account is required to hold the logs before they are sent to the Log Analytics workspace.

upvoted 1 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Bulls*it, the Log Analytics Workspace does that...

upvoted 2 times

  **codered4409** 7 months ago

Answer - A & E

Check the below link from MS where prerequisites are Log Analytics Workspace and DCR.

upvoted 1 times

  **Debugs_Bunny** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to monitor virtual machine traffic, you need the following two resources:

A. a Log Analytics workspace

Traffic Analytics uses a Log Analytics workspace to store and analyze network traffic data. NSG flow logs are sent to the Log Analytics workspace, where Traffic Analytics processes them to provide insights about network traffic patterns, potential security threats, and traffic flows.

C. a storage account

NSG flow logs must be stored in a storage account before being processed and sent to the Log Analytics workspace. The storage account acts as an intermediary where the flow logs are initially captured and stored.

upvoted 3 times

  **Debugs_Bunny** 7 months, 3 weeks ago



Explanation of other options:

B. an Azure Monitor workbook: This is used for visualizing data from Log Analytics but is not required for Traffic Analytics configuration.

D. a Microsoft Sentinel workspace: Microsoft Sentinel is used for security information and event management (SIEM), but it's not necessary for configuring Traffic Analytics.

E. a Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor: DCR is used for custom log data collection and does not play a role in setting up Traffic Analytics.

upvoted 1 times


  **CubicTeach** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Data collection rule and data collection endpoint resources are created and managed by traffic analytics. If you perform any operation on these resources, traffic analytics may not function as expected.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>

upvoted 3 times

  **DJHASH786** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Hey, when are you planning to take the exam ??

upvoted 1 times

  **Jedi_sg2000** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://www.examtopycs.com/discussions/microsoft/view/81260-exam-az-700-topic-4-question-4-discussion/>

upvoted 3 times

  **maki999** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

As per GPT4

To set up Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher, you need to ensure that flow logs from your Network Security Groups (NSGs) are collected and stored appropriately. Traffic Analytics then processes these logs to provide insights into your network traffic.

A. a Log Analytics workspace: Traffic Analytics requires a Log Analytics workspace to analyze and visualize the network traffic data. This workspace is where the logs are sent and processed.

C. a storage account: NSG flow logs need a storage account to store raw flow log data. Traffic Analytics reads the flow logs from this storage account and processes them.

Thus, the correct answers are:

A. a Log Analytics workspace



C. a storage account

upvoted 3 times

  **suddin1** 11 months ago



how do you collect data to store in storage without a collection rule??

upvoted 3 times

  **egomezcaro** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The NSG flow logs are directly configured to be stored in a storage account, and Traffic Analytics processes these logs without the need for an additional DCR. The process of collecting and storing the NSG flow logs is managed through the Network Watcher settings and the specified storage account

upvoted 1 times

  **5c3d677** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

i copied your comment and asked a follow up question to chat gpt, and GPT changed its answer to AE lol. Gpt is disappointing.



upvoted 3 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites~:text=required%20when%20using-,traffic%20analytics,-to%20analyze%20virtual>

upvoted 1 times

  **damnboy** 9 months, 1 week ago

Your link contradicts your vote. DCR are managed by traffic analytics, if you tamper with them it could result it unexpected results. So option E cannot be correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Mysystemad** 1 year ago

The two resources you should create are:

A. a Log Analytics workspace: Traffic Analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in the cloud. It analyzes the Network Security Group Flow Logs across Azure regions and populates the insights into a Log Analytics workspace.

E. a Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor: A Data Collection Rule defines what data to collect from your Azure and non-Azure resources. It can be used to collect Network Security Group Flow Logs, which are then analyzed by Traffic Analytics.

The other options listed are not directly related to the setup of Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher. For example, an Azure Monitor workbook (Option B) is used for data visualization, a storage account (Option C) is used for storing data, and a Microsoft Sentinel workspace (Option D) is used for security information and event management

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

A and E is right
upvoted 1 times

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

Name	Description
storage1	Storage account
storage2	Storage account
KeyVault1	Key vault
VNET1	Virtual network with a single subnet that has five virtual machines connected
VNET2	Virtual network with a single subnet that has three virtual machines connected

You need to configure access for VNET1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- The virtual machines connected to VNET1 must be able to communicate with the virtual machines connected to VNET2 by using the Microsoft backbone.
- The virtual machines connected to VNET1 must be able to access storage1, storage2, and Azure AD by using the Microsoft backbone.

What is the minimum number of service endpoints you should add to VNET1?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (86%)

14%

moshos

Highly Voted

1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

My answer: 2
First service endpoint: One service endpoint for Microsoft.Storage added to VNET1.
The question asks how many to add to VNET1. When adding service endpoints on the VNET1 side you only get to choose the service (Microsoft.Storage) not the actual storage accounts. Once you add this service endpoint it can be then linked to on the storage side for both accounts.

Second Service Endpoint: Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory.

Total:2
upvoted 36 times

c75e123

4 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is: A
You are can associate multiple storage accounts with a single Service endpoint.

This question does not explicitly mention a Key Vault.
Additionally, Microsoft Entra does not exclusively support Service endpoints for ADLS Gen1.

Source:
The Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory tag listed under services supporting service endpoints is used only for supporting service endpoints to ADLS Gen 1. Microsoft Entra ID doesn't support service endpoints natively.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview#limitations>
upvoted 4 times

Alex1184

1 year, 6 months ago

Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory tag listed under services supporting service endpoints is used only for supporting service endpoints to ADLS Gen 1. Azure AD doesn't support service endpoints natively
upvoted 4 times

macrawat

1 year, 7 months ago

second service endpoint : Key Vault
upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **riquesg** 1 year, 6 months ago

The question does not require adding a Key Vault service endpoint. Why should we add it?
upvoted 13 times

🗳️ 👤 **sharkzor** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Should be B, 2 service endpoints. VM is not a service endpoint type. So the first question is irrelevant. Both storage accounts must have service endpoints in vnet 1, so awnser should be 2
upvoted 24 times

🗳️ 👤 **elrizos** 1 year, 7 months ago

it's ok
terraform sample:
resource "azurerm_storage_account" "storage2" {
 name = "examplestorage2"
 resource_group_name = "\${azurerm_resource_group.example.name}"
 location = "\${azurerm_resource_group.example.location}"
 account_tier = "Standard"
 account_replication_type = "LRS"

```
network_rules {  
  default_action = "Deny"  
  virtual_network_subnet_ids = ["${azurerm_subnet.example.id}"]  
}
```

```
service_endpoint {  
  service = "Microsoft.Storage"  
  location = "eastus"  
}  
}
```

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **ConanBarb** 1 year, 8 months ago

Yes B (2 s-e:s) but not for the reason you or other people below state

You create one Service Endpoint per Azure service per Vnet (Vnet-to-Vnet does not require nor can it be configured with service endpoints)
Hence:

1 service endpoint for Vnet1 to Microsoft.Storage service

1 service endpoint for Vnet1 to Microsoft.KeyVault service

Try it your self in portal and you'll see

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>

upvoted 19 times

🗳️ 👤 **djgodzilla** 1 year, 7 months ago

Agree , Azure AD is not supported as service endpoint but Vault is.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **SimoneP** 1 year, 6 months ago

I see it in my lab: vNet --> select vnet --> Add Service Endpoint --> Service --> Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory

upvoted 8 times

🗳️ 👤 **KingTN** 1 year, 2 months ago

It is no mentioned that is needed to communicate with the Keyvault ?

upvoted 5 times

🗳️ 👤 **GohanF2** Most Recent 🕒 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Additionally, I vote for A because KeyVault is not part of the requirements of the question. So, only 1 for the storages.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **GohanF2** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

I vote for A:

1 service endpoint for Microsoft.Storage (for both storage1 and storage2)

No service endpoint is required for Azure AD.

VNET peering handles communication between VNET1 and VNET2, so there is not need for a service endpoint.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **vrm1358** 1 month, 4 weeks ago


Selected Answer: A

My answer: A
One service endpoint is needed for all of the storage accounts.
Azure AD doesn't need/support service endpoints and there is nothing mentioned about requirement for connectivity to key vault. So, only one service endpoint should be needed.
upvoted 2 times

  **23169fd** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B



One for Microsoft.Storage
One for Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory
upvoted 4 times

  **Saranpriya** 5 months, 2 weeks ago



Communication with VNET2:
To allow virtual machines in VNET1 to communicate with those in VNET2, you need a service endpoint for the Microsoft backbone network. This ensures that traffic between the two virtual networks stays within the Azure backbone, providing optimal connectivity.
Access to Storage1 and Storage2:
For virtual machines in VNET1 to access storage1 and storage2, you'll need service endpoints for Azure Storage.
These endpoints allow private IP addresses within VNET1 to reach Azure Storage services without requiring public IP addresses.
Therefore, the minimum number of service endpoints to add to VNET1 is two:

One for Microsoft backbone network (for communication with VNET2).
Another for Azure Storage (for accessing storage1 and storage2).

ANSwer: B
upvoted 3 times

  **Amir1909** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **BluAlien** 9 months, 4 weeks ago



Selected Answer: A

One service endpoints for each Virtual Network that connects to storage accounts, so in this case only VNET1. On storage account there is no storage enpoint configuration.

About connection on microsoft backbone beteween VNET1 and VNET2 such a service endpoint doesn't exist.



About Service Endpoint: Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory it's only for ADSL Gen 1.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview#limitations>
upvoted 4 times

  **hotspot02103** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A



storage endpoint for both storage accounts
upvoted 3 times

  **Ahkhan** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

The answer is A



Here is the simplest proof: Service Endpoints cannot be connected to vNets associated to virtual machines.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>
upvoted 3 times

  **Ahkhan** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

*B

2 storage accounts
upvoted 1 times

  **19_12** 1 year, 1 month ago

You need a separate private endpoint for each storage resource that you need to access, namely Blobs, Data Lake Storage Gen2, Files, Queues, Tables, or Static Websites. On the private endpoint, these storage services are defined as the target sub-resource of the associated storage account.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private-endpoints>
upvoted 2 times

  **DeVullers** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

I think the answer is B.

Why?
To meet the requirements of allowing virtual machines in VNET1 to communicate with virtual machines in VNET2 using the Microsoft backbone, as well as allowing access to Azure services such as Azure AD and Azure Storage using the Microsoft backbone, you should configure the following service endpoints in VNET1:

- You wouldn't use service endpoints to enable communication between the VNets. (Peering would be the likely solution for VNet to VNet communication)
- Microsoft.Storage (For access to storage1 and storage2)
- Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory (For access to Azure AD)

These service endpoints will enable traffic between the virtual machines in VNet1 and Azure Storage accounts (storage1 and storage2) and Azure Active Directory using the Microsoft backbone network.

So, the minimum number of service endpoints to add to VNet1 is 2: Microsoft.Storage and Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory.

Please correct me if i'm wrong!
upvoted 7 times

[Removed] 1 year, 2 months ago

he Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory tag listed under services supporting service endpoints is used only for supporting service endpoints to ADLS Gen 1. Azure AD doesn't support service endpoints natively.
So Answer is only one
he Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory tag listed under services supporting service endpoints is used only for supporting service endpoints to ADLS Gen 1. Azure AD doesn't support service endpoints natively.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>
upvoted 2 times

Abesse 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Only for the storage
upvoted 5 times

MajidS 1 year, 2 months ago

Only 1 service endpoint is required for Storage account
upvoted 3 times

KpiTalisTTT 1 year, 2 months ago

K Vault is not mentioned so the answer is B bc is one endpoint per Storage A.
upvoted 2 times

You need to configure an Azure web app named contoso.azurewebsites.net to host www.contoso.com.

What should you do first?

- A. Create A records named www.contoso.com and asuid.contoso.com.
- B. Create a TXT record named asuid that contains the domain verification ID.
- C. Create a CNAME record named asuid that contains the domain verification ID.
- D. Create a TXT record named www.contoso.com that has a value of contoso.azurewebsites.net.



Correct Answer: B



Community vote distribution



B (71%)

C (17%)

6%

  **Irism** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago
nice to see 3 answers
upvoted 60 times



  **chair123** 1 year, 7 months ago
This so confusing!
Wont use these dumps in next exams. Many unclear answers.
upvoted 11 times



  **debaton** 7 months, 1 week ago
I will try to explain how I understand the answers.
I think all of us will agree that A is a wrong answer.



You can use CNAME to verify the domain in Azure (I remember that you have this record to provide during setup), but the record designed for the verification is always TXT.
Additionally, you cant use the "asuid" for CNAME, you will get the other ID from the DNS provider.
So answer C is wrong.



TXT record always have the asuid, so answer wrong (that kind of setting as in ans D you can use only with the CNAME record).



In my opinion the right ans is B.
upvoted 1 times

  **Forkbeard** 11 months, 3 weeks ago
For me the greatest value in ExamTopics is that in the discussions you get explanations in many different ways. Often one of them will make sense to me and then I will have learned something. Because I then understand, I don't need to memorize the answer.
upvoted 11 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago
while the answers are often unclear, most of the questions and their options are. if you are unhappy with the quality (probably like most of us are to some extent) you are free to not press reveal answer and think that you have chosen right. or you can do what the rest of us do, pick the answer and review the discussions for vast majority of questions the concrete answer and explanation is in the discussions. it sucks, but as a by product it forcefully teaches you at least something about azure instead of blindly memorizing that question 515 was something about a web address and the answer was B.
upvoted 4 times

  **sharkzor** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago
Selected Answer: B
should be a TXT record, B
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain?tabs=a%2Cazurecli>
upvoted 31 times

  **TSKARAN** 1 year, 1 month ago
Yes, the question is... What is the first step. It is txt record
You still want to do CNAME, it will be the 2nd step
upvoted 4 times

  **moshos** 2 years, 3 months ago
From that link : "To add a custom domain to your app, you need to verify your ownership of the domain by adding a verification ID as a TXT record with your domain provider."
upvoted 4 times

  **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

Shouldn't that mean the correct answer is actually using the subdomain option :Create a TXT record named contoso.asuid that contains the domain verification ID. (or www.asuid?)

upvoted 1 times

  **codered4409** Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago



Answer: B
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain?tabs=subdomain%2Cazurecli>
upvoted 1 times

  **Stunomatic** 5 months, 2 weeks ago



TXT. asuid. The domain verification ID shown in the Add custom domain dialog. App Service accesses the asuid TXT record to verify your ownership of the custom domain.
upvoted 1 times

  **Stunomatic** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

What should you do first? -- this is problem...First verify then create A record pointing to domain
upvoted 1 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Great, I've done 100's of problems yet this is the first time I see the word asuid.
upvoted 2 times

  **Surs** 6 months, 2 weeks ago



Selected Answer: D
Configure DNS settings - add a CNAME record for www.contoso.com pointing to contoso.azurewebsites.net
upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Pcservices** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Azure Web Apps require you to verify ownership of your custom domain before binding it to the web app. This is usually done by creating a TXT record in your domain's DNS settings.
The TXT record named asuid will contain the domain verification ID, which you will receive from the Azure portal when you try to add a custom domain to your web app.
upvoted 3 times

  **Josh219** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

B: Is Correct and Create a "TXT record" named asuid that contains the domain verification ID. And not Cname or A records.
Because, To configure an Azure web app to host a custom domain like www.contoso.com, the first step is to verify the domain ownership. To ensure that the new domain name actually exist. The "TXT record" is used to prove ownership of the domain by containing the domain verification ID provided by Azure.
This is typically done by creating a TXT record with the domain verification ID provided by Azure.

So, the correct answer is: B. Create a TXT record named asuid that contains the domain verification ID
upvoted 1 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

When creating DNS entries for Azure App Service, create an asuid.{subdomain} TXT record with the Domain Verification ID.
Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/subdomain-takeover#use-azure-app-services-custom-domain-verification>
upvoted 2 times

  **goldist** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B
Before you can point your domain (www.contoso.com) to an Azure Web App (contoso.azurewebsites.net), you need to verify that you actually own the domain. c

1. Obtain Domain Verification ID

In the Azure portal, navigate to your Azure Web App.
Go to the "Custom domains" section.
Azure provides a unique domain verification ID.

2. Create the TXT Record

Log in to your domain registrar's (e.g., GoDaddy, Namecheap) DNS management area.
Add a new TXT record.
The name of this record will be "asuid".
The value of the record should be the domain verification ID you got from Azure.

3. Add CNAME Record (Later)

Once Azure has verified that you own the domain, you'll then need to create a CNAME record named "www" that points to "contoso.azurewebsites.net". This tells the DNS system where to direct web traffic for www.contoso.com.

upvoted 6 times

  **bobothewiseman** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.
You need to perform domain verification first
upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times


  **Amir1909** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **watermellonhead** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A CNAME cannot contain a verification string it is just an alias for another record. B TXT record is correct.
upvoted 2 times

  **murtazad52** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

i believe Answer should be D As A is showing A record which requires IP which is not there. Other 2 records pointing to VerificationN ID only Option D seems to be correct as it value of contoso
Refer to below
<https://azure.github.io/AppService/2017/06/21/Custom-hostnames-with-App-Service.html>
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 network security groups (NSGs), 10 virtual machines, and a Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1. Each NSG is connected to a virtual machine.

You need to configure an Azure Monitor Network Insights alert that will be triggered when suspicious network traffic is detected.

What should you do first?



- A. Deploy Connection Monitor.
- B. Configure data collection endpoints.
- C. Configure a private link.
- D. Configure NSG flow logs.


Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (92%)

8%

-   **khaled_razouk**



Highly Voted 


 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

To configure an Azure Monitor Network Insights alert that will be triggered when suspicious network traffic is detected, you should first configure NSG flow logs.

NSG flow logs provide information about traffic that is allowed or denied by an NSG. By configuring NSG flow logs, you will be able to monitor the traffic passing through your NSGs and detect any suspicious activity.

upvoted 22 times
-   **Muffay**

Highly Voted 



 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I think D is correct.



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-insights-overview#traffic>


The Traffic tab provides access to all NSGs configured for NSG flow logs and Traffic Analytics for the selected set of subscriptions, grouped by location.

upvoted 17 times
-   **moshos** 2 years, 3 months ago

Also <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview>

" Identify unknown or undesired traffic." in Common use cases



upvoted 3 times
-   **[Removed]**

Most Recent 



 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct



upvoted 1 times
-   **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

D is right



upvoted 1 times
-   **MOSES3009** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D



D is the one that can help to identify "wrong" traffic. Connection Monitor is doing what it say - monitor. That means, it monitor a "known" connection - aka from IP1 to IP2 port xx. Will not be aware about any suspicious connection between VMs.

upvoted 3 times
-   **MOSES3009** 1 year, 5 months ago

here is the link for connection monitor -> <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/monitor-vm-communication>

upvoted 1 times
-   **sardonique** 1 year, 6 months ago

Mlantonis where are you!!

upvoted 7 times
-   **DeVullers** 1 year, 7 months ago



Selected Answer: D



Correct answer: D



To configure an Azure Monitor Network Insights alert that will be triggered when suspicious network traffic is detected, you should first configure NSG flow logs.

NSG flow logs provide information about traffic that is allowed or denied by an NSG. By configuring NSG flow logs, you will be able to monitor the traffic passing through your NSGs and detect any suspicious activity. You can use them for optimizing network flows, monitoring throughput, verifying compliance, detecting intrusions, and more.

Reference:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview#why-use-flow-logs>
upvoted 1 times

-   **marioZuo** 1 year, 9 months ago
- Connection Monitor is for latency and network issue with IaaS device over a period of time. Data collection rule is only for VM
- upvoted 1 times

-   **BobbyMc3030** 1 year, 10 months ago
- Selected Answer: D**
- My vote is D - NSG Flow logs. The question mentioned suspicious activity and that's what flow logs are for. Who's connecting from where and other behaviors. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview>
- upvoted 1 times



-   **Exilic** 2 years ago
- Selected Answer: D**
- OpenAI
- "The correct answer is D. Configure NSG flow logs.



To configure an Azure Monitor Network Insights alert that will be triggered when suspicious network traffic is detected, you need to enable NSG flow logs for each NSG that is connected to a virtual machine. NSG flow logs capture information about inbound and outbound traffic flowing through an NSG.



Once NSG flow logs are enabled, you can use Azure Monitor to analyze the logs and create alerts for suspicious traffic patterns. Therefore, the first step is to configure NSG flow logs.

Option A, B, and C are not directly related to configuring an Azure Monitor Network Insights alert for detecting suspicious network traffic. Connection Monitor is used to monitor connectivity to Azure resources. Configuring data collection endpoints is related to collecting data from various sources, and configuring a private link is used to securely access Azure services over a private connection."

upvoted 1 times



-   **djgodzilla** 2 years, 1 month ago
- Traffic Analytics: Analyzes Network Watcher - NSG flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.
- Requires >> Network Watcher, (NSG) flow logs enabled, Storage account, to store raw flow logs, Log Analytics workspace, with read and write access.
- upvoted 1 times



-   **sjb666** 2 years, 1 month ago
- Reluctantly, I have to agree that Flow Logs looks more correct. The Log Analytics Workspace bit would appear to be a red herring.
- upvoted 1 times

-   **sjb666** 2 years, 1 month ago
- Selected Answer: A**
- Hmmm...not often I disagree with 100% vote but here goes:
- The question specifically says there is a Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.
- A Log Analytics Workspace is used for Connection Monitor, NOT NSG Flow Logs, which use a storage account instead.
- NSG Flow Logs:
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview#read-and-export-flow-logs>)
- Connection Monitor:
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview#data-collection-analysis-and-alerts>)

So answer is A

upvoted 4 times

-   **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago
- Selected Answer: D**
- the correct answer is D. Configure NSG flow logs
- upvoted 1 times

-   **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago
- Selected Answer: D**
- D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview#why-use-flow-logs>
It is vital to monitor, manage, and know your own network for uncompromised security, compliance, and performance. Knowing your own environment is of paramount importance to protect and optimize it. You often need to know the current state of the network, who is connecting,

where they're connecting from, which ports are open to the internet, expected network behavior, irregular network behavior, and sudden rises in traffic.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description
RG1	Resource group
Action1	Action group that sends an email message to admin1@contoso.com

Sub1 contains the following alert rule:

- Name: Alert1
- Scope: All resource groups in Sub1
 - o Include all future resources
- Condition: All administrative operations
- Actions: Action1

Sub1 contains the following alert processing rule:

- Name: Rule1
- Scope: Sub1
- Rule type: Suppress notifications
- Apply the rule: On a specific time
 - o Start: August 10, 2022
 - o End: August 13, 2022

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
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 is listed in the Azure portal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Statements	Yes	No
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 is listed in the Azure portal.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

 **FabrityDev** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Y - "alert is listed" does not mean a notification in my understanding therefore yes
N - The date is within suppression rule boundaries therefore email will be suppressed
Y - The date is outside suppression rule boundaries
upvoted 57 times

 **zellck** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago



YNY is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-processing-rules?tabs=portal#what-should-this-rule-do>

Suppression: This action removes all the action groups from the affected fired alerts. So, the fired alerts won't invoke any of their action groups, not

even at the end of the maintenance window. Those fired alerts will still be visible when you list your alerts in the portal, Azure Resource Graph, API, or PowerShell.

upvoted 16 times

  **zellick** 2 years, 2 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 11 times

  **Paul_white** 2 years, 2 months ago

writing mine tomorrow, wish me lick :D

upvoted 8 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 1 year, 1 month ago

wish me lick :D

upvoted 2 times

  **werdy92** 2 years, 2 months ago

How was it? :)

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

CORRECT

suppress notifications from August 10, 2022 to August 13, 2022

if the date is within the scope range, then the notificcation will be suppressed from sending to the E-Mail address.

if the date is outside the scope range, then the notificcation will be sent to the E-Mail address.

upvoted 3 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Tagging is administrative actions.

"This category contains the record of all create, update, delete, and action operations performed through Resource Manager." "Every action taken by a user or application using Resource Manager is modeled as an operation on a particular resource type. If the operation type is Write, Delete, or Action, the records of both the start and success or fail of that operation are recorded in the Administrative category."
From: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log-schema#administrative-category>

Required Write access to the Microsoft.Resources/tags resource type.

From: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources#required-access>

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **PhoenixAscending** 1 year, 3 months ago

This was on my exam. I think that the suggested answer to the question is correct.

upvoted 3 times

  **hebb0777** 1 year, 5 months ago

Y - as this fall in suppress notification Alert 1 will be in portal but the action will be overwritten by suppression ref " the fired alerts won't invoke any of their action groups, not even at the end of the maintenance window. Those fired alerts will still be visible when you list your alerts in the portal"

N - although alert 1 will be in portal, but the action groups won't processed

Y - its out of supress notification schedule so it will work as design

upvoted 3 times

  **Elecktrus** 1 year, 8 months ago

In the exam today,18/08/23. i pass with 900/1000

upvoted 8 times

  **0d65c04** 1 year, 5 months ago

Good luck

upvoted 1 times

  **liketopass** 1 year, 10 months ago



Indeed, dont believe chatgpt:

Me: I am suspecting you are wrong

ChatGPT:

I apologize for any confusion caused. You are correct, and I apologize for the incorrect information in my previous response. In Azure, adding or modifying a tag on a resource is considered an administrative operation. Therefore, if you have an alert set up for "all administrative operations" on an Azure object, changing or adding a tag to that object would likely trigger the alert. Administrative operations include activities related to managing the resource, such as modifying its properties, tags, or access control settings. Once again, I apologize for the incorrect information in my previous response, and thank you for bringing it to my attention.

upvoted 5 times

  **ELearn** 9 months, 1 week ago



You're absolutely right, they are not stable in their answers. From one moment to the next, they contradict their answers without solid ground. What a deception and disappointment, unfortunately

upvoted 1 times

  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago



Even Microsoft Ai can't answer their own question, what a shame.

upvoted 4 times

  **ELearn** 9 months, 1 week ago



Indeed!!!

upvoted 1 times

  **ed79** 1 year, 10 months ago

Today I finally found out that tags are not considered "Administrative Operations" in Azure so the answer is YNN

upvoted 5 times

  **eeo123** 1 year, 10 months ago

Well document your source then. Otherwise this statement is of no use to anybody. Other threads seem to suggest otherwise...

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/47847-exam-az-500-topic-4-question-51-discussion/#:~:text=YES%3A%20Tagging%20is%20absolutely%20an%20administrative%20operation.%20I,turning%20the%20resource%20ON%2FOFF%20DOES%20trigger%20the%20alert.>

upvoted 1 times

  **Andreas_Czech** 1 year, 10 months ago

that's wrong

I've tested in my LAB and Alerts are fired when you create a Tag

Hint: Alerts are slow -> give it 15-30min

upvoted 6 times

  **01111010** 1 year, 6 months ago

Tested in the lab. There's 10-20 minute lag between action and alert/notification going out.



upvoted 2 times

  **adminpack** 1 year, 11 months ago

It's YNN.

Chat GPT: Adding a tag to a resource group in Azure is not considered an administrative action. Tags are a metadata feature in Azure that allows you to add key-value pairs to resources to categorize and organize them for better management and identification.

upvoted 2 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago

problem with AI is that it lies confidently. it never shows doubt but adds a little disclaimer at the end that you should check yourself to make sure, in case you trust it's opinion and wreck something. what i do, is ask it a question and add " provide the source to confirm given information". if it can't provide an official source or the source clashes with what was said, i disregard it's reply.

upvoted 2 times

  **Andreas_Czech** 1 year, 10 months ago

don't trust Chat GPT, I saw often wrong Answers.

test it in the LAB -> yes more work, but correct

upvoted 6 times

  **NJTH** 2 years ago

Simular question was on todays exam.



(7th April 2023)

upvoted 5 times

  **vbohr899** 2 years, 2 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 7 times

  **HMKM** 2 years, 3 months ago

In Create an alert processing rule - Rule settings, it says:

Suppress notifications: The alert will still fire, but the action groups won't be invoked so you won't receive any notifications when it fires.

So imho,

Y - A new alert will be listed on Monitor - Alerts

N - Action group will not be triggered.

Y - Out of time range of the alert processing rule, so email will be sent.

upvoted 5 times

  **AMOLMANTHALKAR** 2 years, 3 months ago

Sorry i mean N- suppress notifications Y - as per rule N - date is beyond 13 aug

upvoted 1 times

  **MEG_Florida** 1 year, 8 months ago

You have them all reversed.

- 1. Y - it doesnt ask about notifications, it asked if an alert is created (Y) it is, but not notification
- 2. Won't happen because its IN the time window of the notifications being turned off (not on)
- 3. Its beyond the 13th yes, which puts it back into the first rules, notification sending (not out of it)

upvoted 1 times

  **AMOLMANTHALKAR** 2 years, 3 months ago

shud be YNY

upvoted 6 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1 in the North Europe Azure region.

You need to ensure that when blob data is added to storage1, a secondary copy is created in the East US region. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you configure?

- A. operational backup
- B. object replication
- C. geo-redundant storage (GRS)
- D. a lifecycle management rule

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



B (93%)

7%


  **sadhoun2004** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

With GRS you can't choose the Destination region and for North Europe the paired region is West Europe so correct answer Object replication.
upvoted 51 times

  **DeBoer** 2 years, 2 months ago

Easy to confirm in lab (just did) and you're absolutely right
upvoted 10 times

  **Kalzonee3611** 1 year, 6 months ago

Curious to know, what is everyone using for a labs? Previously used 30 the days trial but that has expired. Thanks all.
upvoted 3 times

  **Mo22** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Object replication is a feature that allows you to replicate data, such as blobs, across different storage accounts or containers within the same storage account. This can be configured to automatically copy data from one storage location to another, either within the same region or across different regions. Object replication can be used to create disaster recovery solutions or to distribute data globally for better performance and availability.

It is similar to GRS but it is more flexible as you can choose the storage account and container to replicate the data.

The GRS of a North Europe region is a secondary copy of the data stored in a different region. The exact location of the secondary region will depend on the specific Azure region you have selected. For the North Europe region, the secondary copy is stored in the West Europe region. This means that if there is an outage or disaster in the North Europe region, your data will still be available in the West Europe region. This provides a high level of data durability and protection.

upvoted 21 times

  **GohanF2** Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

I think... the tricky part if the Administrative Effort. GRS will definitely require less administrative effort but It wont pick up East US region.
upvoted 1 times

  **samhouston** 5 months ago

Why is GRS the preferred choice?

Question Focus: The question explicitly asks for a solution that minimizes administrative effort, and GRS is designed for that. Once you enable GRS, Azure handles replication for you, without requiring you to configure or maintain additional rules.

Default Region Pairing: While GRS doesn't allow you to specify the secondary region, Azure automatically replicates data to the paired region of the primary region. For North Europe, the paired region is West Europe. Hence, if you choose GRS, your data would actually be replicated to West Europe, not East US.

Why not Object Replication?

Object replication requires you to manually configure rules, specify the source and destination storage accounts, and ensure the target storage account is in the desired region (e.g., East US).

While this approach offers control over the replication destination, it involves significantly more administrative effort, violating the "minimize administrative effort" requirement.

upvoted 2 times

- Josh219

5 months, 2 weeks ago

C: GRS

While Object replication can indeed replicate blob data across different storage accounts, it requires more administrative effort compared to geo-redundant storage (GRS). With object replication, you need to manually configure replication policies and manage the replication process. On the other hand, geo-redundant storage (GRS) automatically replicates your data to a secondary region, providing durability and high availability with minimal administrative effort. GRS ensures that your data is always available, even in the event of a regional outage, without the need for manual configuration.

upvoted 1 times
- [Removed]

6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times
- Hispan

1 year, 1 month ago

To achieve the desired outcome of creating a secondary copy of blob data in the East US region while minimizing administrative effort, you should configure geo-redundant storage (GRS) for your Azure storage account.

Here's why:

Geo-Redundant Storage (GRS): GRS automatically replicates your data to a secondary region (in this case, East US) at a geographically distant location from the primary region (North Europe). It provides redundancy by maintaining multiple copies of your data across different data centers. If a failure occurs in the primary region, the secondary region ensures data availability without manual intervention. GRS is a robust solution for disaster recovery and data durability.

Minimized Administrative Effort: With GRS, you don't need to manually manage the replication process or set up additional configurations. Azure handles the replication transparently, reducing administrative overhead.

Therefore, the correct answer is C. geo-redundant storage (GRS). Configure GRS for your storage account, and Azure will take care of maintaining the secondary copy in the East US region.

upvoted 5 times
- Amir1909

1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times
- YesPlease

1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) Object replication

GRS Pairing: North Europe is paired with West Europe

<http://azurecloud.expert/2018/01/08/azure-paired-regions/>

upvoted 3 times
- kennie0

1 year, 6 months ago

I'd like to meet the person picking this answers for examtopics. what a shame

upvoted 1 times
- XtraWest

1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Enable Geo-Replication:

upvoted 2 times
- VV11_SS22

1 year, 8 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times
- VV11_SS22

1 year, 8 months ago

<https://davidalmazamendi.com/azure-storage-object-replication/>

upvoted 1 times
- VV11_SS22

1 year, 8 months ago

Object replication asynchronously copies block blobs in a container according to rules that you configure. The contents of the blob, any versions associated with the blob, and the blob's metadata and properties are all copied from the source container to the destination container.

upvoted 1 times
- MB1982

1 year, 9 months ago

The requirement here is to ensure that when blob data is added to storage1, a secondary copy is created in a different region, specifically in the East US region.

The best solution for this is:

B. Object replication

Object replication in Azure allows you to set up replication of your block blob data from a source storage account in one Azure region to a destination account in another Azure region. You specify the source and destination regions, and can control replication at the level of a container, a virtual directory, or a blob.

Geo-redundant storage (GRS) does replicate your data to another region, but it's not a selectable region, it's predetermined by Azure, so you can't choose East US specifically. The other options, operational backup and lifecycle management rule, do not replicate data across regions.



upvoted 4 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Agree with given answer, obj repl to alt created storage in required region.
See;
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-overview>

Not C since that would replicate to paired region, see;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/reliability/cross-region-replication-azure>
upvoted 2 times

  **5864619** 2 years ago



Why is every question something else. Quite frankly I'm only interested in the "right" answer. It doesn't matter if B is applicable in real life if Microsoft is going to give me a fail and takes my money if I don't pass. What is the correct answer when taking the test? Having 3 options for every question I try to remember spreads doubt in my mind.
upvoted 1 times

  **AK4U_111** 2 years, 2 months ago

Excuse me, but you can't select the region when doing object replication either! You mean, you will need to create a storage account with the wished region and do the replication to that storage account.
upvoted 1 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 11 months ago

It's not about selecting a region, it's about having control of where the replication happens. Object replication offers the ability to send replicas to a storage account that was created in a region of OUR choosing. GRS does not offer destination control.
upvoted 1 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B
B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-overview>
Object replication asynchronously copies block blobs between a source storage account and a destination account.
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains two Log Analytics workspaces named Workspace1 and Workspace2 and 100 virtual machines that run Windows Server.

You need to collect performance data and events from the virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Logs must be sent to Workspace1 and Workspace 2.
- All Windows events must be captured.
- All security events must be captured.

What should you install and configure on each virtual machine?

- A. the Azure Monitor agent
- B. the Windows Azure diagnostics extension (WAD)
- C. the Windows VM agent

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

- zelck

Highly Voted

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview

Azure Monitor Agent (AMA) collects monitoring data from the guest operating system of Azure and hybrid virtual machines and delivers it to Azure Monitor for use by features, insights, and other services, such as Microsoft Sentinel and Microsoft Defender for Cloud. Azure Monitor Agent replaces all of Azure Monitor's legacy monitoring agents.

upvoted 22 times
- [Removed]

Most Recent

6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times
- Amir1909

1 year, 1 month ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times
- HiDhiman

1 year, 3 months ago

Answer A: the Azure Monitor agent

Azure Monitor agent (Option A): The Azure Monitor agent is the successor to the Microsoft Monitoring Agent (MMA) and is designed for collecting and sending telemetry data to Azure Monitor. It supports collecting performance data, Windows events, and custom logs. You can configure it to send data to multiple Log Analytics workspaces.

upvoted 1 times
- marioZuo

1 year, 9 months ago

When you configure the Azure Diagnostics extension for Windows, you must specify a storage account where all specified data will be sent. NOT WORKSPACE

upvoted 1 times
- azure_cert

2 years, 1 month ago

A is answer

upvoted 2 times
- djgodzilla

2 years, 1 month ago

A

but this medium teach about the use case for each monitoring agent/diag extension within Azure . better than guessing the answer and forget about it after the exam.

https://adisimon.medium.com/choosing-the-right-azure-monitor-agent-for-your-vms-4e94a624d344

upvoted 1 times
- DeBoer

2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Monitor agent will help with the collection of all of these; <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-rule-azure-monitor-agent?tabs=portal>

The only thing that might be an issue here is that we're writing to 2 LA workspaces, but the documentation states that you can use data rules to ingest multiple sources and write to multiple destinations.



upvoted 2 times

  **salambrosalam** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I think that correct answer is A. (Azure Monitor)

upvoted 1 times

  **B_M_A** 2 years, 3 months ago

Yes SME please update this.

upvoted 1 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. the Azure Monitor agent

upvoted 1 times



  **Georgego** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview#install-the-agent-and-configure-data-collection>

upvoted 3 times

  **1475** 2 years, 3 months ago

wake up experts tell us the answer

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure function named App1.

You need to create an alert rule that will run App1 if VM1 stops.

What should you create for the alert rule?

- A. an application security group
- B. a security group that has dynamic device membership
- C. an action group
- D. an application group

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

  **omgMerrick** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct, C.

An action group is a collection of actions that are triggered by an Azure alert. In this scenario, you need to create an alert rule that will run App1 if VM1 stops, and for this purpose, you need to create an action group. An action group defines the set of actions to be taken when an alert is triggered, such as running an Azure function, sending an email, or creating an Azure ticket.

By creating an action group and associating it with the alert rule, you can automate the process of running App1 if VM1 stops, without the need for manual intervention. This helps ensure that critical systems, such as App1, are automatically activated when necessary, improving the overall reliability and availability of your Azure services.

upvoted 26 times

  **HMKM** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Create an action group.

In Home > Monitor | Alerts > Action groups > Create action group > Actions tab, select action type "Azure Function" and choose the Function app and Function.

upvoted 7 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

  **babakeyfgir** 1 year, 3 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.



upvoted 2 times

  **Credally** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C



Answer C

upvoted 1 times

  **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago

C: It sounded most right. I wanted something to happen, actions do something, so I went with Action Group. Looks like from others actual knowledge I scored some bonus points if this was a real exam :)

upvoted 4 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-create-new-alert-rule>

You create an alert rule by combining:



- The resources to be monitored.

- The signal or telemetry from the resource.
- Conditions.

Then you define these elements for the resulting alert actions by using:

- Alert processing rules
- Action groups

upvoted 6 times

  **zellick** 2 years, 2 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 8 times

  **Georgego** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#action-specific-information>

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1.

VNet1 uses two ExpressRoute circuits that connect to two separate on-premises datacenters.

You need to create a dashboard to display detailed metrics and a visual representation of the network topology.

What should you use?



- A. Azure Monitor Network Insights
- B. a Data Collection Rule (DCR)
- C. Azure Virtual Network Watcher
- D. Log Analytics


Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (93%)

7%

-   **zelck**



Highly Voted 


 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-insights-overview>
Azure Monitor Network Insights provides a comprehensive and visual representation through topologies, of health and metrics for all deployed network resources, without requiring any configuration. It also provides access to network monitoring capabilities like Connection Monitor, flow logging for network security groups (NSGs), and Traffic Analytics. And it provides other network diagnostic features.

upvoted 27 times
-   **vishalgu**

Highly Voted 

 2 years, 3 months ago

Ans: C
expl: Azure Virtual Network Watcher, on the other hand, is a service that provides network topology visualization, diagnostic and visualization tools, and information on virtual network security flow. It allows you to see the topology of your virtual network, and also provides detailed metrics and visual representation of the network topology which is the requirement mentioned in the question.



upvoted 10 times
-   **spaceman12** 2 years, 2 months ago

This is a little tricky as both Network Watcher and Azure Monitor Network Insights offer topology visualization but the focus/use cases are different.



Network watcher is more monitoring network traffic and security.

Azure monitor network insights is more for application performance and dependencies.

If I had to pick based on the question saying "detailed metrics" I would go with azure monitor network insights rather and something that focuses on traffic/security... so just semantics?



upvoted 31 times
-   **Jol** 2 years, 1 month ago


Thanks for breaking it down so clearly.

upvoted 3 times
-   **AbleApe** 2 years, 3 months ago

Virtual Network Watcher seems quite VM-based. I do not see support for monitoring Express Routes or creating dashboards.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>



upvoted 3 times
-   **[Removed]**

Most Recent 

 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times
-   **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago



A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **james2033** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Keyword 'visual representation', choose Azure Monitor Network Insights.
upvoted 4 times

  **clg003** 1 year, 4 months ago

A

There are two topology features offered in Azure. One is Azure Monitor network insights and the other is Network Watcher Topology. They both have a specific set of resources they can be used on with some overlap but only Azure Monitor network insights works on Express routes. The resources they work on are listed in each page towards the bottom.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-insights-overview>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/view-network-topology?tabs=portal>
upvoted 1 times

  **Roeel** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

This comment is probably not up to date, since Expressroute is mentioned in both links
upvoted 1 times

  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Based on <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/monitor-expressroute>, Network Watcher is not even stated as a tool to view topology for ExpressRoute.
upvoted 1 times

  **MOSES3009** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"Some services in Azure have a special focused pre-built monitoring dashboard in the Azure portal that provides a starting point for monitoring your service. These special dashboards are called "insights".

ExpressRoute uses Network insights to provide a detailed topology mapping of all ExpressRoute components (peerings, connections, gateways) in relation with one another. Network insights for ExpressRoute also have preloaded metrics dashboard for availability, throughput, packet drops, and gateway metrics. For more information, see Azure ExpressRoute Insights using Networking Insights." ---><https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/monitor-expressroute>
upvoted 2 times



  **CzechChris** 1 year, 6 months ago

Isn't Azure Virtual Network Watcher actually called (Azure) Network Watcher (ie no virtual). I know its splitting hairs but I would therefore go for A
upvoted 1 times

  **XtraWest** 1 year, 7 months ago



Selected Answer: C

Network typology = network watcher
upvoted 1 times

  **mhaniel_az104** 1 year, 7 months ago

If you need a "visual representation of the network topology" as in the question, you have to use Network Watcher.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/EN-US/azure/network-watcher/view-network-topology?tabs=portal>
upvoted 1 times

  **mhaniel_az104** 1 year, 7 months ago

C is the correct answer...
upvoted 1 times

  **antropaws** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

Network Insights can help you view your ExpressRoute metrics and configurations all in one place. Through Network Insights, you can view topological maps and health dashboards containing important ExpressRoute information without needing to complete any extra setup.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-network-insights>
upvoted 1 times

  **chiquito** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer A:
ExpressRoute uses Network insights to provide a detailed topology mapping of all ExpressRoute components (peerings, connections, gateways) in relation with one another. Network insights for ExpressRoute also have preloaded metrics dashboard for availability, throughput, packet drops, and gateway metrics.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/monitor-expressroute#expressroute-insights>
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tomix** 1 year, 10 months ago

To create a dashboard with detailed metrics and a visual representation of the network topology for your Azure virtual network (VNet1), you should use Azure Virtual Network Watcher (option C).

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Spooky7** 2 years, 1 month ago

It seems to me that Azure Network Watcher topology visualization is still in preview and can handle only limited resources (Azure Express Route is not included). So I would definitely go with answer A - Azure Monitor Network Insights

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **mfalkjunk** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

ChatGPT

C. Azure Virtual Network Watcher

Explanation:

To create a dashboard to display detailed metrics and a visual representation of the network topology in Azure, you can use Azure Virtual Network Watcher. Azure Virtual Network Watcher provides a set of networking monitoring and diagnostic tools that help you to monitor, diagnose, and gain insights into the network performance and health of your Azure virtual network.

Azure Monitor Network Insights is a service that helps you to monitor and diagnose network performance and connectivity issues in your Azure network environment. However, it does not provide the capability to create a dashboard for displaying network topology.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **eeo123** 1 year, 10 months ago

I'm at the point that I almost always go with an answer OTHER THAN ChatGPT. Their answers seem to always be wrong. Not sure about this one, but I wouldn't trust much they have to offer. I would either lab/test or keep searching. Maybe it's out-dated.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **djgodzilla** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

perfect example to explain the difference and when to use each monitoring solution

<https://adisimon.medium.com/choosing-the-right-azure-monitor-agent-for-your-vms-4e94a624d344>

upvoted 1 times

You deploy Azure virtual machines to three Azure regions

Each region contains a virtual network. Each virtual network contains multiple subnets peered in a full mesh topology.

Each subnet contains a network security group (NSG) that has defined rules.

A user reports that he cannot use port 33000 to connect from a virtual machine in one region to a virtual machine in another region.

Which two options can you use to diagnose the issue? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure Virtual Network Manager
- B. IP flow verify
- C. Azure Monitor Network Insights
- D. Connection troubleshoot
- E. elective security rules

Correct Answer: BD

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

  **zelck** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago



Selected Answer: BD

BD is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and a remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.



upvoted 26 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-connectivity-overview>

The connection troubleshoot feature of Network Watcher provides the capability to check a direct TCP connection from a virtual machine to a virtual machine (VM), fully qualified domain name (FQDN), URI, or IPv4 address. Network scenarios are complex, they're implemented using network security groups, firewalls, user-defined routes, and resources provided by Azure. Complex configurations make troubleshooting connectivity issues challenging. Network Watcher helps reduce the amount of time to find and detect connectivity issues. The results returned can provide insights into whether a connectivity issue is due to a platform or a user configuration issue. Connectivity can be checked with PowerShell, Azure CLI, and REST API.

upvoted 10 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 9 times

  **NJTH** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Exactly the same question was on todays exam.
(7th April 2023)

upvoted 7 times

  **lumax007** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B & D are correct

upvoted 1 times

  **a6bd45e** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

ChatGPT4 says B&D
upvoted 1 times

  **Cfernandes** 1 year ago

It can't be D at this point because it asks, "What two options can you use to diagnose the problem?" Not to solve.
Solution: B/C
upvoted 2 times



  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

B and E
upvoted 1 times



  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B: Check connectivity to/from a VM;
D: Check connection between VMs;
upvoted 1 times

  **Hillah** 1 year, 6 months ago

Azure Monitor Network Insights can help troubleshoot the mesh by showing the network topology...then IP flow helps see where exactly the problem is...my thoughts
upvoted 1 times



  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BD



B. IP flow verify and D. Connection troubleshoot are the two options that can be used to diagnose the issue.
upvoted 3 times

  **vbohr899** 2 years, 2 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.
upvoted 4 times

  **RealSJ** 1 year, 10 months ago

You used BD as the answer ?
upvoted 2 times

  **omgMerrick** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BD


Answer is correct, B & D.

The IP flow verify (B) and connection troubleshoot (D) options can be used to diagnose the issue reported by the user.

IP flow verify is a feature of Azure Network Watcher that you can use to verify if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine based on the security group rules defined on the subnet. By using IP flow verify, you can determine if a rule is blocking traffic to port 33000 from one virtual machine to another in different regions.

Connection troubleshoot is another feature of Azure Network Watcher that provides a simple and easy-to-use solution for troubleshooting connectivity issues between virtual machines. With connection troubleshoot, you can determine if the network security groups (NSGs) or firewall rules are blocking traffic to port 33000, and identify the exact rule that is causing the issue.



upvoted 5 times

  **vishalgu** 2 years, 3 months ago

Ans:- AD
Expla: A. Azure Virtual Network Manager: It allows you to view the topology of your virtual network, and can help you diagnose issues with virtual network peering.

D. Connection troubleshoot: It is a feature of Azure Network Watcher that allows you to troubleshoot and diagnose connectivity issues between virtual machines within a virtual network or across virtual networks. It can help you identify if the issue is with the NSG rules or with the virtual network peering.



upvoted 1 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

Correct Answers



B. IP flow verify
D. Connection troubleshoot
upvoted 2 times

  **kamlau** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

Azure Monitor Network Insights provides sth like dashboard and access to the diagnostics toolkit only, which cannot perform troubleshooting as IP flow verify and connection troubleshoot. Thus, I think the ans is B & D

upvoted 5 times

  **kamlau** 2 years, 3 months ago



Azure Monitor Network Insights provides sth like dashboard and access to the diagnostics toolkit only, which cannot perform troubleshooting as IP flow verify and connection troubleshoot. Thus, I think the ans is B & D

upvoted 3 times

  **Karpovsky2222** 2 years, 3 months ago

The correct answer is B and D

upvoted 6 times

  **1475** 2 years, 3 months ago

Whats the reference

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to receive an email alert when a resource lock is removed from any resource in the subscription.

What should you use to create an activity log alert in Azure Monitor?

- A. a resource, a condition, and an action group
- B. a resource, a condition, and a Microsoft 365 group
- C. a Log Analytics workspace, a resource, and an action group
- D. a data collection endpoint, an application security group, and a resource group

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

zellick Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A
A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-create-new-alert-rule>
You create an alert rule by combining:
- The resources to be monitored.
- The signal or telemetry from the resource.
- Conditions.

Then you define these elements for the resulting alert actions by using:
- Alert processing rules
- Action groups
upvoted 33 times

[Removed] Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct
upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 1 year, 1 month ago

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

vroh 1 year, 7 months ago

Got this question on exam.
upvoted 3 times

CyberKelev 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A
A. a resource, a condition, and an action group is what you should use to create an activity log alert
upvoted 3 times

Spam101198 2 years, 2 months ago

A is the answer
upvoted 2 times

elior19940 2 years, 2 months ago

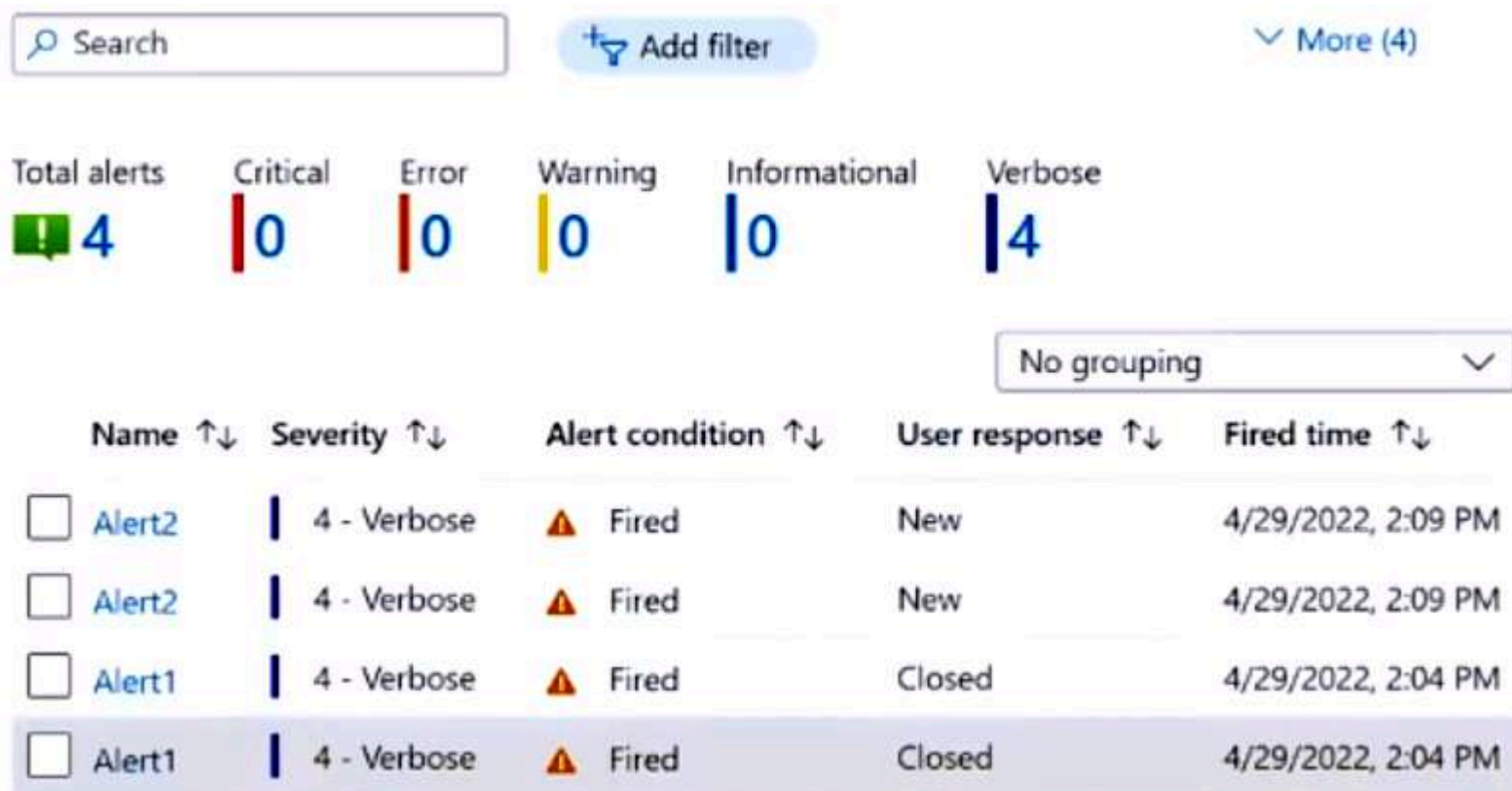
is it new question?
upvoted 2 times

DanSuaricius 2 years, 2 months ago

The correct answer is A
"You create an alert rule by combining:
The resources to be monitored.
The signal or telemetry from the resource.
Conditions"
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-create-new-alert-rule?tabs=metric>
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the alerts shown in the following exhibit.



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

For Alert1, User response [answer choice].

- cannot be changed
- can be changed to New only
- can be changed to Acknowledged only
- can be changed to New or Acknowledged

For Alert2, User response [answer choice].

- cannot be changed
- can be changed to Acknowledged only
- can be changed to closed only
- can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

For Alert1, User response [answer choice].

- cannot be changed
- can be changed to New only
- can be changed to Acknowledged only
- can be changed to New or Acknowledged

For Alert2, User response [answer choice].

- cannot be changed
- can be changed to Acknowledged only
- can be changed to closed only
- can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

🗨️ 👤 **fcert1att** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 11 months ago

Tested in lab.

Correct answer for:

Box1: can be changed to New or Acknowledged

Explanation: "Changing the user response doesn't affect the alert condition" is what the portal says while changing the response of an alert whose user response is closed

Box2: can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

upvoted 51 times

🗨️ 👤 **Josh219** 5 months, 1 week ago

You are correct

Box1: can be changed to New or Acknowledged

Box2: can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **trferreiraBR** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answers are correct. You can check here - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-azure-alerts/2b-manage-azure-monitor-alerts>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **BluAlien** 1 year, 3 months ago

From the link you mentioned:

"If an alert is in the Closed state, you can "reopen" the alert by changing the alert state to New or Acknowledged."

So it can be changed to New or Acknowledged.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **ziggy1117** 1 year, 5 months ago

"If an alert is in the Closed state, you can "reopen" the alert by changing the alert state to New or Acknowledged"

Link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-azure-alerts/2b-manage-azure-monitor-alerts>

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **_fkucuk** Highly Voted 👍 2 years ago

Answers are correct

Based on the information presented in the graphic:

For Alert1, the user response is closed and it cannot be changed.

For Alert2, the user response is new and it can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ 👤 **xRiot007** 1 year, 11 months ago

Answers are not correct. Alerts can change state from any to any as many times as required. So Close can change to New or Ack, and New can change to Ack or Close.

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ 👤 **01111010** 1 year, 6 months ago

Tested in the lab - Close can change to New or Ack, and New can change to Ack or Close.

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ 👤 **tigerz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answers are wrong and easily replicated in a lab. I took a sev4 alert that fired, marked it as closed, and then was able to simply change the user response to new or acknowledged. Both answers are "CAN be changed to new or ack"

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **learning113** Most Recent 🕒 6 months, 2 weeks ago

WRONG Answer:

Can be changed to any states. Tested in real env.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

WRONG

1. can be changed to New or Acknowledged

2. can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **155e6a0** 7 months, 1 week ago



1: "Closed" state can be changed back to "New" or "Acknowledged".



It can be easily verified in lab.



upvoted 1 times



🗨️ 👤 **kejo2** 7 months, 1 week ago



Just tested this in my Lab.
Alert 1: can be changed to New or Acknowledged
Alert 2 can be changed to Acknowledged or closed.
Please try to get a Lab so you can try some of this practicals yourself. All the answers are very misleading.
upvoted 2 times



  **Ni22** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
6/13/24 on exam
upvoted 3 times



  **babakeyfgir** 1 year, 3 months ago
It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.
upvoted 4 times



  **jankow28** 1 year, 4 months ago
I tested in the lab and I was able to change all status to all others so.
1. can be changed to New or Acknowledged
2. can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed
upvoted 4 times

  **ziggy1117** 1 year, 5 months ago
Both Box1 and Box2 can be changed to New or Acknowledged. I tested this myself in a real environment. Here is the documentation:
"If an alert is in the Closed state, you can "reopen" the alert by changing the alert state to New or Acknowledged"
Link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-azure-alerts/2b-manage-azure-monitor-alerts>
upvoted 2 times

  **KingTN** 1 year, 8 months ago
the "Closed" status of an alert in Azure Monitor generally cannot be changed back to "New." Once an alert is closed, it indicates that the issue associated with the alert has been resolved or determined to be non-actionable. The "Closed" status signifies that the alert is no longer active and does not require further attention.
If a new issue arises or a similar condition occurs again, a new alert will be generated with a "New" status to capture and notify users about the new incident.
However, it's important to note that specific workflows and configurations can vary depending on the implementation and customization of Azure Monitor within an organization. In some cases, organizations may have specific processes or automation in place that could potentially reopen a closed alert under certain conditions. These configurations would be specific to the organization's setup and requirements. (chatgpt said that)
upvoted 4 times



  **tigerz** 1 year, 8 months ago
Answers are wrong and easily replicated in a lab. I took a sev4 alert that fired, marked it as closed, and then was able to simply change the user response to new or acknowledged. Both answers are "CAN be changed to new or ack"
upvoted 2 times



  **Josete1106** 1 year, 9 months ago
D&D is correct
Alert 1: Can change the alert from Closed to New or Acknowledged
Alert 2: Can change the alert from New to Acknowledged or Closed
upvoted 5 times



  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago
Given answer is incorrect;

Should be New or Acknowledged for both
Alert 1: Can change the alert from Closed to New or Acknowledged
Alert 2: Can change the alert from New to Acknowledged or Closed

You can test this yourself by using the Microsoft learn, see;
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/incident-response-with-alerting-on-azure/4-exercise-metric-alerts>
upvoted 2 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago
Typo;
Should be New or Acknowledged for Box1
Not;
Should be New or Acknowledged for both
upvoted 1 times


  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago
To clarify Box2(alert2) is correct, acknowledge and closed.
But test yourself using provided learn URL
upvoted 1 times

  **lulzsec2019** 1 year, 10 months ago
New Question?
upvoted 2 times

  **Eugene77** 1 year, 11 months ago

Would be strange if such question can be used in exam. Even if you can see options in select box "Select the user response" it means nothing. If resource is not available or any other restrictions then you get ERROR messages without being able to change the final value.

upvoted 1 times

  **chiquito** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct answer :

Box 1 : Can be changed to New or Acknowledged

Box 2 : Can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

<https://social.msdn.microsoft.com/Forums/azure/en-US/bf9b3579-eea5-42d6-8d45-6dfcb4c7350a/how-do-you-change-azure-alert-status-using-powershell?forum=azureautomation>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-managing-alert-states?toc=%2Fazure%2Fazure-monitor%2Ftoc.json#change-the-state-of-an-alert>

upvoted 3 times

  **joykdutta** 1 year, 12 months ago

Will it come in the exam?

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT

-

You create a Recovery Services vault backup policy named Policy1 as shown in the following exhibit:

Policy name * ⓘ
Policy1 ✓

Backup schedule

Frequency * **Time *** **Timezone ***
Daily ▼ 11:00 PM ▼ (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time ▼

Instant Restore ⓘ

Retain instant recovery snapshot(s) for
2 ✓ Day(s) ⓘ

Retention range

✓ Retention of daily backup point.

At **For**
11:00 PM ▼ 30 ✓ Day(s)

☒ Retention of weekly backup point.

On * **At** **For**
Sunday ▼ 11:00 PM ▼ 10 ✓ Week(s)

☒ Retention of monthly backup point.

Week Based Day Based

On * **At** **For**
1 ▼ 11:00 PM ▼ 36 ✓ Month(s)

☒ Retention of yearly backup point.

Week Based Day Based

In * **On *** **At** **For**
March ▼ 1 ▼ 11:00 PM ▼ 10 ✓ Year(s)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

The backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

▼

30 days

10 weeks

36 months

10 years

The backup that occurs on Sunday, November 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

▼

30 days

10 weeks

36 months

10 years

Answer Area

The backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

Correct Answer:

The backup that occurs on Sunday, November 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

▼

30 days

10 weeks

36 months

10 years

▼

30 days

10 weeks

36 months

10 years


 **DeVullers** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago
Correct answer


Box 1: 10 years
The yearly backup point occurs to 1 March and its retention period is 10 years.


Box 2: 36 months
The monthly backup point occurs on the 1 of every month and its retention period is 36 months.

Note: Azure retention policy takes the longest period of retention for each backup. In case of conflict between 2 different policies.

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/retention?view=o365-worldwide>
upvoted 34 times

 **Siraf** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago
Answers are correct:
1) 10 Years
2) 36 Months
upvoted 7 times

 **lumax007** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago
Box 1: 10 years.
Box 2: 36 months.
upvoted 1 times

 **[Removed]** 6 months, 1 week ago
CORRECT
upvoted 2 times

 **leopouhela** 8 months, 1 week ago
was on my exam august 2024 the given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Ni22** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam
upvoted 2 times

  **Ma_Lez** 1 year ago

Where does November come in on the monthly retention question 2?
upvoted 1 times

  **mkhlszf** 1 year ago

It doesn't, but the backup is done on the 1st of every month, so any other month that is not march will be kept 36 months and in march for 10 years.
upvoted 1 times

  **Jay_D_Lincoln** 3 months, 1 week ago

still not making sense to me
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **babakeyfgir** 1 year, 3 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.
upvoted 4 times

  **hotspot02103** 1 year, 4 months ago

Great, one question which I could solve by myself !!!
Correct answers:

Box 1: 10 years
Box 2: 36 months



Good luck all, and thank me later! :D
upvoted 2 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 1 year, 5 months ago

If backup points fall on the same date, yearly backup point will be the priority, then monthly, weekly and last daily.
Ans:
1) 10 Years
2) 36 Months
Ref: https://youtu.be/K1NFwu5PNrU?si=leDULk3fff0OT_aK
upvoted 1 times

  **AliNadheer** 1 year, 5 months ago

if only rest of the questions were this simple.
upvoted 1 times

  **David_Gar2404** 1 year, 8 months ago

Both answers are correct. 10 years and 36 Months
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

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

Name	Type
Recovery1	Recovery Services vault
Backup1	Azure Backup vault

You deploy the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Security Configuration
VM1	Windows Server	Azure Disk Encryption
VM2	Linux	Trusted launch

You have the backup policies shown in the following table.

Name	Type	In vault
Policy1	Standard	Recovery1
Policy2	Enhanced	Recovery2
Policy3	<i>Not applicable</i>	Backup1

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can be backed up by using Policy1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can be backed up by using Policy3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can be backed up by using Policy2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	VM1 can be backed up by using Policy1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	VM2 can be backed up by using Policy3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	VM2 can be backed up by using Policy2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- Andreas_Czech**

Highly Voted

1 year, 7 months ago

A: "yes"; B: "no" (like the others)
but C should be "no", because the target of Policy2 is Recovery2, which don't exist
upvoted 32 times
- SgtDumitru**

1 year, 5 months ago

Basically, if on exam we see Recovery 2 in list, than yes, since Trusted Launch needs Enhanced Policy. If no, than is a trap.
upvoted 7 times
- Indy429**

1 year, 4 months ago

What do you mean Recovery 2 doesn't exist? Policy 2 indicates to Recover with Enhanced support. So if Policy 2 is applied to trusted launch, the answer to the last question is definitely YES
upvoted 4 times
- abrakadabra200**

2 months ago

Please try to find Recovery 2 in the list of Vaults.
upvoted 1 times
- nmnm22**

1 year, 7 months ago

good catch. its questions like these that make me wonder if this is just a typo or a legit attempt at tripping us
upvoted 14 times
- M_khuja**

Highly Voted

1 year, 7 months ago

A:yes

B:No
Azure Backup vaults is not support backup Azure virtual machines
*Azure Backup vaults can protect the follwing types of datasource:
1- Azure Disks
2- Azure Blobs (Azure Storage)
3- Azure database for PostgreSQL server
4- Kubernetes services

C:yes, enhanced support Trusted Launch
You must enable backup of Trusted Launch VM through enhanced policy only.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-enhanced-policy?tabs=azure-portal>
upvoted 19 times
- markb258**

1 year, 6 months ago

shouldn't last one be no? Recovery 2 is not mentioned
upvoted 6 times
- Indy429**

1 year, 4 months ago

Policy 2 is set on Recovery 2 with Enhanced support, so last Answer should be Yes
upvoted 1 times
- GohanF2**

Most Recent

1 month ago

The answer is YES, NO, NO. Last one is NO, because it does not exist Service vault 2. It only exists Service Vault 1.
upvoted 1 times
- [Removed]**

6 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT..
upvoted 3 times
- Dankho**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Y,N,Y - last one is yes; it does exist, it's not a trick. and it's different it's enhanced.
upvoted 2 times
- kam1122**

5 months, 3 weeks ago

no, it should be Y,N,N
upvoted 1 times

  **Teerawee** 8 months ago



VM1 can be backed up by using Policy1.

Yes, because VM1 is a Windows Server, and Policy1 is in the Recovery Services Vault (Recovery1). This is compatible for backing up VM1. VM2 can be backed up by using Policy3.

No, because Policy3 is labeled as "Not applicable," and VM2 requires a proper policy for backup. VM2 can be backed up by using Policy2.

Yes, because Policy2 is enhanced, and VM2 (Linux with Trusted Launch) can be backed up with an enhanced policy.

Conclusion:
Statement 1: Yes
Statement 2: No
Statement 3: Yes
upvoted 4 times

  **Josh219** 5 months ago

Correct explanation
YES NO YES
upvoted 1 times

  **babakeyfgir** 1 year, 3 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.
upvoted 2 times

  **AliNadheer** 1 year, 4 months ago

1- Y

2- Y

Azure Backup uses Recovery Services vaults to orchestrate and manage backups for the following workload types - Azure VMs, SQL in Azure VMs, SAP HANA in Azure VMs, Azure File shares and on-premises workloads using Azure Backup Agent, Azure Backup Server and System Center DPM. It also uses Recovery Services vaults to store backed-up data for these workloads. it basically takes snapshots and ureses Recovery Vaults to store them.

upvoted 1 times

  **AliNadheer** 1 year, 4 months ago

3- N
if there was recovery 2 in the table then it would be yes. i think backup policy type really matter in this senario.
Standard Backup Policy:
It supports daily backups and It doesn't support Trusted Launch VM, Ultra SSD, Premium SSD v2, Shared disk, and Confidential Azure VMs

Enhanced Backup Policy: this is required to support advanced security and performance like multiple backups per day, The Instant Restore tier and Trusted Launch.
You must enable backup of Trusted Launch VM through enhanced policy only.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-enhanced-policy?tabs=azure-portal>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-support-matrix>
upvoted 1 times

  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago

A: Yes - Disk Encryption is supported for standard policy back for ARV
B: NO - VMs can't be backuped in Azure Backup Vaults;
C: (Suppose that is Recovery1 in Policy 2) Enhanced Policy supports VMs with Thrusted Launch.
upvoted 1 times

  **snorfknuckles** 1 year, 7 months ago

Shouldn't the first one be NO as well, because it is Standard?
"Selective disks backup functionality for Standard policy isn't supported for classic virtual machines and encrypted virtual machines. So Azure VMs that are encrypted with Azure Disk Encryption (ADE) using BitLocker for encryption of Windows VM, and the dm-crypt feature for Linux VMs are unsupported. However, VMs with Azure Disk Encryption enabled can use selective disk backup with Enhanced policy."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/selective-disk-backup-restore>
upvoted 1 times

  **mmarkiew** 1 year, 6 months ago

I think this only applies if you're using the selective disk backup feature of Azure Backup. If you review the documentation on enhanced backup policies and ADE, there's no mention of being limited to an enhanced policy:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-encryption#encryption-support-using-ade>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-enhanced-policy?tabs=azure-portal>

So I think the answer to the first part of the question is Yes.
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that connect to a virtual network named VNet1.

You plan to configure Azure Monitor for VM Insights.

You need to ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through VNet1.

What should you create first?



- A. a data collection rule (DCR)
- B. a Log Analytics workspace
- C. an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPLS)
- D. a private endpoint

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (90%)



5%

  **Marianeiro** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago
The answer seems correct.

With Private Link you can:

- Connect privately to Azure Monitor without opening up any public network access.
- Ensure your monitoring data is only accessed through authorized private networks.
- Prevent data exfiltration from your private networks by defining specific Azure Monitor resources that connect through your private endpoint.
- Securely connect your private on-premises network to Azure Monitor by using Azure ExpressRoute and Private Link.
- Keep all traffic inside the Azure backbone network.



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/private-link-security#advantages>
upvoted 17 times



  **OrangeSG** Highly Voted 1 year ago
Selected Answer: C
The first thing you need to create is an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPLS). This will define the scope of the Azure Monitor resources that the virtual machines in VNet1 will be able to communicate with.



Once you have created the AMPLS, you can create a private endpoint for VNet1 to connect to Azure Monitor. The private endpoint will allow the virtual machines in VNet1 to communicate with Azure Monitor directly, without having to go through the public internet.

Finally, you can create a data collection rule (DCR) to enable VM Insights on the virtual machines in VNet1. The DCR will tell Azure Monitor to collect data from the virtual machines and send it to the Log Analytics workspace.
upvoted 12 times

  **Amir1909** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago
C is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **BluAlien** 10 months ago
Selected Answer: C
With Azure Private Link, you can securely link Azure platform as a service (PaaS) resources to your virtual network by using private endpoints. Azure Monitor is a constellation of different interconnected services that work together to monitor your workloads. An Azure Monitor private link connects a private endpoint to a set of Azure Monitor resources to define the boundaries of your monitoring network. That set is called an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPLS).
upvoted 2 times

  **Indy429** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
I'm confused. I thought the Log Analytics had to be added first, and then the PLS after that?
upvoted 2 times

  **BluAlien** 10 months ago
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/private-link-configure>
upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **GoldBear** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The PLS can be created without any connections, the Log Analytics can be added later.
upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **zren13** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

To ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through VNet1, you should create a Log Analytics workspace first. This workspace will collect data from the Azure Monitor for VM Insights. After creating the workspace, you can then configure Azure Monitor for VM Insights to analyze the dependencies and network traffic of your VMs2. Please note that you might also need to consider other components such as a data collection rule (DCR), an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPLS), or a private endpoint depending on your specific requirements and network configuration. So, the correct answer is B. a Log Analytics workspace.
upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **ValB** 1 year ago

Don't you need to create an Log Analytic Workspace BEFORE you can create the AMPLS?
upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **Batiste2023** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes, you do.

Still, I don't want to believe that B would be counted as the right answer, given the way the question is phrased. You never know, but it would be trick question in that case...
upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **GoldBear** 11 months ago

I created a Private link scope with no connections.

The Log Analytics can be created later and added to the PLS.
upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **kenl1991** 1 year ago

you don't need to create Private link before connect to AMPLS?
upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **ServerBrain** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

[https://www.examttopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-104/view/11/#:~:text=Link%20Scope%20\(AMPLS\).-,https%3A//learn.microsoft.com/en%2Dus/azure/azure%2Dmonitor/logs/private%2Dlink%2Dsecurity,-upvoted%201%20times](https://www.examttopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-104/view/11/#:~:text=Link%20Scope%20(AMPLS).-,https%3A//learn.microsoft.com/en%2Dus/azure/azure%2Dmonitor/logs/private%2Dlink%2Dsecurity,-upvoted%201%20times)
upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **Kuikz** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Azure Monitor private links are structured differently from private links to other services you might use. Instead of creating multiple private links, one for each resource the virtual network connects to, Azure Monitor uses a single private link connection, from the virtual network to an AMPLS. AMPLS is the set of all Azure Monitor resources to which a virtual network connects through a private link.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/private-link-security>
upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **conip** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

An Azure Monitor private link connects a private endpoint to a set of Azure Monitor resources to define the boundaries of your monitoring network. That set is called an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPLS).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/private-link-security>
upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **conip** 1 year, 1 month ago

+

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/private-link-configure>
upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **Vokuhila** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

OpenAI:

To ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through VNet1, you should create a private endpoint. This private endpoint can be used to securely access Azure Monitor resources over a private connection through VNet1, ensuring that the communication is isolated and doesn't traverse the public internet.

So, the correct answer is:

D. a private endpoint

Once you have the private endpoint set up, you can then configure Azure Monitor for VM Insights to use this private endpoint for communication with your virtual machines in VNet1.

upvoted 1 times

  **gcertq** 1 year, 1 month ago

Azure Monitor uses Log Analytic Workspace, the way to make Log Analytics to communicate privately, is AMPLS.

upvoted 4 times

  **Vokuhila** 1 year, 1 month ago

Thank you!

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

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

Name	Type
Backup1	Backup vault
Recovery1	Recovery Services vault

You create a storage account that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
cont1	Blob container
share1	File share

To which vault can you back up cont1 and share1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

cont1:

Backup1 only

Recovery1 only

Backup1 or Recovery1

Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

share1:

Backup1 only

Recovery1 only

Backup1 or Recovery1

Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

Answer Area

cont1:

Backup1 only

Recovery1 only

Backup1 or Recovery1

Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

share1:

Backup1 only

Recovery1 only

Backup1 or Recovery1

Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

Correct Answer:

🗨️ 👤 **Marianeiro** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct answer:
Backup1 & Recovery1

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/405915/what-is-difference-between-recovery-services-vault>
upvoted 33 times

🗨️ 👤 **snorfknickles** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 7 months ago

a) Backup1 -- blob containers are backed up to Azure Backup vaults
b) Recovery1 -- Azure Files are backed up to Azure Recovery Services vaults
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/405915/what-is-difference-between-recovery-services-vault>
upvoted 13 times

🗨️ 👤 **lumax007** Most Recent 🕒 2 months ago

Backup1 & Recovery1
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-files?tabs=recovery-services-vault#create-a-recovery-services-vault>
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Josh219** 5 months, 1 week ago

ET answer is correct
Backup1 (blob containers) are backed up to Azure Backup vaults
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/blob-backup-configure-manage?tabs=operational-backup>

Recovery1 (Azure Files) are backed up to Azure Recovery Services vaults
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-files?tabs=recovery-services-vault>
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 6 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **117b84e** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

chatgpt

Here's the correct answer for the given options:

cont1 (Blob container):

Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1
Blob storage containers (like cont1) cannot be backed up using either a Backup Vault or a Recovery Services Vault. Azure Backup does not support backing up data in blob containers directly.

share1 (File share):

Recovery1 only
Azure File Shares (like share1) can be backed up using a Recovery Services Vault but not a Backup Vault. So, share1 can only be backed up to Recovery1.

Summary:
cont1: Can't be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1.
share1: Recovery1 only.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Josh219** 5 months, 1 week ago

ET answer is correct
Backup1 (blob containers) are backed up to Azure Backup vaults
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/blob-backup-configure-manage?tabs=operational-backup>

Recovery1 (Azure Files) are backed up to Azure Recovery Services vaults
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-files?tabs=recovery-services-vault>
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Megabyte10** 6 months ago

Yeah chatgpt is wrong, if you go online you can see azure actually uses Backup Vaults to backup blob containers.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **23169fd** 11 months ago

Given answer is correct.
For Blob Container Cont 1: Blob containers are typically backed up using Backup Vault due to their suitability for Azure Blob storage.
For Share 1(File Share) : Azure File shares are best backed up using Recovery Services Vault which supports Azure File shares.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Recovery Services vault for Azure File Share
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-files?tabs=backup-center#create-a-recovery-services-vault>
upvoted 1 times

  **bombat27** 1 year ago

Would this be backup for both?

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-overview#what-can-i-back-up>

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct



upvoted 1 times

  **ServerBrain** 1 year, 7 months ago

Cont1 = Backup1

Share1 = Backup1

upvoted 1 times

  **MGJG** 1 year, 8 months ago

cont1: Backup1

share1: Recovery1



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/405915/what-is-difference-between-recovery-services-vault>

upvoted 4 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 8 months ago

Wrong Azure backup for both scenarios

upvoted 1 times

  **Exilic** 1 year, 7 months ago

Can you Elaborate?

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Stream Analytics job named Job1.

You need to monitor input events for Job1 to identify the number of events that were NOT processed.

Which metric should you use?

- A. Out-of-Order Events
- B. Output Events
- C. Late Input Events
- D. Backlogged Input Events

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

  **DeVullers** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D
Correct answer: D

Out-of-Order Events
Number of events received out of order that were either dropped or given an adjusted time stamp, based on the event ordering policy. This metric can be affected by the configuration of the Out-of-Order Tolerance Window setting.

Output Events
Amount of data that the Stream Analytics job sends to the output target, in number of events.

Late Input Events
Events that arrived later than the configured tolerance window for late arrivals. Learn more about Azure Stream Analytics event order considerations.

Backlogged Input Events
Number of input events that are backlogged. A nonzero value for this metric implies that your job can't keep up with the number of incoming events. If this value is slowly increasing or is consistently nonzero, you should scale out your job. To learn more, see Understand and adjust streaming units.

Reference:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-job-metrics>
upvoted 17 times

  **Teekaykols** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

To monitor input events for an Azure Stream Analytics job and identify the number of events that were NOT processed, you should use the "Backlogged Input Events" metric.


The correct option is:

D. Backlogged Input Events

This metric represents the number of input events that are waiting to be processed because of issues such as query errors, throttling, or other processing limitations. Monitoring this metric can help you identify events that have not been processed as expected.
upvoted 7 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
D is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **nmnm22** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D
el answer es D
upvoted 2 times

  **ServerBrain** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Backlogged Input Events
upvoted 1 times

  **Vokuhila** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The "Backlogged Input Events" metric tracks the number of input events that have not been processed yet, indicating events that are waiting in the job's input queue to be processed. This is useful for identifying any backlog or delays in event processing.
upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure SQL database named DB1.

You plan to use Azure Monitor to monitor the performance of DB1. You must be able to run queries to analyze log data.

Which destination should you configure in the Diagnostic settings of DB1?

- A. Send to a Log Analytics workspace.
- B. Archive to a storage account.
- C. Stream to an Azure event hub.

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

  **rokkcy** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The first one to comment
upvoted 8 times

  **GODUSGREAT** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A


To be able to run queries and analyze log data for Azure SQL database DB1, you should configure the Diagnostic settings to send the logs to a Log Analytics workspace.

A. Send to a Log Analytics workspace: This option allows you to send the diagnostic logs to a Log Analytics workspace, which serves as a central repository for log data. You can then run queries and perform analysis on the log data using Azure Monitor Logs.
upvoted 6 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

A is right
upvoted 2 times

  **Vestibal** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Data sent to a Log Analytics workspace can be consumed by SQL Analytics, which provides intelligent monitoring of your databases including performance reports, alerts, and mitigation recommendations. Moreover, data in a Log Analytics workspace can be analyzed alongside other monitoring data collected, and also allows you to leverage other Azure Monitor features such as alerts and visualizations

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/metrics-diagnostic-telemetry-logging-streaming-export-configure?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-portal>
<https://www.sqlservercentral.com/articles/monitoring-azure-sql-databases#:~:text=If%20not%2C%20just%20search%20for%20Log%20Analytics%20workspace,Set%20the%20destination%20to%20your%20Log%20Analytics%20Workspace.#:~:text=If%20not%2C%20just%20search%20for,to%20your%20Log%20Analytics%20Workspace>
<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-database-support-blog/azure-sql-db-and-log-analytics-better-together-part-1/ba-p/794833>
upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that run Windows Server.

You have a data collection rule (DCR) named Rule1.

You plan to use the Azure Monitor Agent to collect events from Windows System event logs.

You only need to collect system events that have an ID of 1001.

Which type of query should you use for the data source in Rule1?

- A. SQL
- B. XPath
- C. KQL

Correct Answer: B



Community vote distribution

B (84%)

C (16%)

  **SgtDumitru** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Microsoft: We will find that 1 sentence in our entire Doc which mentioned a language which wasn't mentioned in any our courses and we'll 100% ask everybody about it, because...of reasons..
upvoted 43 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago

i like how entire event filtering system is implemented into log analytics with KQL, so a lot of people get sort of comfortable with that, BUT HERE, in this one place, instead of filtering event ingress like a normal person, you have to use some random unheard of toaster syntax
upvoted 11 times



  **[Removed]** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

The correct answer is B.

Whilst you can use KQL to filter for events with ID 101, this implies that the Data Collection Rule ingests all events into the Log Analytics Workspace, thus driving up costs.

This question specifically asks for the data source configuration as part of creating Rule1. If you are only interested in Event ID 1001 you should filter it from the start, when configuring the Data Collection Rule. To do that, you must use an XPath query.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-rule-azure-monitor-agent?tabs=portal#filter-events-using-xpath-queries>
upvoted 13 times

  **c75e123** 4 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-windows-events#configure-windows-event-data-source>
upvoted 1 times

  **Josh219** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

XPath: Used for querying Windows event logs.
KQL: Used for querying data in Azure Data Explorer and Log Analytics workspaces.

Therefore, XPath is the correct choice for your data collection rule (DCR) to collect specific system events from Windows event logs.
upvoted 4 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

XPath is the query language used to filter and collect specific events from Windows Event Logs, which are stored in an XML format. Since you only need to collect system events with an ID of 1001 from the Windows System event logs, you will use an XPath query to specify this condition.

Example of an XPath query to collect events with ID 1001:

```
<QueryList>
<Query Id="0" Path="System">
<Select Path="System">*[System[(EventID=1001)]]</Select>
</Query>
</QueryList>
```

upvoted 4 times

🗲️ 👤 **0378d43** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

KQL is been used to query for the event id.
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Debugs_Bunny** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

How does this help me to become Azure Architect?
upvoted 5 times

🗲️ 👤 **learnazureportal** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct. Note - SQL is used for querying relational databases and is not applicable for querying Windows Event Logs.
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **GoldBear** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To consume events, you can consume all events or you can specify an XPath expression that identifies the events that you want to consume.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/wes/consuming-events>
upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **OrangeSG** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

XPath is a query language used to select nodes from an XML document. The Azure Monitor Agent uses XPath queries to filter events from Windows System event logs.

To collect only system events that have an ID of 1001, you would use the following XPath query:
//*[System/@EventID=1001]

This query will select all nodes in the XML document where the System element has an EventID attribute equal to 1001.

SQL and KQL are not supported for filtering events from Windows System event logs.
upvoted 4 times

🗲️ 👤 **Peter6529** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

KQL is the correct
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Vestibal** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To collect specific events from Windows System event logs, such as those with an Event ID of 1001, you should use an XPath query. XPath is a query language that can be used to filter XML data, which is the format used by Windows Event Logs. In Azure Monitor, when configuring data collection rules for collecting Windows event log data, XPath queries are used to specify the criteria for the events you want to collect.

So, the correct answer is:

B. XPath
upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Hillah** 1 year, 6 months ago

B..Correct
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-rule-azure-monitor-agent?tabs=portal>
upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **XtraWest** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

KQL: For the log query, you'll need to use a custom Kusto Query Language (KQL) query. In this case, you want to collect System events with an ID of 1001.
upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **Shaanwar2001** 1 year, 7 months ago

To specify more filters, use custom configuration and specify an XPath that filters out the events you don't need. XPath entries are written in the form LogName!XPathQuery. For example, you might want to return only events from the Application event log with an event ID of 1035. The XPathQuery for these events would be *[System[EventID=1035]]. Because you want to retrieve the events from the Application event log, the XPath

is Application!*[System[EventID=1035]]

<https://learn.microsoft.com/th-th/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-rule-azure-monitor-agent?tabs=portal#filter-events-using-xpath-queries>

upvoted 3 times

  **KMLearn2** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Custom data source in Azure Portal says: "Use XPath queries to filter event logs and limit data collection"

upvoted 6 times

  **Nighty470** 1 year, 7 months ago

When you are at 'Add data source' during DCR creation, under Custom, you are faced with:

"Use XPath queries to filter event logs and limit data collection."

upvoted 1 times

  **Nighty470** 1 year, 7 months ago

Also in Event Viewer there is an option to see Details in XML format "XML View" so I'm pretty sure answer is XPath.

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You have an on-premises datacenter that contains a domain controller named DC1. ExpressRoute is used to connect the on-premises datacenter to Azure.

You need to use Connection Monitor to identify network latency between VM1 and DC1.



What should you install on DC1?


- A. the Azure Connected Machine agent for Azure Arc-enabled servers
- B. the Azure Network Watcher Agent virtual machine extension
- C. the Log Analytics agent
- D. an Azure Monitor agent extension

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (47%)	C (32%)	14%	6%
---------	---------	-----	----

-   **Horus123**

Highly Voted 



 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D



Connection monitor supports the Azure Monitor agent extension, which eliminates any dependency on the legacy Log Analytics agent.


See here:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/azure-monitor-agent-with-connection-monitor>

The following (older) link talks about setting up the Log Analytics agent: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview#agents-for-on-premises-machines>

upvoted 35 times
-   **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago

Agree, after 4 a long discussion with OpenAi, it agreed.

upvoted 5 times
-   **MandAsh**

Highly Voted 

 1 year, 1 month ago



Selected Answer: C

Oh boy! that was very tricky! Its C guys. Log analytics agent.



So for connection monitor to work on Azure machines you need NEtwork watcher extension but for on prem machines you need Log analytic agent.

From MS learn " To make Connection monitor recognize your on-premises machines as sources for monitoring, install the Log Analytics agent on the machines. Then, enable the Network Performance Monitor solution. These agents are linked to Log Analytics workspaces, so you need to set up the workspace ID and primary key before the agents can start monitoring."



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>

upvoted 17 times
-   **danlo** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Ya but this isn't an Azure VM, it's a on-prem which means Arc is required. Going with A. the Azure Connected Machine agent for Azure Arc-enabled servers

upvoted 1 times
-   **c75e123** 4 months, 3 weeks ago



It is C: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview#agents-for-on-premises-machines>

upvoted 2 times
-   **c75e123** 4 months ago

The documentation changed a week ago, now the answer is: D

Log Analytics agent is no longer supported for monitoring on-premises machines with Connection monitor.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview#monitoring-connectivity-from-on-premises-hosts>

upvoted 3 times
-   **jodtzz** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

This needs more upvotes. Answer is right in the diagram at that link.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **GohanF2** Most Recent 🕒 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

It is option A:

The Azure Connected Machine agent enables you to manage your Windows and Linux machines hosted outside of Azure on your corporate network or other cloud providers.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-arc/servers/agent-overview>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AADAZURE** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Can't be any of the other options

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mitko_V_Milkov** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

All I can say is three different AI engines say B and give an explanation why not the rest of the options. And on this bombshell and lack of affirmative result from the dispute I say B.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Blankenp** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Trick question, it's the Azure Monitor agent that can be installed on an on-premises server, with the Azure Arc agent. The answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Iubas** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Letra A

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **TodRose** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. the Azure Connected Machine agent for Azure Arc-enabled servers

To use Connection Monitor to identify network latency between VM1 (in Azure) and DC1 (on-premises), you need to install the Azure Connected Machine agent for Azure Arc-enabled servers on DC1

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Azure20** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

To make Connection monitor recognize your on-premises machines as sources for monitoring, install the Log Analytics agent on the machines.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview#agents-for-on-premises-machines>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **f559357** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Network Watcher Agent because it is the only agent that enables Connection Monitor to perform latency tests between a resource in Azure and an on-premises server.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **amsioso** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

MMA (Log Analytics Agent) is deprecated.

You have to install AMA (Azure Monitor Agent)

BUT for DC1 (onprem) you have to install first the Azure Connected Machine for Azure Arc-enabled servers.

So the answer is A and then D.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Josh219** 5 months, 1 week ago

D is correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/azure-monitor-agent-with-connection-monitor>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Megabyte10** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. First you install the azure connected machine agent, then after that you install the Azure monitor agent.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Debugs_Bunny** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct. Everyone got it wrong. The question asks what to install on DC1...

Connection Monitor from Azure Network Watcher requires both endpoints to be monitored for network performance. To monitor an on-premises machine (DC1), you must first enable management of that machine via Azure Arc. This process involves installing the Azure Connected Machine agent, which essentially "connects" your on-premises machine to Azure, allowing it to be treated like an Azure resource for monitoring purposes.

Azure Arc is specifically designed to manage and monitor resources that are not natively in Azure (such as on-premises servers like DC1). Once DC1 is connected through Azure Arc, you can use Connection Monitor to assess network latency and connection reliability between VM1 (in Azure) and DC1 (on-premises).



upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months ago

D.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/were-retiring-the-log-analytics-agent-in-azure-monitor-on-31-august-2024/>

upvoted 2 times

  **SrWalk49** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

LAA is set to be deprecated 8/31. AMA is the only other agent listed here. Answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that has Traffic Analytics configured.

You deploy a new virtual machine named VM1 that has the following settings:

- Region: East US
- Virtual network: VNet1
- NIC network security group: NSG1

You need to monitor VM1 traffic by using Traffic Analytics.

Which settings should you configure?

- A. Diagnostic settings for VM1
- B. NSG flow logs for NSG1
- C. Diagnostic settings for NSG1
- D. Insights for VM1

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **Vestibal** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

NSG flow logs are a feature of Azure Network Watcher that allows logging of information about IP traffic flowing through a network security group. This data can be used by Traffic Analytics to analyze network traffic in your environment. By enabling NSG flow logs for NSG1, the Network Security Group associated with VM1, you would be able to monitor the traffic of VM1 using Traffic Analytics

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/nsg-flow-logs-tutorial>

upvoted 14 times

  **c75e123** 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is B

Prerequisites

Network security group flow logs enabled for the network security groups you want to monitor or virtual network flow logs enabled for the virtual network you want to monitor.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics?tabs=Americas#prerequisites>

upvoted 1 times

  **FreeSwan** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

NSG Flow logs for NSG1

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

upvoted 12 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Ni22** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 5 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct



upvoted 1 times

  **HiDhiman** 1 year, 3 months ago

Option C: Diagnostic settings for NSG

Traffic Analytics relies on NSG flow logs for its data source. To enable Traffic Analytics for VM1, you need to configure diagnostic settings for NSG1, as it is the NSG associated with VM1's NIC. This allows NSG flow logs to be sent to a storage account, and Traffic Analytics can then process and analyze these logs.

upvoted 2 times

  **rex3** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To monitor VM1 traffic using Traffic Analytics, you need to have NSG flow logs enabled for the network security group that is associated with the virtual machine's network interface. Traffic Analytics is powered by NSG flow logs, which record information about IP traffic flowing through an NSG.

Therefore, the correct setting to configure is:

B. NSG flow logs for NSG1

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains 10 virtual machines that run Windows Server. Each virtual machine hosts a website in IIS and has the Azure Monitor Agent installed.

You need to collect the IIS logs from each virtual machine and store them in a Log Analytics workspace.

What should you configure first?

- A. a data collection endpoint
- B. an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPLS)
- C. Diagnostic settings
- D. VM insights
- E. a private endpoint

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (72%)

A (28%)

  **Arthur_zw**  1 year, 3 months ago

I feel like Azure has a lot of services (some of them nested) that do the same thing and cause confusion because they have differing names
upvoted 21 times



  **Elsayed2030** 4 months, 1 week ago

Totally! and it's a mess - especially on the logging, app and backup sections. Looks like they added new services eventually instead of extending a service. Pretty much why I choose AWS over Azure
upvoted 4 times

  **FreeSwan**  1 year, 7 months ago

Data Collection End Point

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-endpoint-overview?tabs=portal>
upvoted 20 times

  **Josh219** 5 months, 1 week ago

Wrong its C: Diagnostic Settings
upvoted 1 times

  **GohanF2**  1 month ago

Selected Answer: A


To collect custom logs like IIS logs using the Azure Monitor Agent (AMA), the following are required:

Data Collection Rule (DCR) – defines what data to collect.

Data Collection Endpoint (DCE) – required for AMA to route data to destinations like Log Analytics.

AMA installed on the VMs – already done, per the question.

Log Analytics workspace – for storing the logs.
upvoted 1 times



  **a5f6adc** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Looks like there are a lot of old answers and nowadays you need a data collection rule for it and hence a data collection endpoint.
So answer should be A.
Resource: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/vm/data-collection-iis>
upvoted 2 times

  **GohanF2** 1 month ago

AGREE . IT IS A. we need a data collection endpoint before deploying a data collection rule, where we select the type of data to collect, in this case: IIS.
upvoted 1 times

  **a5f6adc** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

More importantly the documentation (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-endpoint-overview?tabs=portal>) states:
The following data sources currently require a DCE:

- IIS Logs
- Windows Firewall Logs
- Text Logs
- JSON Logs
- Prometheus Metrics (Container Insights)

upvoted 1 times

  **AADAZURE** 2 months ago



Selected Answer: A

But for IIS logs it is data collection endpoint only
upvoted 1 times

  **Josh219** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Data Collection Endpoint: Used for custom data collection endpoints.
Diagnostic Settings: Used to configure the collection of logs and metrics from virtual machines.
So, correct is C: Diagnostic Settings
upvoted 1 times

  **jodtzz** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I was inclined to say A as well, but the link others are providing explicitly says you only need a data collection endpoint if you plan on using Azure Monitor Private Links which this question does not specify. That this detail is left out of the question alone would be a good reason to avoid that answer.



However, there is some support for answer C here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/create-diagnostic-settings?tabs=portal>

"Logs and metrics to route: For logs, either choose a category group or select the individual checkboxes for each category of data you want to send to the destinations specified later. The list of categories varies for each Azure service. Select AllMetrics if you want to store metrics in Azure Monitor Logs too."
upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 3 times

  **sats08** 7 months, 1 week ago

DCE.
I just came here to add my two cents. I tested this and it's not C. You don't require this. You just create a DCE in the same region and then on the DCR Configuration Basic Settings page you have to select the DCE. Then you can enable IIS logs collection. Dont need enable anything.
upvoted 1 times

  **Ij114** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A data collection endpoint (DCE) only if you plan to use Azure Monitor Private Links.
Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-iis>
upvoted 3 times

  **LaurentiuM** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

To collect IIS logs from each virtual machine and store them in a Log Analytics workspace, the first thing you need to configure is:
C. Diagnostic settings
Explanation: Diagnostic settings: Diagnostic settings in Azure allow you to specify which logs and metrics should be collected from your resources and where they should be sent (e.g., to a Log Analytics workspace, an event hub, or a storage account). For collecting IIS logs, you will configure the diagnostic settings on each virtual machine to send the IIS logs to the Log Analytics workspace.
upvoted 8 times

  **Mysystemad** 1 year ago

The first thing you should configure is C. Diagnostic settings.

In Azure, to collect IIS logs from each virtual machine and store them in a Log Analytics workspace, you would need to configure the diagnostic settings. This allows you to choose the specific data you want to collect, such as IIS logs, and the destination where you want to store this data, such as a Log Analytics workspace.
upvoted 4 times

  **c75e123** 4 months, 1 week ago

That is incorrect!
This question does not mention Azure Monitor Private Links, so it is not a data collection endpoint.

Source:
Prerequisites

A data collection endpoint (DCE) if you plan to use Azure Monitor Private Links. The data collection endpoint must be in the same region as the Log Analytics workspace.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-iis#prerequisites>
upvoted 1 times

  **naveedpk00** 1 year, 1 month ago



The correct answer is A
Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-iis>
upvoted 3 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

A is right
upvoted 1 times

  **HiDhiman** 1 year, 3 months ago

Option C: Diagnostic settings
To collect and forward logs to Log Analytics, you should configure diagnostic settings on each virtual machine. Diagnostic settings allow you to collect various types of data, including IIS logs, and send them to a Log Analytics workspace.
upvoted 6 times

  **secofr** 1 year, 5 months ago

A. DCE is correct
See: "Collect IIS logs with Azure Monitor Agent"
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-iis>
upvoted 3 times

  **Vestibal** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. a data collection endpoint
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/vm/tutorial-monitor-vm-guest>
upvoted 3 times


HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains two storage accounts named contoso101 and contoso102.

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Connected to	Public IP address SKU
VM1	VNet1/Subnet1	Basic
VM2	VNet1/Subnet2	Standard

VNet1 has service endpoints configured as shown in the Service endpoints exhibit. (Click the Service endpoints tab.)

 **VNet1 | Service endpoints** ☆ ... ✕

Virtual network

» + Add 🔄 Refresh

Service	Subnet	Status	Locations
▼ Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory	1		...
	Subnet2	Succeeded	* ...
▼ Microsoft.Storage	1		...
	Subnet1	Succeeded	* ...

The Microsoft.Storage service endpoint has the service endpoint policy shown in the Microsoft.Storage exhibit. (Click the Microsoft.Storage tab.)

Create a service endpoint policy ...

 Validation passed

- Basics
- Policy definitions
- Tags
- Review + create

Basics


Subscription	Azure Pass - Sponsorship
Resource group	RG1
Region	East US
Name	Policy1

Resources

Microsoft.Storage	contoso101 (Storage account)
-------------------	------------------------------

Tags

None

 For this policy to take effect, you will need to associate it to one or more subnets that have virtual network service endpoints. Please visit a virtual network in East US region and then select the subnets to which you would like to associate this policy.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access contoso102.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access contoso101.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access contoso102.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM2 can access contoso101.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

  **Batiste2023** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Ok, I'm the first to comment, yeah!
Not a reason to be very cheerful, as I've not worked with service endpoints in practice...

But well, here's my take on this: NNY

- N: The service endpoint policy only covers storage account contoso101, not contoso102 (in subnet2). In my interpretation that means that contoso102 is not accessible from VM1 (subnet1).
- N: The service endpoint is only available for clients from subnet1, VM2 is in subnet2 and therefore doesn't have access.
- Y: There's a service endpoint for Azure AD for subnet2, which VM2 can use, therefore a private IP address is sufficient to reach the service.

(I am VERY much open to feedback and corrections on all this!)
upvoted 29 times

  **MangoPeople** 4 months, 1 week ago

Azure AD is a Public Service:

Azure AD is fundamentally a globally available public service that does not support private IP addresses for communication. It is accessible via the internet using its public endpoint.
Service Endpoints Do Not Enable Private Access:

Service endpoints allow resources in your virtual network (like VM2) to securely access certain Azure services (e.g., Azure Storage, Azure SQL) over Azure's backbone network rather than the public internet. However, service endpoints for Azure AD only enhance security and performance by ensuring traffic is routed via Azure's backbone, but the traffic still goes to Azure AD's public IP.
upvoted 2 times

  **Bloodygeek** 1 year, 3 months ago

Agree with the answer NNY.
However, for the first answer.
By default, if no policies are attached to a subnet with endpoints, you can access all storage accounts in the service. Once a policy is configured on that subnet, only the resources specified in the policy can be accessed from compute instances in that subnet. Access to all other storage accounts is denied.
ref:<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview>
From the storage service endpoint configuration policy, you can see that only contoso101 was listed in RG1, East US. Bear in mind, contoso102 was not mentioned. The question did not mention what RG contoso102 was in. Even if contoso102 is in the same RG as contoso101, VM1 can not access contoso102 due to policy 1
upvoted 2 times

  **Indy429** 1 year, 4 months ago

Oh and the answer to Q1 should be yes in my opinion:
The subnet1 that is associated with VNet1 is set towards Microsoft.StorageAccount as per the second table. This indicates that an effective subnet has been created for the storage accounts and therefore, the answer should be Yes
upvoted 1 times

  **Bloodygeek** 1 year, 3 months ago

By default, if no policies are attached to a subnet with endpoints, you can access all storage accounts in the service. Once a policy is configured on that subnet, only the resources specified in the policy can be accessed from compute instances in that subnet. Access to all other storage accounts is denied.
ref:<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview>
From the storage service endpoint configuration, you can see that only contoso101 was listed in RG1, East US. Bear in mind, contoso102 was not mentioned. The answer is No
upvoted 2 times

  **SDiwan** 1 year, 2 months ago

The first question is tricky. The policy is applied to RG1 and East US location. But we dont know if VNET1 is in RG1 and located in East US. So, that why I would ignore it and go by the service endpoint created for subnet1, and say the asnwer is YES.

upvoted 1 times

  **nchebbi** Highly Voted  1 year, 5 months ago

NYN.

N: VM1 in VNET1/Subnet1 traffic is limited by the endpoint policy to ONLY the constoso101.(see Ref1)

Y: VM2 in subnet 2, there's no sevice enpoint for subnet2 so it will reach out to it through the service Public IP, there's no mention that storage accounts are configured to limit traffic to the VNET1 address space so we assume it's not configured.

N: it uses public IP, Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory is used only for supporting data late storages not for connecting to AzureAD/Entra doesn't support Service endpoints.

Ref1: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#configuration>

Ref2: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview#limitations>

upvoted 22 times

  **nchebbi** 1 year, 5 months ago

From Ref2 : "The Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory tag listed under services supporting service endpoints is used only for supporting service endpoints to ADLS Gen 1. Microsoft Entra ID doesn't support service endpoints natively. "

From Ref1: "When Service Endpoint policies are applied on a subnet, the Azure Storage Service Endpoint scope gets upgraded from regional to global. This process means that all the traffic to Azure Storage is secured over service endpoint thereafter. The Service endpoint policies are also applicable globally. Any storage accounts that aren't explicitly allowed are denied access.

You can apply multiple policies to a subnet. When multiple policies are associated to the subnet, virtual network traffic to resources specified across any of these policies are allowed. Access to all other service resources, not specified in any of the policies, are denied."

upvoted 5 times

  **GohanF2** Most Recent  1 month ago

N,Y,Y

1- VM1 can access contoso102.

VM1 is in Subnet1, which has a service endpoint policy applied.

The policy only allows access to contoso101.

Therefore, VM1 cannot access contoso102.

Answer: No

2- VM2 can access contoso101.

VM2 is in Subnet2.

The service endpoint policy that restricts access to only contoso101 is not applied to Subnet2, based on the policy warning: "You will need to associate it to one or more subnets..."

Therefore, Subnet2 is not restricted and can access any storage account, including contoso101.

Answer: Yes

3- VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.

Azure Active Directory service endpoint is configured for Subnet2, where VM2 resides.

Azure AD endpoints are routed through the VNet service endpoint, allowing private IP-based access.

Answer: Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 1 week ago



WRONG

No

Yes

Yes

upvoted 3 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

All are yes, you can access Storage accounts period. Stop getting confused just because you added a service endpoint. Service endpoints do not stop you from accessing storage accounts through the default public endpoint, they just provide a different way to access it, through the 'ol Micrsoft Backbone (sorry I'm on my 800th or so question now lol). The last one is Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory Service Endpoint and yes it's through the private endpoint.

upvoted 5 times

  **sats08** 7 months, 1 week ago

NY Y

Since Service Endpoint Enabled and Policy is locked towards a particular SA(Contoso101).. NO

VM2 is subnet 2 which doesn't have a SA Service Endpoint hence can access all Storage accounts over Internet. yes

Subnet 2 has AAD Service Endpoint making all traffic private towards azure AD. Yes

upvoted 3 times

  **examprepboy** 7 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT ANSWER!

NY

look at this - <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/73769449/azure-difference-between-service-endpoint-and-private-endpoint-in-simple-terms>
upvoted 3 times

  **Sanaz90** 7 months, 1 week ago

The service endpoint policy is not assigned to any subnets so it's useless until it's assigned, please correct me if i'm wrong. I guess the answers should be Y, Y, Y

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#limitations>

upvoted 1 times

  **Teerawee** 8 months ago

VM1 can access contoso102.

No, because the Microsoft.Storage service endpoint is configured for Subnet1, which VM1 is connected to, but the policy shown is specifically for contoso101. There is no indication that VM1 can access contoso102.

VM2 can access contoso101.

No, because VM2 is connected to Subnet2, and the Microsoft.Storage service endpoint is only configured for Subnet1, not Subnet2. Therefore, VM2 cannot access contoso101.

VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.

Yes, because the Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory service endpoint is enabled for Subnet2, where VM2 is connected. This allows VM2 to access Azure AD using a private IP.

Conclusion:

Statement 1: No

Statement 2: No

Statement 3: Yes

upvoted 2 times

  **090200f** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Box 1: No

The service endpoint policy only covers storage account contoso101, not contoso102 (in subnet2). and it has policy

Box 2: Yes ,

VM2 can access contoso 101

VM2 is connected to VNet1/Subnet2.

The service endpoint for Microsoft.Storage is configured on VNet1/Subnet2.

VM2 can directly access contoso101 using the service endpoint, because of same Vnet

Box 3: Yes

There's a service endpoint for Azure AD for subnet2, which VM2 can use, therefore a private IP address is sufficient to reach the service.

upvoted 6 times

  **Debugs_Bunny** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

you need glasses or something? Service endpoint for Microsoft.Storage clearly shows subnet1. hence box 2 is: NO

upvoted 4 times

  **TechThameem** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

The Answer:

VM1 can access contoso102. A. No

VM2 can access contoso101. A. Yes

VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD. A. Yes

Explanation:

1. VM1 can access contoso102 (No):

VM1 is connected to VNet1/Subnet1.

The service endpoint for Microsoft.Storage is configured on VNet1/Subnet2.

Since VM1 is not in the same subnet as the Microsoft.

Storage service endpoint, it cannot directly access contoso102.

2. VM2 can access contoso101 (Yes):

VM2 is connected to VNet1/Subnet2.

The service endpoint for Microsoft.Storage is configured on VNet1/Subnet2.

VM2 can directly access contoso101 using the service endpoint.

3. VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD (Yes):

VM2 uses a private IP address to communicate with Azure AD (Azure Active Directory).

Azure AD communication does not require public IP addresses.

In summary, VM1 cannot access contoso102, VM2 can access contoso101,

and VM2 uses a private IP address for Azure AD communication

upvoted 4 times

  **WeepingMapl** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

N,Y,Y

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#scenarios~:text=Endpoint%20policies%20provide%20granular%20access%20control%20for%20virtual%20network%20traffic%20to%20Azure%20Storage%20when%20connecting%20over%20service%20endpoint.>

upvoted 2 times

  **mkhlszf** 1 year ago

Many people here seem to be missing something fundamental and that is how the Service Endpoints work. You're thinking like a compute engineer instead of like a network engineer. Sure, on a policy level nothing is stopping you from reaching the other storage account over the internet, but on a network level there is.

"Service Endpoint" is just a fancy way of calling a network route that uses another gateway other than the default and redirects all the traffic for the service (in this case Azure Storage) over the MS internal network. As anyone familiar with their routing knows, if you add another route, as long as the traffic meets the criteria it will go through that route, the default route 0.0.0.0/0 will be used when there are no other routes available.

In this case there is another route available, which is the one that goes over the Service Endpoint, so every and all traffic for Azure Storage will use that route and won't even consider touching the default route which goes over the internet. If you have that all your traffic is forced to pass through a single point, then can easily block whatever you want with a policy, or a firewall rule, or a proxy or whatever other means you have to do so.

upvoted 3 times



  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago

No

Yes



Yes

upvoted 7 times

  **sismer** 1 year, 4 months ago



NYN <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview>

upvoted 3 times

  **sismer** 1 year, 4 months ago

NYN is correct

upvoted 4 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago

(1/2)

Been researching this for the past hour or so..... makes my head spin.

TL;DR

Y

Y

Y



Azure Files provides two main types of endpoints for accessing Azure file shares:

Public endpoints, which have a public IP address and can be accessed from anywhere in the world.

Private endpoints, which exist within a virtual network and have a private IP address from within the address space of that virtual network.

Enabling private endpoint does not automatically disable the public one. The benefit of having a private endpoint is that you can secure your storage from any sort of public access. So with that we can assume that public endpoints are still online on these storage accounts, because there would be an explicit action to disable them, if so wanted.

upvoted 7 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago

(2/2)

so with that information, now we see why the information about public IPs is provided. For our purpose the tier of public IP doesn't matter.



Also from what i know, every server in Azure can reach Azure AD by default to get an access token for storage, so having AAD endpoints on each subnet is not needed.

Lastly,i think while within azure a private IP is always used to connect to AAD but i might be wrong. still, it doesn't matter because Vm2, which is on subnet2, which has AAD endpoint attached to it, will use private IP for sure.

The answers would be different if it was asked what type of IP (public/private) can be used to connect to each of the services. as it stands now, i can use public for both storages, which instantly eliminates two questions and the third one is set in stone as Yes due to having a private endpoint on the subnet


if anyone wants to lab this, go ahead, after 500 questions, i'm running thin on enthusiasm.

upvoted 6 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago



sidenote: for the first guy to say "well what makes you think that public endpoints are enabled"? i ask what makes you think they are disabled? storage by default is created with a public endpoint and you need to go in and create a private one, not the other way around. best practice would be to disabled them for security, but these questions never rely on best practices, only on the mock situation that is created.

upvoted 1 times

  **marerad** 10 months, 1 week ago

I think this is correct, service endpoints do not block traffic it just define if the network path will use the Microsoft backbone network and not the standard internet path. SO everything is reachable in some way since it is on same VNet and last answer is YES because service endpoint is configured for Azure AD.

upvoted 1 times

  **090200f** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

but for storage account contoso101 have policy rt

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Backup vault named Backup1, a Recovery Services vault named Recovery1, and the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
Disk1	Disk
App1	Azure App Service web app
DB1	Azure SQL Database

You plan to back up the resources.

Which resource can be backed up to Backup1, and which resource can be backed up to Recovery1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Backup1:

▼

App1

DB1

Disk1

VM1

Recovery1:

▼

App1

DB1

Disk1

VM1

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Backup1:

▼

App1

DB1

Disk1

VM1

Recovery1:

▼

App1

DB1

Disk1

VM1

lumax007

1 month, 2 weeks ago

Backup1 - Disk1

Recovery1 - VM1

upvoted 1 times

jodtzz

5 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is correct.

Backup1 - Disk1

Recovery1 - VM1

upvoted 3 times



Eslam_Farag



4 months, 3 weeks ago


correct answer

backup vault backs up: Azure disks, blobs, DB for PostgreSQL, K8s services



Recovery services vault backs up: VMs, file shares, SAP ASE\HANA, SQL server in azure VM (NOT DB)
upvoted 6 times

  **Joiyai** 6 months ago
CORRECT!
upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 1 week ago
CORRECT
upvoted 3 times

  **Stanio** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
Backup1 : VM1 and Disk1
Recovery1: App1, DB1, VM1 and Disk1
upvoted 2 times

  **kam1122** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
No, Backup only Disk1
upvoted 2 times

  **paula_** 8 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer
upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

Case study -

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Overview -

ADatum Corporation is consulting firm that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

Existing Environment -

Azure Environment -

ADatum has an Azure subscription that contains three resource groups named RG1, RG2, and RG3.

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	Hierarchical namespace	Container	File share
storage1	StorageV2	West US	Yes	cont1	share1
storage2	StorageV2	West US	No	cont2	share2

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Size	Operating system	Description
VM1	A	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)	Uses ephemeral OS disks
VM2	D	Windows Server 2022	Has a basic volume
VM3	B	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)	Uses a standard SSDs
VM4	M	Windows Server 2022	Uses Write Accelerator disks
VM5	E	Windows Server 2022	Has a dynamic volume

The subscription has an Azure container registry that contains the images shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Image1	Windows Server
Image2	Linux

The subscription contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description	In resource group
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace	RG1
WebApp1	Azure App Service web app	RG1
VNet1	Virtual network	RG2
zone1.com	Azure Private DNS zone	RG3

Azure Key Vault -

The subscription contains an Azure key vault named Vault1.

Vault1 contains the certificates shown in the following table.

Name	Content type	Key type	Key size
Cert1	PKCS#12	RSA	2048
Cert2	PKCS#12	RSA	4096
Cert3	PEM	RSA	2048
Cert4	PEM	RSA	4096

Vault1 contains the keys shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
Key1	RSA	Has a key size of 4096
Key2	EC	Has Elliptic curve name set to P-256

Microsoft Entra Environment -

ADatum has a Microsoft Entra tenant named adatum.com that is linked to the Azure subscription and contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Microsoft Entra role	Azure role
Admin1	Global Administrator	None
Admin2	Attribute Definition Administrator	None
Admin3	Attribute Assignment Administrator	None
User1	None	Reader for RG2 and RG3

The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Group1	Security group
Group2	Microsoft 365 group

The adatum.com tenant has a custom security attribute named Attribute1.

Planned Changes -

ADatum plans to implement the following changes:

- Configure a data collection rule (DCR) named DCR1 to collect only system events that have an event ID of 4648 from VM2 and VM4.
- In storage1, create a new container named cont2 that has the following access policies: o Three stored access policies named Stored1, Stored2, and Stored3 o A legal hold for immutable blob storage
- Whenever possible, use directories to organize storage account content.
- Grant User1 the permissions required to link Zone1 to VNet1.
- Assign Attribute1 to supported adatum.com resources.
- In storage2, create an encryption scope named Scope1.
- Deploy new containers by using Image1 or Image2.

Technical Requirements -

ADatum must meet the following technical requirements:

- Use TLS for WebApp1.
- Follow the principle of least privilege.
- Grant permissions at the required scope only.
- Ensure that Scope1 is used to encrypt storage services.
- Use Azure Backup to back up cont1 and share1 as frequently as possible.
- Whenever possible, use Azure Disk Encryption and a key encryption key (KEK) to encrypt the virtual machines.

You need to configure Azure Backup to meet the technical requirements for cont1 and share1.

To what should you set the backup frequency for each resource? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

cont1:

▼

Every hour
Every 4 hours
Every 6 hours
Every 12 hours
Daily

share1:

▼

Every hour
Every 4 hours
Every 6 hours
Every 12 hours
Daily

Answer Area

cont1:

▼

Every hour
Every 4 hours
Every 6 hours
Every 12 hours
Daily

share1:

▼

Every hour
Every 4 hours
Every 6 hours
Every 12 hours
Daily


Correct Answer:



 **6c05b3d** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

The right answer is:

cont1: Daily
(Azure Backup currently supports backups of Azure Blob Storage (containers) on a daily basis.)

share1: Every 4 Hours
(Maximum number of scheduled backups per day for file share is 6 time, that means every 4th hour)
upvoted 18 times

 **MiniLa92** 4 months ago
Appeared in exam on 02 Jan 2025. New que for " Configure a data collection rule (DCR) named DCR1 to collect only system events that have an event ID of 4648 from VM2 and VM4."
The options were XPath, KQL and SQL.
I chose Xpath and managed to score 964.
upvoted 9 times

  **Eslam_Farag** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

agree

key point is:

- Use Azure Backup to back up cont1 and share1 as frequently as possible.

max frequency for blob\cont is: once per day

max frequency for file share is: 4hrs (other options in hourly based 6\8\12)

tested in azure portal.

upvoted 1 times

  **arunyadav09** Highly Voted  8 months, 1 week ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/blob-backup-configure-manage?tabs=operational-backup#create-a-backup-policy>

In Azure blob backup you can choose the frequency of backups between daily and weekly. so one time a day.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/azure-file-share-support-matrix?tabs=snapshot-tier>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-files?tabs=backup-center>

Maximum number of scheduled backups per day for file share is 6 time (You can configure up to six backups a day), that means every 4th hour.

upvoted 14 times


  **[Removed]** Most Recent  6 months, 3 weeks ago

WRONG

cont1: Daily

share1: Every 4 hours

upvoted 8 times

  **dendenp** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

This is not correct

Azure Blob Storage (Containers) Backup

Backup Frequency: Azure Backup currently supports backups of Azure Blob Storage (containers) on a daily basis. The minimum frequency allowed is once per day. Unfortunately, it does not support more frequent backups (e.g., hourly or every few minutes) for blob storage.

Azure File Share Backup

Backup Frequency: For Azure File Shares, Azure Backup allows backups up to three times per day. The backup frequency can be configured to be daily, twice daily, or three times daily.

upvoted 3 times

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Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market. Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment -

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

File servers

Domain controllers

Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

A SQL database

A web front end

A processing middle tier -

-

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.

Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.

Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.

Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question


HOTSPOT -


You need to configure the Device settings to meet the technical requirements and the user requirements.


Which two settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

 Save

 Discard

 Got feedback?

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

All

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

All

None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ




Yes

No

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Answer Area

 Save  Discard |  Got feedback?

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

All Selected None

Selected
No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

Selected None

Selected
No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

All None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

Yes No

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Selected -

Only selected users should be able to join devices

Box 2: Yes -

Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Selected

As per User requirements "Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD."
So, "Selected" must be selected for "User may join devices to Azure AD"

Box 2: Yes

As per User Requirements "Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity".

So, "Yes" must be selected for "Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices".

upvoted 122 times

  **Holydud** 2 years, 8 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. You just need to mark the box that should be changed so I marked the first one "User may join devices to Azure AD" and almost last box "Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices"

upvoted 17 times

  **CarlosclATG** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

On exam 2023-02-22.

Almost all questions from here. Scored +900.

You must retake twice all questions and follow the discussions to understand.

upvoted 11 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago

So, are the case study proceed in the following order ?:
1)Read the question
2) Read Technical Requirements
3) Read User Requirements
3) Match 1 with 2 and 3
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago

I would say your best bet is to skim through the scenario to get a general idea about how the environment is set up, then jump to the question and see what they want to do, then just go back to the scenario and find the spot in which they talk about what you are being asked.
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **JeremyChainsaw** 1 year, 9 months ago

Question was on the exam.

I chose "selected"
and
Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices

passed
upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **NJTH** 2 years ago

This case study was on was on todays exam.
(7th April 2023)
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **bigz2021** 2 years, 1 month ago

The same casestudy # question
Topic: 7, 10, 14 - Contoso, ltd manufacturing company worldwide
Topic: 8, 9, 11, 15 - Contoso consulting company
Topic: 12, 13, 16 - Litware, Inc
upvoted 11 times

🗨️ 👤 **shadad** 2 years, 2 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023
I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was:
Box 1: Selected
Box 2: Yes
upvoted 9 times

🗨️ 👤 **Navz** 2 years, 5 months ago

Wrote the exam on the 02/12/2022 this case study came out. Passed with 870
Most questions were from this dump so they are still valid. about 5 - 7 new questions. Go through the discussions.
Good luck all.
upvoted 11 times

🗨️ 👤 **seussi** 2 years, 8 months ago

This appears to be the exact same as "Testlet 1", is this just a duplicate?
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **humnahibataynge** 2 years, 8 months ago

Received this on my exam today 03/09/2022
total of 6 questions for this Case Study
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **ogerber** 1 year, 10 months ago

you mean they asked more than the 2 Q that are here?
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago

Box 1: Selected -
Only selected users should be able to join devices

Box 2: Yes -
Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Dobby25** 3 years, 1 month ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022
total of 5 questions for this Case Study
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleShadow** 3 years, 1 month ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **sid132** 3 years, 2 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **MitchellLauwers1993** 3 years, 2 months ago

came in exam today, followed mlantonis

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mozbius_** 3 years, 2 months ago

During the exam do they provide a pencil and paper to take notes make drawings?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jorgecalle28** 3 years ago

dont think so.

upvoted 1 times

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Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.
Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.
Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question

You need to meet the user requirement for Admin1.
What should you do?



- A. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Groups
- B. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Properties
- C. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Access control (IAM) settings
- D. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Properties


Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (55%)

C (45%)



-   **mlantonis**



Highly Voted 



 3 years, 11 months ago



Correct Answer: D



As per User Requirements “Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.”
So, In the Azure portal, you can view or change the Service Administrator or view the Account Administrator on the properties blade of your subscription.



Check this: <https://i.imgur.com/fKzqPKq.png>
upvoted 202 times
-   **DevOpposite** 3 years, 7 months ago



thanks legend..
upvoted 24 times
-   **Tomuren** 1 year, 8 months ago



Not longer the case now days. Properties is not listed anymore as of 8/17/23. IAM is the place to go.
upvoted 20 times
-   **Arash123** 1 year, 1 month ago



It is still there. April 2024
upvoted 2 times
-   **Abdulka** 1 year, 8 months ago

Did you take the exam yet? If so Are the questions still the same from this dump?
upvoted 2 times
-   **Gregsenn** 1 year, 8 months ago

Took exam 29/08/23 case study questions are still the same
upvoted 10 times
-   **razzil** 1 year, 7 months ago

Still the case:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/classic-administrators#change-the-service-administrator>
upvoted 2 times
-   **Holydud** 2 years, 8 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered D
upvoted 6 times
-   **1475** 2 years, 2 months ago

Your comment is in almost every question's comment. How many questions were on your exam
upvoted 10 times
-   **AK4U_111** 2 years, 2 months ago

Because ET modify most comments

upvoted 4 times

  **binhdortmund** 1 year, 3 months ago

D is still valid (checked on Jan 23th 2024)
upvoted 3 times

  **sri1972** Highly Voted 4 years, 3 months ago

Came in 01/09/21 exam. Passed exam with 906 marks. 98% of the questions are from this dump.
upvoted 49 times

  **asaz** 4 years, 3 months ago

Thanks for input. I also passed. many of questions from the dump
upvoted 19 times

  **GohanF2** Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C
update the answer is C now
upvoted 1 times



  **0703448** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C
[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal-subscription-admin#:~:text=Access%20control%20\(IAM\)%20is%20the%20page%20that%20you%20typically%20use%20to%20assign%20roles%20to%20grant%20access%20to%20Azure%20resources.%20It%27s%20also%20known%20as%20identity%20and%20access%20management%20\(IAM\)%20and%20appears%20in%20several%20locations%20in%20the%20Azure%20portal.](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal-subscription-admin#:~:text=Access%20control%20(IAM)%20is%20the%20page%20that%20you%20typically%20use%20to%20assign%20roles%20to%20grant%20access%20to%20Azure%20resources.%20It%27s%20also%20known%20as%20identity%20and%20access%20management%20(IAM)%20and%20appears%20in%20several%20locations%20in%20the%20Azure%20portal.)
upvoted 2 times

  **Nathan12345** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C
I don't know about the old comments specifically for this scenario.

IAM is created for this only.
upvoted 2 times

  **MeeetCze** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
I do not have Properties in my blade
upvoted 1 times

  **youngjanpawel** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
I went into properties of sub and what I see:
- "change service admin" button is disabled "Change service administrator functionality is no longer supported"
- "Service admin" field exist however can't be change

Probably the question should be removed from examtopics

"As of August 31, 2024, Azure classic administrator roles (along with Azure classic resources and Azure Service Manager) are retired and no longer supported. If you still have active Co-Administrator or Service Administrator role assignments, convert these role assignments to Azure RBAC immediately."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/classic-administrators?tabs=azure-portal#service-administrator-retirement>
upvoted 4 times

  **vrn1358** 1 month, 4 weeks ago


Service Admin under subscription Properties is no longer supported.
upvoted 1 times

  **2d153f5** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C
In properties just says: Change service administrator functionality is no longer supported. Learn more. For any other issues, contact support.

And button for change service admin is grayed.

Answer is C now.
upvoted 4 times

  **codered4409** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

As of August 31, 2024, Azure classic administrator roles (along with Azure classic resources and Azure Service Manager) are retired and no longer supported. If you still have active Co-Administrator or Service Administrator role assignments, convert these role assignments to Azure RBAC immediately.

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **[Removed]** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

🗄️ 👤 **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

"Change service administrator capability will no longer be supported after 31 August 2024. Transition to role-based access control (RBAC) role in Azure Access Control (IAM) before 31 August 2024."

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **learning113** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C

From 31st of August 2024

"Change service administrator capability will no longer be supported after 31 August 2024. Transition to role-based access control (RBAC) role in Azure Access Control (IAM) before 31 August 2024."

upvoted 3 times

🗄️ 👤 **Pcservices** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The Service Administrator role manages services within the subscription. To assign this role to Admin1, you need to modify the Access control (IAM) settings of the subscription and assign Admin1 the appropriate role (such as Owner or Contributor, depending on permissions). You can also configure Azure Monitor alerts for Admin1 to receive notifications about service outages, performance issues, or any incidents.

upvoted 3 times

🗄️ 👤 **Sholasleek** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is D, to add or change service admin, you need to edit the properties from the subscription blade.

upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **TeaKazoo** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C as of 31th of August 2024

"Change service administrator capability will no longer be supported after 31 August 2024. Transition to role-based access control (RBAC) role in Azure Access Control (IAM) before 31 August 2024."

upvoted 6 times

🗄️ 👤 **Cezt** 12 months ago

D:

Change the Service Administrator

Only the Account Administrator can change the Service Administrator for a subscription. By default, when you sign up for an Azure subscription, the Service Administrator is the same as the Account Administrator.

The user with the Account Administrator role can access the Azure portal and manage billing, but they can't cancel subscriptions. The user with the Service Administrator role has full access to the Azure portal and they can cancel subscriptions. The Account Administrator can make themselves the Service Administrator.

Follow these steps to change the Service Administrator in the Azure portal.

Sign in to the Azure portal as the Account Administrator.

Open Cost Management + Billing and select a subscription.

In the left navigation, select Properties.

upvoted 4 times

🗄️ 👤 **TechThameem** 1 year, 1 month ago

Microsoft has retired Option D, So the Answer is Option "C. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Access control (IAM) settings ", I have verified this on portal as well.

upvoted 8 times

🗄️ 👤 **Forkbeard** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Confirm. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/classic-administrators?tabs=azure-portal#prepare-for-service-administrator-retirement>

They tell you to list the current Service Administrators thusly:

1. Sign in to the Azure portal as an Owner of a subscription.
2. Open Subscriptions and select a subscription.
3. Select Access control (IAM).
4. Select the Classic administrators tab to view a list of the Co-Administrators.

So if the Service Administrator role were not retired you would manage it via IAM.
upvoted 1 times

  **suddin1** 11 months ago

from your link check the 2nd last section "change service administrator" it is still shows "Option D"
upvoted 1 times

Introductory Info

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General Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

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Existing Environment -

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Directory domain that syncs to the Azure AD tenant.

The Azure AD tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Role
User1	Member	None
User2	Guest	None
User3	Member	None
User4	Member	None

Sub1 contains two resource groups named RG1 and RG2 and the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Peered with
VNET1	Subnet1, Subnet2	VNET2
VNET2	Subnet1	VNET1, VNET3
VNET3	Subnet1	VNET2
VNET4	Subnet1	None

User1 manages the resources in RG1. User4 manages the resources in RG2.

Sub1 contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 as shown in the following table

Name	IP address	Location	Connected to
VM1	10.0.1.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.0.2.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.1.4	Central US	VNET2/Subnet1
VM4	192.168.1.4	West US	VNET3/Subnet1
VM5	10.0.22.4	East US	VNET4/Subnet1

No network security groups (NSGs) are associated to the network interfaces or the subnets.

Sub1 contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	File share	Identity-based access for file share
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	West US	sharea	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	East US	shareb, sharec	Disabled
storage3	BlobStorage	East US 2	Not applicable	Not applicable
storage4	FileStorage	Central US	shared	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

Create a blob container named container1 and a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier.

Create a storage account named storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob service.

Create an NSG named NSG1 that will have the custom inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
500	3389	TCP	10.0.2.0/24	Any	Deny
1000	Any	ICMP	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow

Associate NSG1 to the network interface of VM1.

Create an NSG named NSG2 that will have the custom outbound security rules shown in the following table.

▪

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
200	3389	TCP	10.0.0.0/16	VirtualNetwork	Deny
400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Create container1 and share1.

Use the principle of least privilege.

Create an Azure AD security group named Group4.

Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup.

Trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C.

Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1.

Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1

Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.

Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read-only permissions to the Azure file shares.

Question

HOTSPOT -

You need to configure Azure Backup to back up the file shares and virtual machines.

What is the minimum number of Recovery Services vaults and backup policies you should create? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Recovery Services vaults

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	
7	

Backup policies

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Answer Area

Recovery Services vaults

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	
7	

Correct Answer:

Backup policies

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Box 1: 3 -

If you have data sources in multiple regions, create a Recovery Services vault for each region.

The File Shares and VMs are located in three Regions: West US, East US, Central US.

Box 2: 6 -

A backup policy is scoped to a vault. For each vault we need one backup policy for File Shares and one backup policy for VM.



Note:



Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup



Name	Kind	Location	File share	Identity-based access for file share
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VM4	192.168.1.4	West US	VNET3/Subnet1
VM5	10.0.22.4	East US	VNET4/Subnet1



Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/guidance-best-practices>



  **klexams** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago
To back up the file shares and virtual machines.
one vault per region. 3 vaults for 3 regions
File shares: 3 region.
VMs: 3 region.
so...
vault = 3
backup policies = 3FS + 3VM = 6
upvoted 72 times



  **DJHASH786** 8 months, 1 week ago
Legend
upvoted 2 times



  **favela** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago
Came this question today and I choose 3 and 6 and my score was 900
upvoted 65 times



  **Marcelmikael** 2 years, 2 months ago
Legend
upvoted 4 times

  **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago
Nice, but unfortunately that doesn't mean you got this question correct
upvoted 18 times

  **vg123** 2 years, 2 months ago
but the probability was more :)
upvoted 4 times

  **GBAU** 2 years, 2 months ago
Even though I think you did 😊
upvoted 4 times

  **KMLearn2** 1 year, 7 months ago
Correct:
3 Recovery Services vaults
on each vault 1 policy for VMs and 1 policy for file storage = 6
upvoted 4 times

  **Josh219** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago
Correct
Box1: 3
Box2: 6
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 1 week ago
CORRECT

upvoted 3 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 11 months, 1 week ago

Missing info in this question

upvoted 1 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 11 months, 1 week ago

Microsoft needs to evaluate their questions and answers!! This is inappropriate and unfair to all of us here. It seems there might be a discrepancy between the information provided in the question and the answer. If the question does not specify that the file shares and virtual machines (VMs) are located in multiple regions, but the answer indicates that you should create a Recovery Services vault for each region due to the presence of data sources in West US, East US, and Central US, then it's possible that part of the question is missing or implied.

In practice, it's important to have all the necessary information to make an informed decision about the configuration of Recovery Services vaults. Azure best practices recommend creating a Recovery Services vault in each region where your data sources are located to ensure compliance with data residency regulations and to optimize for network latency.

upvoted 1 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 11 months, 1 week ago

If the question in your test or exam does not include the detail about the regions, you might want to clarify this with the instructor or the examination body to ensure you have the complete information required to answer the question correctly. It's essential to have all relevant details when planning for backup and recovery in a cloud environment.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **flamingo23** 1 year, 3 months ago

This question came in my exam today. I chose 3 and 6 as well. Scored 945. All the questions are from here. Congrats on reaching this far. You will be happy to see the ET questions in the exam. All the best!

upvoted 5 times

  **Jainulabadeen** 1 year, 6 months ago



Doubt they didn't mention about 3 regions why everyone selecting 3

upvoted 1 times

  **MandAsh** 1 year ago

Look at the regions of VMs. Those are located in 3 regions and we are talking about backing up them so 3 regions.

upvoted 1 times

  **Ahkhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

They are counting regions where VMs are located. There are 3 unique regions.

upvoted 1 times

  **Kverma7** 1 year, 8 months ago

This was in Exam 23-08-23

upvoted 8 times

  **marioZuo** 1 year, 9 months ago

It would be 3 and 3. There are 3 regions, so 3 vaults. By default, each vault will have a default policy for VM and SQL. So you don't need to create policy for VM. Only for file share is enough. So 3.

upvoted 1 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Box 1 agree 1 per region so 3;

See;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-recovery-services-vault>

"If you have data sources in multiple regions, create a Recovery Services vault for each region. Create the vault in the first location before you create a vault in another location."

Box 2: Not sure that 6 is correct as per;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-architecture#backup-policy-essentials>

"A policy can be assigned to many resources. An Azure VM backup policy can be used to protect many Azure VMs"

I'm going to say 3 for Box 2, because it looks like you can add the same policy to multiple items;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-files?tabs=backup-center>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm#back-up-from-azure-vm-settings>



upvoted 4 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago

Changing my answer for Box2 from 3 to 6.

Tested this in lab and confirmed when creating policy have to define "Datasource type" which will be VM or file not both.

upvoted 12 times

  **waqy** 1 year, 10 months ago

exact this question and this case study came on 23rd June 2023. I passed. 100 % from ET all questions

upvoted 5 times

  **mohsanarfandanish** 2 years, 1 month ago



Cleared Exam 930 was appeared in exam 18/3/2023 ANS most upvoted

upvoted 5 times

  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

To configure Azure backup to back up the file shares and virtual machine you need to create 1 Recovery Services vault and two backup policies

upvoted 1 times

  **keszi** 2 years, 2 months ago

This case study was on the exam March 2023

upvoted 4 times

  **obaali1990** 2 years, 1 month ago

Did you sail through the exams?

upvoted 1 times

  **stonwall12** 2 years, 2 months ago

Total 3 Recovery Service Vaults --> This means 1 RSV per region; West US, Central US, and East US

Total 6 Backup Policies --> We require one per storage account and Virtual Machine across the 3 Recovery Service Vaults.

upvoted 5 times

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Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

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Create a storage account named storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob service.

Create an NSG named NSG1 that will have the custom inbound security rules shown in the following table.

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Associate NSG1 to the network interface of VM1.

Create an NSG named NSG2 that will have the custom outbound security rules shown in the following table.

▪

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
200	3389	TCP	10.0.0.0/16	VirtualNetwork	Deny
400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Create container1 and share1.

Use the principle of least privilege.

Create an Azure AD security group named Group4.

Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup.

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Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.

Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read-only permissions to the Azure file shares.

Question

DRAG DROP -

You need to configure the alerts for VM1 and VM2 to meet the technical requirements.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions

- Create a Log Analytics workspace.
- Configure the Diagnostic settings.
- Create an alert rule.
- Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.
- Create an Azure SQL database.



Answer Area



Correct Answer:

Actions

- Create a Log Analytics workspace.
- Configure the Diagnostic settings.
- Create an alert rule.
- Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.
- Create an Azure SQL database.



Answer Area

- Create a Log Analytics workspace.
- Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.
- Create an alert rule.



humnahibataynge Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Not sure but I think the answer should be :
1. Create a log Analytics workspace.
2. Collect windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.
3. Create an alert rule.
upvoted 189 times

swk1_az104 3 months, 3 weeks ago

My 2 cents from 2 diffrent AI's:
Create a Log Analytics workspace: This is where the data collected from the VMs will be stored and analyzed.

Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents: This step involves configuring the VMs to collect performance data, such as free disk space, and send it to the Log Analytics workspace.

Create an alert rule: Finally, you create an alert rule based on the performance data collected in the Log Analytics workspace to trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C.

So, the correct sequence is:

Create a Log Analytics workspace.

Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.

Create an alert rule.

upvoted 1 times

DeBoer 2 years, 2 months ago

Weird they give this as only correct option to this answer: the Log Analytics agent will be retired in 2024 and they're actively pushing Monitoring agent on us now. Shows that the exams - even newish questions - lag behind reality :-)
upvoted 8 times

Josh219 5 months, 1 week ago
true. so, second step is configuring DSC
upvoted 2 times

djhyfdgjk 1 year, 1 month ago
2 is wrong. Metrics are being automaticaly sent to Log Analytics Workspace. You can't collect them from Agents.
upvoted 1 times

awssecuritynewbie 2 years, 6 months ago
that makes more sense! why would you spend money configuring a azure DB? the log analytics storage does that for you by storing it (however it does it) then go on to it and create alert rules that can be triggered if a certain query is discovered within the logs that is capturing via the log analytics agent.
upvoted 3 times



fabio79 Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago
For me is Create alog Analytics->Collect Windows performance..->create an alert rule
upvoted 23 times

szymex 2 years, 8 months ago
<https://www.catapultsystems.com/blogs/adding-alerts-for-log-analytics-in-azure/>
upvoted 2 times

Josh219 Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago
1] Create a Log Analytics workspace.
2] Configure the Diagnostic settings. (Since, Log Analytics agents are going to be retired)
3] Create an alert rule.
upvoted 7 times

Megabyte10 6 months ago
Create Log Analytics workspace
Configure Diagnostic settings
Create an alert rule

upvoted 4 times

  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago


Selected Actions in Sequence:
Create a Log Analytics workspace:

You need a workspace to collect and analyze the logs and metrics.
Configure the Diagnostic settings:

Set up the diagnostic settings on VM1 and VM2 to send the required performance metrics, specifically for disk space, to the Log Analytics workspace.
Create an alert rule:

Finally, create an alert rule in the Log Analytics workspace that triggers when the free space on volume C goes below 20 GB.



upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

WRONG

1. Create a log Analytics workspace.
2. Collect windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.
3. Create an alert rule.

upvoted 3 times

  **23169fd** 10 months, 4 weeks ago


Create a Log Analytics workspace
Configure the Diagnostic settings
Create an alert rule

upvoted 8 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Things have changed. Question not relevant anymore due to changes wit Log Analytics agent.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/vm/vminsights-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Create a Log Analytics workspace:
Provides a central place to collect and analyze log data from your virtual machines. Without a Log Analytics workspace, you cannot effectively gather and analyze the necessary performance metrics.
Configure the Diagnostic settings:
Configuring diagnostic settings on VM1 and VM2 ensures that performance data, including disk space metrics, are sent to the Log Analytics workspace.
Create an alert rule:
After data collection is set up, creating an alert rule based on a log search query allows you to monitor specific conditions, such as the available disk space on VM1 and VM2. The alert rule will notify you when the free space falls below the threshold, enabling proactive management.

upvoted 5 times

  **3c5adce** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Links:

- 1 - Create a Log Analytics workspace: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/log-analytics-workspace-overview>
- 2- Configure the Diagnostic settings: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/diagnostic-settings>
- 3 - Create an alert rule: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-log>

upvoted 4 times

  **mkhlszf** 1 year ago

-Create a Log Analytics Workspace
-Collect Windows Performance Counters from the Log Analytics Agents
-Create alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics as source

upvoted 1 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 1 year, 1 month ago



Is there a way to ask Microsoft to review their questions and answers? It makes me go nut!

upvoted 5 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

1. Create a log Analytics workspace.
2. Collect windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.
3. Create an alert rule

upvoted 2 times

  **vsvoid** 1 year, 2 months ago

We need Diagnostic settings enabled for analytics agent on VM to send data to workspace

Log Analytics workspace.
Configure the Diagnostic settings.
Create an alert rule.

upvoted 3 times

  **YesPlease** 1 year, 6 months ago

Create Log Analytics Workspace
Collect windows performance counters from the log analytics agents
create a rule

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1195141/how-to-use-azure-monitor-to-set-up-low-disk-space>

upvoted 3 times

  **Kverma7** 1 year, 8 months ago

This was in Exam 23-08-23
upvoted 7 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 9 months ago

This is correct:

1. Create a log Analytics workspace.
2. Collect windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.
3. Create an alert rule.

upvoted 4 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 10 months ago

The three actions should be as below:
-Create a Log Analytics workspace
-Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents
-Create an alert rule
Can you please provide the sequence order?
upvoted 1 times

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VNET3	Subnet1	VNET2
VNET4	Subnet1	None

User1 manages the resources in RG1. User4 manages the resources in RG2.

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No network security groups (NSGs) are associated to the network interfaces or the subnets.

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Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

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Create a storage account named storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob service.

Create an NSG named NSG1 that will have the custom inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
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1000	Any	ICMP	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow

Associate NSG1 to the network interface of VM1.

Create an NSG named NSG2 that will have the custom outbound security rules shown in the following table.

▪

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
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400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Create container1 and share1.

Use the principle of least privilege.

Create an Azure AD security group named Group4.

Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup.

Trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C.

Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1.

Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1

Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.

Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read-only permissions to the Azure file shares.

Question

HOTSPOT -

You need to ensure that User1 can create initiative definitions, and User4 can assign initiatives to RG2. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

Which role should you assign to each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

User1:

	▼
Contributor for RG1	
Contributor for Sub1	
Security Admin for RG1	
Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1	

User4:

	▼
Contributor for RG2	
Contributor for Sub1	
Security Admin for Sub1	
Resource Policy Contributor for RG2	

Answer Area

Correct Answer:



User1:


	▼
Contributor for RG1	
Contributor for Sub1	
Security Admin for RG1	
Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1	

User4:



	▼
Contributor for RG2	
Contributor for Sub1	
Security Admin for Sub1	
Resource Policy Contributor for RG2	



Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>



-   **StanAzure**



Highly Voted 


 3 years, 1 month ago

I passed this exam today 24 Mars 2022 with score 900.
This question was part of this exam.
90% of question s from the Dumps.
Thank to y'all guys and especially @MLANTONIS great Guy !!!!!
upvoted 83 times
-   **ematie93** 1 year, 7 months ago



MLANTONIS my boy, prise you
upvoted 16 times
-   **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago

PRAISE BE TO THE OMNISSIAH!!
upvoted 3 times
-   **cloudbaron** 1 year, 4 months ago



Many Thanks MLANTONIS!!!
upvoted 4 times
-   **areza**



Highly Voted 



 3 years, 4 months ago



passed 902. in exam 29.12.21 - resource policy contributor for sub1, resource contributor for rg2
upvoted 45 times
-   **meet_satish** 2 years, 7 months ago

Contributor can't create or update definitions and assignments
upvoted 6 times

  **crabax** 2 years, 2 months ago
based on the link, resource policy contributor can:
Microsoft.Authorization/policyassignments/*
Microsoft.Authorization/policydefinitions/*
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#resource-policy-contributor>
upvoted 8 times



  **favela** 2 years, 8 months ago
Me too score 900 and I choose the mentioned answer
upvoted 5 times

  **randy0077** 2 years, 7 months ago
did you guys study anything else than examtopics and MS study guide to pass this exam?
upvoted 3 times

  **Forkbeard** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
I tend to start with a Udemy course (they frequently have strong discounts, just subscribe to their mailings and wait around a bit, there's a good chance your course will be 90% off within a couple of weeks - I read their mailings and pick courses that are discounted and I may be interested in later).



Then I read the freely available course resources at Microsoft Learn, which makes my eyes bleed and my brain melt.



Third, I pay for ExamTopics for the course in question for a year and take my time studying all answers and discussions. I make a big list of all questions and answers, which takes a lot of time because it involves an awful lot of research. The frustration because of insecurity on the correct answers comes free. Just take your best shot. Sometimes it takes hours researching just one question.
upvoted 8 times



  **Forkbeard** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
(cont'd)
Once the list is complete, I start from the beginning and practice with the answers I have researched before, but now I understand and know most of the correct answers. I keep track of the answers I get wrong this time and practice with those some more, every time keeping the questions I got wrong.



Then I plan my exam. By that time I know most of the answers by just looking at them and not even reading the questions. Still I do read the questions and take my time.

The whole exercise teaches you a lot about the subject and the exam becomes just a formality - very important to employers but the real value for us is in the training and experience.
upvoted 3 times



  **Panapi** 2 years, 2 months ago
Answer valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920.
upvoted 13 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago
CORRECT
upvoted 3 times



  **Dankho** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
I still need to take this test and would appreciate if people could hold back on telling me their score. But I'm here, and I will get above 700 God Please!!
upvoted 2 times

  **Y2** 9 months ago
There was also one question that asked what's the easiest way to give a v-net and your home network access to a storage account without using p2s. - Confusion!!!!

Here some of the questions I remember (please note you questions will not be exactly the same) I have my page setup to show 50 questions per page -
upvoted 3 times

  **Y2** 9 months ago
READ THIS FIRST!!!!!! -
Hi guys just passed the exam with a 886!! most of the questions were from here, but there were new questions mainly about encryption, keys and container commands (creating and applying a image to one).

A WHOLE NEW case study on keys, encryption(Win and Linux VM's with different disks and they asked which ones can be encrypted, attribute assignment roles (go over)
upvoted 7 times

  **Y2** 9 months ago
1.26,36
2.25
3.68

4.26,31,41,43,44,48,49,53,57,59(different question but same reasoning)
5.68,84,9,14,16,17,18,19
6.24.27,29,49,55,
7.72,95,1
8.20,22,49
9.90,94
10.32,41

And connection monitor question from here that asked how many you need - there were 2 regions so I said 2
upvoted 4 times

🗉 👤 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago
Given answer is right
upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **NightyFlai** 1 year, 3 months ago
This was on Exam 2/3/2024
upvoted 5 times

🗉 👤 **vroh** 1 year, 7 months ago
Got this use case and question
Sep 25th.
upvoted 7 times

🗉 👤 **anuja94** 1 year, 7 months ago
So could u able to go through all the questions in this dump. I'm worrying that I could went through just 400ques only. Tomorrow I have exams.
upvoted 1 times

🗉 👤 **sawanti** 1 year, 9 months ago
I am afraid you guys are wrong.. In technical requirements it says: "Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1." In Hotspot it also says that User2 should also assign policies to RG2.

It means that User1 needs to create Policies on Sub level and User2 needs to assign policies to RG2.

Box1: Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1 (needs to create policies)
Box2: IT'S RG1 + RG2, NOT RG2!!!! So the only reasonable answer is Contributor for Sub1 (which is an overkill IMHO, but it's the only correct answer having two RG's in mind)
upvoted 2 times

🗉 👤 **Elecktrus** 1 year, 9 months ago
You are wrong. Please, re-read the technical requirements. They are asking about User2, and the question is about User4
upvoted 6 times

🗉 👤 **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago
Given answer looks good and meats least privilege;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#resource-policy-contributor>
upvoted 2 times

🗉 👤 **RandomNickname** 1 year, 10 months ago
urgh! Typo meets not meats.....
upvoted 2 times

🗉 👤 **I_am_Ratno** 1 year, 11 months ago
This was in the exam on 5/30/23
upvoted 6 times

🗉 👤 **clacla** 1 year, 11 months ago
Came in exam today 5/31/23
upvoted 5 times

🗉 👤 **Rachy** 2 years ago
This was on my test this evening 25/04/2023
upvoted 5 times

🗉 👤 **Aluksy** 2 years ago
Answer Valid, In exam today 08 April 2023. Scored 830.
upvoted 5 times

🗉 👤 **bsaksham** 2 years, 1 month ago
Answer valid! This question was on the exam 02/04/2023. Scored 920.
upvoted 5 times



🗉 👤 **mohsanarfandanish** 2 years, 1 month ago
Cleared Exam 930 was appeared in exam 18/3/2023 ANS most upvoted
upvoted 5 times

🗉 👤 **stonwall12** 2 years, 2 months ago

To create and assign initiatives, we need to assign the Resource Policy Contributor within Sub1 and RG2 for the respective users.

As per Microsoft documentation, Resource Policy Contributor provides “users with rights to create/modify resource policy, create a support ticket and read resources/hierarchy”.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#resource-policy-contributor>
upvoted 5 times



  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago
Resource Policy Contributor

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#resource-policy-contributor>

Users with rights to create/modify resource policy, create support ticket and read resources/hierarchy.

- Create and manage policy assignments
- Create and manage policy definitions

upvoted 4 times

  **zelck** 2 years, 2 months ago
Got this in Feb 2023 exam.
upvoted 7 times

Introductory Info

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Overview -

General Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

Environment -

Existing Environment -

Contoso has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain that syncs to the Azure AD tenant.

The Azure AD tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Role
User1	Member	None
User2	Guest	None
User3	Member	None
User4	Member	None

Sub1 contains two resource groups named RG1 and RG2 and the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Peered with
VNET1	Subnet1, Subnet2	VNET2
VNET2	Subnet1	VNET1, VNET3
VNET3	Subnet1	VNET2
VNET4	Subnet1	None

User1 manages the resources in RG1. User4 manages the resources in RG2.

Sub1 contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 as shown in the following table

Name	IP address	Location	Connected to
VM1	10.0.1.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.0.2.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.1.4	Central US	VNET2/Subnet1
VM4	192.168.1.4	West US	VNET3/Subnet1
VM5	10.0.22.4	East US	VNET4/Subnet1

No network security groups (NSGs) are associated to the network interfaces or the subnets.

Sub1 contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	File share	Identity-based access for file share
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	West US	sharea	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	East US	shareb, sharec	Disabled
storage3	BlobStorage	East US 2	Not applicable	Not applicable
storage4	FileStorage	Central US	shared	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

Create a blob container named container1 and a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier.

Create a storage account named storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob service.

Create an NSG named NSG1 that will have the custom inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
500	3389	TCP	10.0.2.0/24	Any	Deny
1000	Any	ICMP	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow

Associate NSG1 to the network interface of VM1.

Create an NSG named NSG2 that will have the custom outbound security rules shown in the following table.

▪

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
200	3389	TCP	10.0.0.0/16	VirtualNetwork	Deny
400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Create container1 and share1.

Use the principle of least privilege.

Create an Azure AD security group named Group4.

Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup.

Trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C.

Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1.

Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1

Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.

Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read-only permissions to the Azure file shares.

Question

You need to ensure that you can grant Group4 Azure RBAC read only permissions to all the Azure file shares.

What should you do?

- A. On storage2, enable identity-based access for the file shares.
- B. Recreate storage2 and set Hierarchical namespace to Enabled.
- C. On storage1 and storage4, change the Account kind type to StorageV2 (general purpose v2).
- D. Create a shared access signature (SAS) for storage1, storage2, and storage4.

Correct Answer: A



Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Selected Answer: A

I think is A, because storage1 and storage2 have enabled Azure Active Directory Domain services. I think that you have to enable in storage 2 identity-based access for the file shares too.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-active-directory-overview#enable-identity-based-authentication>
upvoted 28 times

  **kukeleku** 2 years, 1 month ago
Agree on this.
upvoted 3 times

  **Mazinger** **Highly Voted**  1 year, 8 months ago

A. On storage2, enable identity-based access for the file shares.



To grant Group4 Azure RBAC read-only permissions to all the Azure file shares, you should enable identity-based access for the file shares on storage2. Identity-based access enables you to manage access to file shares based on Azure AD identities, including users, groups, and service principals. By enabling identity-based access, you can grant access to specific users or groups and manage access control centrally from Azure AD.




Recreating storage2 with Hierarchical namespace enabled (Option B) is not relevant to granting RBAC permissions to Azure file shares.



Changing the account kind type to StorageV2 (general purpose v2) (Option C) is not relevant to granting RBAC permissions to Azure file shares.



Creating a shared access signature (SAS) (Option D) provides temporary access to resources in storage accounts, but it does not allow you to grant RBAC permissions to Azure file shares.

Therefore, the correct answer is A. On storage2, enable identity-based access for the file shares.
upvoted 15 times

  **mdwSysOps** 1 year, 7 months ago
ChatGpt answer, but i agree
upvoted 2 times



  **tashakori** **Most Recent**  7 months, 3 weeks ago
A is right
upvoted 2 times



  **Shely** 1 year, 10 months ago
I think it should be A.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal>
upvoted 1 times

  **Babushka** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

RBAC = Role Based Access Control and you will give Reader Role so you would need Azure AD for this, no? So A seems like a right answer
upvoted 3 times

  **klexams** 2 years ago
the closest is A. the question is wrong. Azure RBAC is for Azure resource, not for File Share. Identity-based access is Azure AD which needs Azure AD role.
upvoted 4 times



  **awssecuritynewbie** 2 years ago
storage 1 and 4 already had azure AD enabled so the only storage that does not have is storage 2 and you enable it. Storage 3 IS BOB NOT FILE share so yeah :)
it also makes sense as it wants group4 plus RBAC. SAS does not go by Azure AD groupss
upvoted 4 times



  **awssecuritynewbie** 2 years ago
A is right
upvoted 1 times

  **adrianspa** 2 years, 1 month ago



Selected Answer: A



You have to look in the table. storag2 has the auth disabled.
upvoted 2 times



  **lol2525** 2 years, 1 month ago
Once either Azure AD DS or on-premises AD DS authentication is enabled, you can use Azure built-in roles or configure custom roles for Azure AD identities and assign access rights to any file shares in your storage accounts. The assigned permission allows the granted identity to get access to the share only, nothing else, not even the root directory. You still need to separately configure directory or file-level permissions for Azure file shares.
upvoted 2 times

  **EleChie** 2 years, 1 month ago

Why not D ?
Since the File shares exist on Storage1, Storage2 and Storage4 !!
upvoted 3 times



  **ivan0590** 1 year, 5 months ago
Because SAS tokens != RBAC
upvoted 2 times



  **akavoor** 2 years, 1 month ago
A is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times



  **todorov** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

The question only asks about File Shares not Blob Storage
upvoted 1 times

  **humnahibataynge** 2 years, 2 months ago
The answer should be D?
Because with A we can give only to storage1 file shares only.
upvoted 3 times

  **pmsiva** 2 years ago
The question is RBAC, D is SAS token
upvoted 4 times

  **MoSea** 1 year, 11 months ago
thank you kind person. you made it make sense.
upvoted 1 times

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Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market. Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment -

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

File servers

Domain controllers

Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

A SQL database

A web front end

A processing middle tier -

-

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.

Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.

Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.

Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question

You need to implement a backup solution for App1 after the application is moved.

What should you create first?

- A. a recovery plan
- B. an Azure Backup Server
- C. a backup policy
- D. a Recovery Services vault

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

- mlantonis**

Highly Voted

3 years, 5 months ago

Correct Answer: D

As per requirements:
 - Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.
 - There are three application tiers, each with five virtual machines.
 - Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Before starting the backup process, you must create a Recovery Services Vault as an initial step, as a place for the backups, or restore points, to be stored. Later steps include downloading recovery services agent, installing and registering the agent.

A Recovery Services vault is a logical container that stores the backup data for each protected resource, such as Azure VMs. When the backup job for a protected resource runs, it creates a recovery point inside the Recovery Services vault.

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/tutorial-backup-windows-server-to-azure>
upvoted 101 times
- Holydud**

2 years, 2 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered D

upvoted 7 times
- SandipSingha**

Highly Voted

4 years, 2 months ago

correct

upvoted 18 times
- tashakori**

Most Recent

7 months, 3 weeks ago

D is right

upvoted 2 times
- thebillmachine**

8 months ago

On the exam 29/02/2024

upvoted 3 times
- Exams_Prep_2021**

10 months, 1 week ago

in exam 26/12/2023

upvoted 1 times
- Madbo**

1 year, 6 months ago

D. a Recovery Services vault.

You need to create a Recovery Services vault to implement a backup solution for App1 after it is moved to Azure. A Recovery Services vault is an Azure resource used to manage backup and disaster recovery. It provides a consistent, scalable, and reliable backup and restore experience for virtual machines. Once the Recovery Services vault is created, you can configure backup policies and associate them with virtual machines.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **shadad** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: D

App1 on VM and since this is the first thing, then you need Recovery Services vault

VM backup = Recovery Services vault first

simple.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **CyberKelev** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. a Recovery Services vault

To implement a backup solution for App1 after the application is moved to Azure, the first step is to create a Recovery Services vault.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mazinger** 1 year, 8 months ago

D. a Recovery Services vault

To implement a backup solution for App1 after the application is moved, the first thing you should create is a Recovery Services vault. A Recovery Services vault is an Azure resource that allows you to manage backup and disaster recovery for virtual machines, files, and other resources. You can use the Recovery Services vault to create a backup policy, which defines the backup schedule, retention policy, and other settings for the backups.

Once you have created the Recovery Services vault, you can create a backup policy (Option C) that defines the backup schedule and retention policy for the application.

An Azure Backup Server (Option B) is a hybrid backup solution that allows you to back up on-premises data to the cloud. It is not necessary for backing up an application in Azure.

A recovery plan (Option A) is a set of predefined steps that you can use to recover a system or application from a disaster. It is not necessary for setting up a backup solution.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. a Recovery Services vault.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mung** 1 year, 11 months ago

There are too many unneeded informations that makes my eye tired of reading the same content..!

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ 👤 **EmnCours** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer and as per mlantonis comments

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ajayasa** 2 years, 7 months ago

this casestudy but not same question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Leti** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **InvisibleShadow** 2 years, 7 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **sid132** 2 years, 8 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

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A processing middle tier -

-

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.

Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.

Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.

Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question

You need to move the blueprint files to Azure.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B

As per requirements:

- Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
- Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
- Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
- Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.
- Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

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. It's the best solution, because copies data through Internet and minimizes administrative effort.

C: Azure Import/Export service is not using Internet, but ships data drives using a shipping carrier such as FedEx, UPS, or DHL.

D: You can't use SAS with a mapped drive.

upvoted 121 times

  **imartinez** 3 years, 9 months ago

I was for D, thinking than the best approach was to use a SAS.

It is possible to use a SAS on "Azure Storage Explorer" but option D also mentions map a drive, and that's different, it's using Windows Explorer and it doesn't support SAS.

upvoted 9 times

  **Holydud** 2 years, 8 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered B

upvoted 4 times

  **fedztadz** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct. "B" using Azure Storage Explorer.

It matches all the requirements:

- Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
- Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

upvoted 62 times

  **kalyan1986** 1 year, 11 months ago

Why cant we use import/export here? is it because they specifically need to copy files over internet?

upvoted 1 times

  **sn0rlaxxx** 4 years, 4 months ago

best and shortest explanation of the answer.

upvoted 2 times



  **NinjaPenguin** 3 years, 4 months ago



And you can use SAS in Azure Storage Explorer



upvoted 1 times



  **vince60370** 4 years, 3 months ago



And you can add that it matches the requirement "Minimize administrative effort whenever possible." Other solutions need more admin actions.
upvoted 14 times



  **mikl** 4 years, 2 months ago
Valid point there mr.
upvoted 3 times

  **Dankho** Most Recent 6 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
Once you see "Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet." it's not secure, so no keys or SAS needed.
upvoted 1 times



  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago
B is correct
upvoted 1 times



  **babakeyfgir** 1 year, 3 months ago
It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.
upvoted 2 times

  **devops_devops** 1 year, 3 months ago
Hi babakeyfgir, do you remember the other questions in the exam?
How many questions on the ET site were present during the exam? 80%? less or more? Thanks a lot
upvoted 1 times

  **Madbo** 2 years ago
B. Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the files.

To move the blueprint files to Azure Blob storage, you can use Azure Storage Explorer. This tool provides a user-friendly interface for managing Azure Storage resources, including Blob storage. You can use it to upload the blueprint files to the appropriate Blob storage container in Azure. This method is more efficient and secure than using File Explorer or generating a shared access signature (SAS) to map a drive and copy the files. The Azure Import/Export service is typically used to move large amounts of data to and from Azure, but it is not necessary in this scenario since the blueprint files can be moved over the internet.
upvoted 2 times



  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B. Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the files.
upvoted 1 times



  **nigw** 2 years, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Req1: 'Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier'
Archive storage tier is only for blobs, this means that the answers containing File Explorer can't be right.



Req2: Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
Azure Import/Export service doesn't use internet, you have to ship drives to Microsoft

Only remaining answer is: Azure Storage Explorer, which can be used to copy files to blob storage



Azure Import/Ex
upvoted 4 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Answer is correct. "B" using Azure Storage Explorer
upvoted 1 times

  **SoSheBake** 2 years, 9 months ago
How to filter this questions on New questions? it just updated today (Aug 1, 2022)
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Requirements: to watch for for this question
*Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
*Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.*****
* Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.*****



Based on the above B is the Answer
upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleShadow** 3 years, 1 month ago
This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 3 times

  **nidhogg** 3 years, 3 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!
upvoted 6 times

  **areza** 3 years, 4 months ago



passed 902. in exam 29.12.21 - answer B
upvoted 2 times

  **nza1ex** 3 years, 6 months ago

I think what missed in discussion - the archive storage is available only for blobs. And blueprints should be on archive storage. So Storage Explorer is the only option.
upvoted 4 times

  **ScoutP** 3 years, 7 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021
upvoted 3 times

  **Hatsh** 3 years, 8 months ago

in exam 17/aug/2021
upvoted 4 times

Introductory Info

Case study -

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Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market. Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment -

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

File servers

Domain controllers

Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

A SQL database

A web front end

A processing middle tier -

-

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.

Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.

Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.

Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question

HOTSPOT -

You need to identify the storage requirements for Contoso.

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
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these.

Box 2: No -

Box 3: No

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

- As per requirements:
- Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
 - Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
 - Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
 - Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.
 - App1 is comprised of SQL database.

Box 1: Yes

Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage and requires using unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these. As mentioned, move the files to blob storage , in addition the unmanaged storage is used for VM's disks.

Box 2: No

Azure Tables are not needed as they act as structured NoSQL, which is not required with SQL on VM.

Box 3: No

Azure Files is not required here. As it is basically used for managed file shares accessed by NFS or SMB protocols. In addition, you can't archive them.

upvoted 157 times

  **fedztetz** Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct:

- Yes: As mentioned, move the files to blob storage , in addition the unmanaged storage is used for VM's disks.
- NO: Azure files is not required here. As it is basically used for managed file shares accessed by NFS or SMB protocols. In addition, you can't archive them <https://feedback.azure.com/forums/217298-storage/suggestions/35343037-add-cold-and-archive-tiers-to-azure-files>
- NO: Azure tables are not needed as they act as structured NoSQL which is not required with SQL on VM.

upvoted 104 times

  **Holydud** 2 years, 8 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Y N N

upvoted 8 times

  **atspace** 2 years, 6 months ago



Was on exam 10/23/22

upvoted 7 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **babakeyfgir** 1 year, 3 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.

upvoted 1 times

  **Exams_Prep_2021** 1 year, 4 months ago



in exam 26/12/2023

upvoted 1 times

  **THBGMS** 1 year, 7 months ago

Why this questions are incomplete. how you guys answer without any context?

upvoted 2 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago

the case study has all of the required information in this one

upvoted 1 times

  **zzreflexzz** 2 years ago

on exam 4/29/23

upvoted 3 times

  **Madbo** 2 years ago

Yes to statement 1: Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage. This is because Contoso plans to move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

No to statement 2: Contoso does not require a storage account that supports Azure table storage. There is no indication in the scenario that Contoso needs to use Azure table storage.

No to statement 3: Contoso does not require a storage account that supports Azure File Storage. There is no indication in the scenario that Contoso needs to use Azure File Storage.

upvoted 1 times

  **shadad** 2 years, 2 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: Yes NO NO

- Yes: they mentioned move files to blob storage + unmanaged storage is used for VM's disks.
- NO: Azure files is not required + you can't archive them
- NO: Azure tables are not needed as they act as structured NoSQL which is not required with SQL on VM.

upvoted 6 times

  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Yes, no, no

upvoted 1 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

Y - quite obvious.

N - Table for noSQL. There is only SQL.

N - this is tricky one, but there is no indication of Azure Files requirement.
Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.
A SQL database

upvoted 6 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago



Box 1: Yes -
Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these.

Box 2: No -

Box 3: No -
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago



YNN
One MUST requirement
Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
upvoted 2 times

  **techie_11** 3 years ago

On exam 4/12/2022. Y N N right answer
upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleShadow** 3 years, 1 month ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 5 times

  **sid132** 3 years, 2 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 1 times

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Overview -

General Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

Environment -

Existing Environment -

Contoso has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The network contains an on-premises Active

Directory domain that syncs to the Azure AD tenant.

The Azure AD tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Role
User1	Member	None
User2	Guest	None
User3	Member	None
User4	Member	None

Sub1 contains two resource groups named RG1 and RG2 and the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Peered with
VNET1	Subnet1, Subnet2	VNET2
VNET2	Subnet1	VNET1, VNET3
VNET3	Subnet1	VNET2
VNET4	Subnet1	None

User1 manages the resources in RG1. User4 manages the resources in RG2.

Sub1 contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 as shown in the following table

Name	IP address	Location	Connected to
VM1	10.0.1.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.0.2.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.1.4	Central US	VNET2/Subnet1
VM4	192.168.1.4	West US	VNET3/Subnet1
VM5	10.0.22.4	East US	VNET4/Subnet1

No network security groups (NSGs) are associated to the network interfaces or the subnets.

Sub1 contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	File share	Identity-based access for file share
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	West US	sharea	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	East US	shareb, sharec	Disabled
storage3	BlobStorage	East US 2	Not applicable	Not applicable
storage4	FileStorage	Central US	shared	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

Create a blob container named container1 and a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier.

Create a storage account named storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob service.

Create an NSG named NSG1 that will have the custom inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
500	3389	TCP	10.0.2.0/24	Any	Deny
1000	Any	ICMP	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow

Associate NSG1 to the network interface of VM1.

Create an NSG named NSG2 that will have the custom outbound security rules shown in the following table.

▪

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
200	3389	TCP	10.0.0.0/16	VirtualNetwork	Deny
400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Create container1 and share1.

Use the principle of least privilege.

Create an Azure AD security group named Group4.

Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup.

Trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C.

Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1.

Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1

Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.

Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read-only permissions to the Azure file shares.

Question

HOTSPOT -

You need to create container1 and share1.

Which storage accounts should you use for each resource? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

container1:

storage2 only
storage2 and storage3 only
storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
storage2, storage3, and storage4 only
storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

share1:

storage2 only
storage4 only
storage2 and storage4 only
storage1, storage2, and storage4 only
storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

container1:

storage2 only
storage2 and storage3 only
storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
storage2, storage3, and storage4 only
storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

share1:

storage2 only
storage4 only
storage2 and storage4 only
storage1, storage2, and storage4 only
storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

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

Bere

Highly Voted

3 years, 5 months ago

Storage (general-purpose v1) doesn't support tier.

Standard (general-purpose v2) supports tier for Blob service and for Azure file.

Premium BlockBlobStorage doesn't support tier.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

Legacy Standard BlobStorage supports tier.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#default-account-access-tier-setting>

Premium FileStorage doesn't support tier.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-file-share?tabs=azure-portal>

Container1 with tier: Can be created in storage2 (storagev2) and storage3. The question refers to BlobStorage (standard legacy one that supports tier) and not to BlockBlobStorage (Premium one that doesn't support tier).

Share1 with tier: Can be created in storage2 (storagev2) only.

upvoted 57 times

Snownoodles

3 years, 5 months ago

But if you go through Storagev2 account creation process, you will find storagev2 only support blob storage tier, doesn't support Azure files tier(You can find this in 'advaince' option).

upvoted 2 times

  **Snownoodles** 3 years, 5 months ago

I apologize, please disregard my comment.

Azure StorageV2 does support Fileshare hot/cool tier when the fileshare is created in portal

upvoted 9 times

  **Pear7777** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

This question is unbelievable, isf I wouldn't have ET, or other sources, I would have needed to learn a 50 odd matrix before I could answer this, this is no Exam question!

upvoted 30 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT



upvoted 2 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 1 week ago

Answers are Storage 2 only. It gets very confusing as this is a 3 year old questions.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-feature-support-in-storage-accounts>

upvoted 1 times


  **op22233** 1 year ago

Storage 1(general purpose v1) & 4 (Premium fileshare) does not support tiering.

Answer: Box 1: Container 1, Can be created in storage2 (storagev2) and storage3

Box 2: share1, Can be created in storage2 (storagev2) only

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

- Storage2 and storage3 only

- Storage1, Storage2 and Storage only

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months ago

How the hell you can use storage1 for second if it doesn't fit even for first cause it doesn't support tiering

upvoted 2 times

  **Arthur_zw** 1 year, 3 months ago

I beg to differ. File Shares have their native storage on Azure File Storage. On this type of storage account you can store only Azure Files and no other type. File Storage also has 4 access tiers: cool, hot, transaction optimized, and premium.

So for Share1 answer is Storage 2 and 4 only.


<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-planning>

upvoted 1 times

  **Arthur_zw** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correction, standard file shares (HDD) using the cool, hot and transaction optimized storage tiers are deployed in the GPv2 storage account kind so Storage 2 only. Premium File Shares (SSD) use the File Storage account kind

upvoted 1 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year, 8 months ago

Please note that as of today, Only v2 storage accounts support tiers. Premium Blobs or Premium File Shares do not. So if this question came updated, answer accordingly.

Container1: Storage2 Only

share1: Storage2 Only

upvoted 19 times

  **MatAlves** 1 year, 1 month ago

When you create a legacy Blob Storage account, you must specify the default access tier setting as hot or cool at create time. (...) Microsoft recommends using general-purpose v2 storage accounts rather than Blob Storage accounts when possible.

Question refers to Legacy Blob Storage, not Premium.



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#default-account-access-tier-setting>

upvoted 1 times

  **hidefo6963** 1 year, 7 months ago

BlockBlobStorage vs BlobStorage are different types of storage. BlobStorage is a Legacy Standard type. They still may exist.

upvoted 2 times

  **gcertq** 1 year, 7 months ago

How about cold tier it now support?

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/efficiently-store-data-with-azure-blob-storage-cold-tier-now-generally-available/#:~:text=With%20blob%20access%20tiers%2C%20you,tier%20option%2C%20further%20reducing%20costs.>

upvoted 1 times

🗒️ 👤 **ZZhere** 1 year, 11 months ago
Got this in today exam. Passed on 930
upvoted 6 times

🗒️ 👤 **Benzitho** 1 year, 11 months ago
I passed the exam today 17/05/2023 from SA .Score 930 this testlet was on the exam
upvoted 1 times

🗒️ 👤 **zzreflexzz** 2 years ago
on exam 4/29/23
upvoted 3 times

🗒️ 👤 **yellowdot** 2 years, 1 month ago
share1: storage2 only

Azure File Share:
"Standard file shares may be deployed into one of the standard tiers: transaction optimized (default), hot, or cool. This is a per file share tier that is not affected by the blob access tier of the storage account (this property only relates to Azure Blob storage - it does not relate to Azure Files at all). You can change the tier of the share at any time after it has been deployed. Premium file shares cannot be directly converted to any standard tier."

[ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-file-share?tabs=azure-portal>]
upvoted 1 times

🗒️ 👤 **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago
Answer provided seems correct
upvoted 2 times

🗒️ 👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 3 months ago
came on test
upvoted 4 times

🗒️ 👤 **MrBlueSky** 2 years, 2 months ago
tmi dude
upvoted 18 times

🗒️ 👤 **Moradiya** 2 years, 4 months ago
This was appearedin exam on 01/04/23
upvoted 7 times

🗒️ 👤 **spike15_mk** 2 years, 4 months ago
General Purpose v2: Blob, File, Queue, Table Standard Hot, Cool, Archive
Disk/Page Premium Hot

Blob Block Storage : Blob Premium Hot

Blob Storage Blob Standard Hot, Cool, Archive

General Purpose v1 Blob, File, Queue, Table Standard Hot
Disk/Page Premium Hot

File Storage File Premium Hot

Follow this table and you'll never mistake.

- 1.storage2 and storage3 can support cool tier
 - 2.storage2 only -General Purpose v2 can create container1 blobs and share1 at the same time where we can set cool tier
- upvoted 16 times

🗒️ 👤 **Benzitho** 1 year, 12 months ago
Cool ..Thanks
upvoted 2 times

🗒️ 👤 **favela** 2 years, 8 months ago
Correct today I passed with 900 score and I choose this answer
upvoted 7 times

Introductory Info

Case study -

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Overview -

General Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

Environment -

Existing Environment -

Contoso has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The network contains an on-premises Active

Directory domain that syncs to the Azure AD tenant.

The Azure AD tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Role
User1	Member	None
User2	Guest	None
User3	Member	None
User4	Member	None

Sub1 contains two resource groups named RG1 and RG2 and the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Peered with
VNET1	Subnet1, Subnet2	VNET2
VNET2	Subnet1	VNET1, VNET3
VNET3	Subnet1	VNET2
VNET4	Subnet1	None

User1 manages the resources in RG1. User4 manages the resources in RG2.

Sub1 contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 as shown in the following table

Name	IP address	Location	Connected to
VM1	10.0.1.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.0.2.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.1.4	Central US	VNET2/Subnet1
VM4	192.168.1.4	West US	VNET3/Subnet1
VM5	10.0.22.4	East US	VNET4/Subnet1

No network security groups (NSGs) are associated to the network interfaces or the subnets.

Sub1 contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	File share	Identity-based access for file share
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	West US	sharea	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	East US	shareb, sharec	Disabled
storage3	BlobStorage	East US 2	Not applicable	Not applicable
storage4	FileStorage	Central US	shared	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

Create a blob container named container1 and a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier.

Create a storage account named storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob service.

Create an NSG named NSG1 that will have the custom inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
500	3389	TCP	10.0.2.0/24	Any	Deny
1000	Any	ICMP	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow

Associate NSG1 to the network interface of VM1.

Create an NSG named NSG2 that will have the custom outbound security rules shown in the following table.

▪

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
200	3389	TCP	10.0.0.0/16	VirtualNetwork	Deny
400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Create container1 and share1.

Use the principle of least privilege.

Create an Azure AD security group named Group4.

Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup.

Trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C.

Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1.

Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1

Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.

Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read-only permissions to the Azure file shares.

Question

HOTSPOT -

You need to create storage5. The solution must support the planned changes.

Which type of storage account should you use, and which account should you configure as the destination storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Account kind:

BlobStorage

BlockBlobStorage

Storage (general purpose v1)

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Destination:

Storage1

Storage2

Storage3

Storage4

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Account kind:

BlobStorage

BlockBlobStorage

Storage (general purpose v1)

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Destination:

Storage1

Storage2

Storage3

Storage4

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-configure?tabs=portal>

- DevOpposite

Highly Voted

3 years, 7 months ago

I m very lonely here

upvoted 65 times
- theOldOne

3 years, 6 months ago

Good. Its impossible to study with a lot of people around.

upvoted 40 times
- DevOpposite

3 years, 6 months ago

true, exam tomorrow. wish me luck O Old one..

upvoted 18 times
- juniorccs

3 years, 3 months ago

lucky or not ?

upvoted 3 times
- MoSea

2 years, 5 months ago

I wish ET would provide notifications if someone replies to your comment. DevOpposite has no way of knowing you asked him something. Neither will I know if someone ever replied to my comment. All these comments will be lost to time.....like tears in rain.....time to die.

upvoted 39 times
- cris_exam



1 month, 2 weeks ago



even more sad is that no one will press on "Load full discussion" to see the sadness unveiling... just comments, getting lost into oblivion... loneliness taking over



upvoted 1 times



  **hifoda9249** 3 years, 6 months ago
Exam in 4 hours
upvoted 20 times



  **qrlkaidhn** 1 year, 10 months ago
in one hour ;-)
upvoted 7 times



  **Hallian** 1 year, 9 months ago
With in 17 Minutes
upvoted 5 times



  **Nour95** 1 year, 5 months ago
in 1 Min
upvoted 3 times



  **jensdevopstraining** 1 year, 4 months ago
doing the exam right now
upvoted 29 times



  **zodraz** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
Answer is correct: Storage V2 and Storage 2. We want to use replication for blobs and only that storage type is available. The other one is in Premium, which should never apply to the exams.
Quoting from <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-configure?tabs=portal>:
"Before you configure object replication, create the source and destination storage accounts if they do not already exist. The source and destination accounts can be either general-purpose v2 storage accounts or premium block blob accounts (preview). "
upvoted 64 times



  **GohanF2** 2 years ago
that's <https://www.examttopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-104/view/46/#> right.
upvoted 1 times



  **GohanF2** 2 years ago
thats right !
upvoted 1 times



  **LiamAzure** 2 years, 6 months ago
What is replication for blobs?
upvoted 1 times



  **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago
CORRECT
upvoted 2 times



  **op22233** 1 year ago
Object replication is only supported on storage v2 and Premium blockblob storage. Here only storage v2 is available (storage 2) in the table. Therefore, Account kind will be storage V2 and destination will be storage 2 (storage V2).
upvoted 6 times



  **LovelyGroovey** 1 year, 1 month ago
How do you know what storage is the destination??
upvoted 1 times

















  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago
Given answer is right
upvoted 1 times

  **Jukecr** 1 year, 5 months ago
Exam in two hours, hope you guys always have right in the discussions xD
I'll be back to tell you
upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago
So, what did you do? :P
upvoted 1 times

  **KpiTalisTTT** 1 year, 8 months ago
Today I did my exam I passed 809 but couldn't finish the last 10 questions, 99% of the questions were from here and this was my Study Case...BTW it was the first question on the exam
upvoted 11 times

  **Pakawat** 1 year, 10 months ago
Found this Q in the exam 3/7/2023.
upvoted 5 times

-   **mohsanarfandanish** 2 years, 1 month ago
Cleared Exam 930 was appeared in exam 18/3/2023 ANS most upvoted
upvoted 6 times
-   **djgodzilla** 2 years, 1 month ago
Replication Only supported on General purpose v2 standard storage account
upvoted 2 times
-   **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago
Answer provided seems correct
upvoted 1 times
-   **vbohr899** 2 years, 2 months ago
Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.
upvoted 3 times
-   **laszeklsz** 2 years, 5 months ago
Object replication is supported for general-purpose v2 storage accounts and premium block blob accounts. Both the source and destination accounts must be either general-purpose v2 or premium block blob accounts. Object replication supports block blobs only; append blobs and page blobs aren't supported.
upvoted 10 times
-   **techie_11** 3 years ago
On exam 4/12/2022. right answer. same question, but on a different case study.
upvoted 3 times
-   **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago
this casestudy but not same question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 4 times
-   **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago
this question was on 16/03/2022 and answered what mentioned in the answer section
upvoted 1 times

Introductory Info

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Overview -

General Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

Environment -

Existing Environment -

Contoso has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The network contains an on-premises Active

Directory domain that syncs to the Azure AD tenant.

The Azure AD tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Role
User1	Member	None
User2	Guest	None
User3	Member	None
User4	Member	None

Sub1 contains two resource groups named RG1 and RG2 and the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Peered with
VNET1	Subnet1, Subnet2	VNET2
VNET2	Subnet1	VNET1, VNET3
VNET3	Subnet1	VNET2
VNET4	Subnet1	None

User1 manages the resources in RG1. User4 manages the resources in RG2.

Sub1 contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 as shown in the following table

Name	IP address	Location	Connected to
VM1	10.0.1.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.0.2.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.1.4	Central US	VNET2/Subnet1
VM4	192.168.1.4	West US	VNET3/Subnet1
VM5	10.0.22.4	East US	VNET4/Subnet1

No network security groups (NSGs) are associated to the network interfaces or the subnets.

Sub1 contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	File share	Identity-based access for file share
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	West US	sharea	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	East US	shareb, sharec	Disabled
storage3	BlobStorage	East US 2	Not applicable	Not applicable
storage4	FileStorage	Central US	shared	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

Create a blob container named container1 and a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier.

Create a storage account named storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob service.

Create an NSG named NSG1 that will have the custom inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
500	3389	TCP	10.0.2.0/24	Any	Deny
1000	Any	ICMP	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow

Associate NSG1 to the network interface of VM1.

Create an NSG named NSG2 that will have the custom outbound security rules shown in the following table.

▪

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
200	3389	TCP	10.0.0.0/16	VirtualNetwork	Deny
400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Create container1 and share1.

Use the principle of least privilege.

Create an Azure AD security group named Group4.

Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup.

Trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C.

Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1.

Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1

Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.

Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read-only permissions to the Azure file shares.

Question

You need to identify which storage account to use for the flow logging of IP traffic from VM5. The solution must meet the retention requirements.

Which storage account should you identify?

- A. storage1
- B. storage2
- C. storage3
- D. storage4

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Selected Answer: B

For at least two reasons, storage2 is the only candidate:

- Location: The storage account used must be in the same region as the NSG.
- Retention is available only if you use General Purpose v2 Storage accounts (GPv2).

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview>

upvoted 75 times

  **go4adil** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer is: B (Storage 2)

Network Watcher 'Flow Logs' tool is used to log information about Azure IP traffic and stores the data in Azure storage. You can log IP traffic using either of the two following tools:

- i. NSG Flow Logs (log information about IP traffic flowing through a network security group) or
- ii. VNET Flow Logs (log information about IP traffic flowing through a virtual network)

It is to be noted that NSG flow logs have a retention feature that allows deleting the logs automatically up to a year after their creation. Retention is available only if you use general-purpose v2 storage accounts.

So, despite the fact that there is no mention of NSG for VM5, in order to make use of retention feature, NSG flow must be implemented which would need GPv2 storage account. Also, VNET Flow logs is currently in Preview and is not recommended for Production workloads.

Ref:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview>

upvoted 5 times

  **Panapi** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920. Thanks guys!

upvoted 9 times

  **BobbyMc3030** 1 year, 4 months ago

I agree that the answer is B. Documentation clearly states only General Purpose V2 Storage supports retention. It also states that the storage must be in the same location as the nsg. That much I get. But can someone explain to me how the NSG being in the same region as the storage applies to this question? I only see mention of 2 NSGs in the example and neither are applied to VNET 4 where VM 5 is. As far as I can tell, only the storage type is relevant to this question. I'm open to being wrong if someone can explain it. Thanks.

upvoted 7 times

  **macinpune9** 1 year, 3 months ago

location of NSG looks irrelevant as both NSGs are in west UA while storage2 is in east us

upvoted 3 times

  **Koyegunle** **Highly Voted**  1 year, 3 months ago

This scenario was my first set of questions yesterday 7th July 2023. Thanks to all the knowledgeable contributors and those to did lab tests to help confirm the right answers.



I successfully aced it with 896 score. Going for the 305 now.

upvoted 12 times

  **tashakori** **Most Recent**  7 months, 3 weeks ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

  **vroh** 1 year, 1 month ago

Got this question on Sep25 and this was the first question in exam!

upvoted 4 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct answer. Keyword is "retention"



upvoted 3 times

  **profesorklaus** 1 year, 2 months ago

I tried it in my lab. With storage account v2 retentiun policy - no issues.

When tried with V2 then message comes up - "Retention is only available with v2 Storage accounts.Learn more about retention policy."

upvoted 1 times

  **Janal** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer B is correct

Blob Storage accounts in Azure do not support flow logging for 365 days. Flow logging for Blob Storage accounts has a retention period of 30 days. This means that the flow log data is retained for only 30 days before being automatically deleted.

If you need to retain flow log data for a longer period and that is what we need 8 months, you may consider using General Purpose v2 (GPv2) storage accounts instead, which support flow logging with a retention period of up to 365 days.

upvoted 2 times

  **Pakawat** 1 year, 4 months ago

Found this Q in the exam 3/7/2023

upvoted 1 times

  **abdelmim** 1 year, 6 months ago

C is correct answer
Location: The storage account used must be in the same region as the network security group.
Performance tier: Currently, only standard-tier storage accounts are supported.
we dont need GPv2 account because it not supported yet
upvoted 1 times

  **kmsalman** 1 year, 6 months ago

Azure Blob storage is the right option. You can use immutable backup feature to enable retention in Azure Blob storage.
upvoted 1 times

  **zzreflexzz** 1 year, 6 months ago

on exam 4/29/23
upvoted 2 times



  **CyberKelev** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. Storage2. Storage2 is a General Purpose v2 storage account, which supports the retention of logs for up to 365 days. Storage1 is a General Purpose v1 storage account, which supports the retention of logs for up to 30 days. Storage3 is a Blob storage account, which does not support flow logging. Storage4 is a File storage account, which does not support flow logging either.
upvoted 7 times

  **SumanSaurabh** 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct answer is B
Retention is available only if you use General Purpose v2 Storage accounts (GPv2)
upvoted 1 times

  **wolf13** 1 year, 11 months ago



Selected Answer: B

I agree with the answer given by Alirasouli.
This question appears in case study: Contoso LTD, Consulting Conpany
upvoted 1 times

  **Mev4953** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is B
Retention is available only if you use General purpose v2 Storage accounts (GPv2).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview#how-logging-works>:~:text=Retention%20is%20available%20only%20if%20you%20use%20General%20purpose%20v2%20Storage%20accounts%20(GPv2).
upvoted 3 times

  **EleChie** 2 years, 1 month ago

Correct Answer is: B
"Retention is available only if you use General purpose v2 Storage accounts (GPv2)"

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview#how-logging-works>
upvoted 4 times

  **lebowski** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

"Retention is available only if you use General purpose v2 Storage accounts (GPv2)"
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview#how-logging-works>
upvoted 7 times

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Overview -

Litware, Inc. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York.

The Montreal office has 2,000 employees. The Seattle office has 1,000 employees. The New York office has 200 employees.

All the resources used by Litware are hosted on-premises.

Litware creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses a domain named litware.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the

Premium P1 pricing tier.

Existing Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named litware.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the litware.com DNS zone.

Litware has finance, human resources, sales, research, and information technology departments. Each department has an organizational unit (OU) that contains all the accounts of that respective department. All the user accounts have the department attribute set to their respective department. New users are added frequently.

Litware.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private connections.

Litware has data centers in the Montreal and Seattle offices. Each office has a firewall that can be configured as a VPN device.

All infrastructure servers are virtualized. The virtualization environment contains the servers in the following table.

Name	Role	Contains virtual machine
Server1	VMware vCenter server	VM1
Server2	Hyper-V host	VM2

Litware uses two web applications named App1 and App2. Each instance on each web application requires 1 GB of memory.

The Azure subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VNet1	Virtual network
VM3	Virtual machine
VM4	Virtual machine

The network security team implements several network security groups (NSGs)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.

Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.

Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2.

Technical Requirements -

Litware must meet the following technical requirements:

Ensure that WebApp1 can adjust the number of instances automatically based on the load and can scale up to five instances.

▪

Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

Ensure that routing information is exchanged automatically between Azure and the routers in the Montreal office.

Enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.

Ensure that webapp2.azurewebsites.net can be accessed by using the name app2.litware.com.

Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.

Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.

Create a custom Azure role named Role1 that is based on the Reader role.

Minimize costs whenever possible.

Question

You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements.

You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.

What should you use?

- A. Diagram in VNet1
- B. Diagnostic settings in Azure Monitor
- C. Diagnose and solve problems in Traffic Manager profiles
- D. The security recommendations in Azure Advisor
- E. IP flow verify in Azure Network Watcher

Correct Answer: E

Community vote distribution

E (100%)

- d0bermannn**

Highly Voted

3 years, 4 months ago

correct use
Test-AzNetworkWatcherIPFlow to get NSG security rule which blocked traffic +
Get-AzEffectiveNetworkSecurityGroup to get details of NSG rules
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/diagnose-vm-network-traffic-filtering-problem-powershell>
upvoted 36 times
- 01525bd**

Highly Voted

7 months ago

I passed my exam yesterday 29/03/2024 with a score of 91x!
And here is my feedback to you:
about 85% of the questions are from here !
and I remember one of the not included questions to be like this:
Three VNets (one in azure china , one in azure government, one in azure global)
and you have three peering options and you have to choose whether it is true or false for the peering to be established.
overall I am pretty satisfied with ET and I learned a lot from the discussions; if only those who aren't sure about their answers stop posting them, things would be far better!
in the end I hope you guys succeed, best of lucks !
upvoted 12 times
- ozansenturk**

Most Recent

3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

intuitively, if you see the keyword NSG within network watcher, seek for IP flow verify
upvoted 2 times
- Tayhull2023**

9 months, 2 weeks ago

That was a whole lot of reading, to answer a question that you did not need any information from the Case Study to answer. Thanks MS!
upvoted 6 times
- Madbo**

1 year, 6 months ago

To verify whether the issue with VM3 relates to the NSGs, you should use IP flow verify in Azure Network Watcher. This feature allows you to test the traffic flow to and from a virtual machine by specifying the source and destination IP addresses, port numbers, and protocol. It can also show you whether traffic is allowed or denied by network security groups. By using this tool, you can identify any issues with NSGs that may be

preventing VM3 from establishing outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the application servers in the Montreal office. Therefore, the correct answer is E.

upvoted 5 times

  **CyberKelev** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E. IP flow verify in Azure Network Watcher should be used to verify whether the issue with VM3 relates to the NSGs.

upvoted 3 times

  **Mev4953** 2 years, 1 month ago

IMO answer is E

"IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned"



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

upvoted 2 times

  **Mev4953** 2 years, 1 month ago



IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

upvoted 2 times

  **atilla** 2 years, 6 months ago



why some much text for a simple question

upvoted 7 times

  **ajayasa** 2 years, 7 months ago



this question was on 16/03/2022 and answered what mentioned in the answer section

upvoted 2 times

  **ajayasa** 2 years, 7 months ago

this question was on 16/03/2022 and answered what mentioned in the answer section

upvoted 1 times

  **benvdw** 2 years, 7 months ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

  **cirspass** 2 years, 8 months ago

take exam on next monday, pray for me~~!!

upvoted 5 times

  **pappkarcsi** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: E

IpFlow can check port traffic

upvoted 5 times

  **fabylande** 3 years ago

in exam today! October 16, 2021

upvoted 12 times

Introductory Info

Case study -

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Overview -

Litware, Inc. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York.

The Montreal office has 2,000 employees. The Seattle office has 1,000 employees. The New York office has 200 employees.

All the resources used by Litware are hosted on-premises.

Litware creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses a domain named litware.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the Premium P1 pricing tier.

Existing Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named litware.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the litware.com DNS zone.

Litware has finance, human resources, sales, research, and information technology departments. Each department has an organizational unit (OU) that contains all the accounts of that respective department. All the user accounts have the department attribute set to their respective department. New users are added frequently.

Litware.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private connections.

Litware has data centers in the Montreal and Seattle offices. Each office has a firewall that can be configured as a VPN device.

All infrastructure servers are virtualized. The virtualization environment contains the servers in the following table.

Name	Role	Contains virtual machine
Server1	VMware vCenter server	VM1
Server2	Hyper-V host	VM2

Litware uses two web applications named App1 and App2. Each instance on each web application requires 1 GB of memory.

The Azure subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VNet1	Virtual network
VM3	Virtual machine
VM4	Virtual machine

The network security team implements several network security groups (NSGs)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.

Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.

Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2.

Technical Requirements -

Litware must meet the following technical requirements:

Ensure that WebApp1 can adjust the number of instances automatically based on the load and can scale up to five instances.

▪

Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

Ensure that routing information is exchanged automatically between Azure and the routers in the Montreal office.

Enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.

Ensure that webapp2.azurewebsites.net can be accessed by using the name app2.litware.com.

Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.

Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.

Create a custom Azure role named Role1 that is based on the Reader role.

Minimize costs whenever possible.

Question

You need to ensure that VM1 can communicate with VM4. The solution must minimize the administrative effort.

What should you do?



- A. Create an NSG and associate the NSG to VM1 and VM4.
- B. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.
- C. Assign VM4 an IP address of 10.0.1.5/24.
- D. Create a user-defined route from VNET1 to VNET3.


Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (87%)



13%

-   **Lionred**



Highly Voted 

 3 years, 7 months ago



I think this question is missing some critical info. Where does the VNET3 and 10.0.1.x/24 come from? No mentioning of them at all in the question!

upvoted 110 times
-   **[Removed]** 1 year, 10 months ago



Bravo! , i like this question above

upvoted 5 times
-   **JDWaters** 2 years, 3 months ago



The reason why critical information is missing is because here the question is attached to the wrong case. The question pertains to Contoso, Ltd Consulting, not Litware. See Topic 15 Question 4 and it will all make sense...and the correct answer is “Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3”


upvoted 70 times
-   **Paul_white** 2 years, 2 months ago

Thank you brother

upvoted 10 times
-   **klexams** 2 years, 6 months ago

yep missing big time!

upvoted 3 times
-   **VeIN**



Highly Voted 

 3 years, 4 months ago

I`ve passed the exam today with 900 and had this question. It was connected to testlet which has VNET1-4 and VM1-5.

Few maybe helpful info:
I got two case studies (testlests), each having 5 questions , one at the begining and one at the end (and in between 53 questions).
As you can see there is a lot missing questions in testlets but some of those were the same as previous "normal" cut from the case study content - I got some with storage that I think I saw earlier.

From the rest questions I got about 4-5 new ones.

upvoted 30 times
-   **flamingo23** 1 year, 3 months ago

Oh! Case study in the beginning and in the end! What if we spend on questions more time thinking case studies questions are over!!! I have this exam in 2 days and am worried how to manage time.

upvoted 1 times

  **dcaa904** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

where you guys see vnet3?
upvoted 1 times

  **salleh** 3 months, 3 weeks ago



Selected Answer: C

VNet1 peer with Vnet2 and vice versa
vnet2 peer with vnet3 and vice versa.
can you peer vnet3 back to vnet 1? :)
upvoted 1 times

  **2d153f5** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B


No info about Vnet3, but C and D are absolutly wrong, and NSG it is not necessary because not deny rules exists.
upvoted 1 times

  **76f8f5c** 6 months, 1 week ago

[Start Configuration]
|
▼
1. Establish Peering between VNet1 and VNet3
|
▼
2. Enable Direct Connection between the two VNets
|
▼
3. Send Traffic from VM1 to VM4
|
▼
4. VNet3 Receives Traffic and Forwards it to VM4
|
▼
5. VM4 Receives Traffic and Sends Response
|
▼
[Communication Complete]
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is right
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is right
upvoted 1 times

  **Kaward** 1 year, 3 months ago

Where is VNET3 in the description? Unable to answer then...
upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer: B: because we can not assign 10.0.1.5/24 to VM4, VM 4 is belong to VNET3
B: is best option
upvoted 1 times

  **thainq** 2 years ago

Just passed today 23-Apr-2023. All questions still in here. Thanks Examtopics
upvoted 5 times



  **Madbo** 2 years ago

B. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.

Establishing VNet peering between VNET1 and VNET3 will allow VM1 to communicate with VM4 without the need for any additional configuration on the virtual machines themselves. VNet peering enables traffic to flow securely between virtual networks across Azure regions with low latency and high bandwidth. This approach minimizes administrative effort as there is no need to create or manage any additional network security groups or user-defined routes.
upvoted 2 times

  **shinzor** 2 years, 1 month ago

Has anybody considered that answer C is with or without context is already wrong by the wording? "Assign VM 4 an IP address of 10.0.1.5/24". A /24 is a subnet CIDR only if it would be a /32 this answer would be valid.
upvoted 3 times

  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3
upvoted 3 times

  **herodes** 2 years, 2 months ago



Selected Answer: B

B is the answer
upvoted 2 times

  **Mazinger** 2 years, 2 months ago

B. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.

Establishing peering between the virtual networks (VNETs) allows traffic to flow between them without the need for additional configuration or routing. This solution minimizes administrative effort, as it requires only a single step to set up the peering. Option A, creating an NSG, would require additional rules and configuration to allow communication between VM1 and VM4. Option C, assigning a specific IP address to VM4, does not address the issue of network communication. Option D, creating a user-defined route, would also require additional configuration and management.
upvoted 7 times

  **zellck** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect two or more Virtual Networks in Azure. The virtual networks appear as one for connectivity purposes. The traffic between virtual machines in peered virtual networks uses the Microsoft backbone infrastructure. Like traffic between virtual machines in the same network, traffic is routed through Microsoft's private network only.

upvoted 4 times

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Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.

Create a custom Azure role named Role1 that is based on the Reader role.

Minimize costs whenever possible.

Question

HOTSPOT -

You need to meet the connection requirements for 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

From the Azure portal:

▼

Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.

Create a virtual network gateway only.

Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.

Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:

▼

Deploy ExpressRoute.

Deploy a DirectAccess server.

Implement a Web Application Proxy.

Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

▼

Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.

Create a virtual network gateway only.

Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.

Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

Correct Answer:

In the New York office:

▼

Deploy ExpressRoute.

Deploy a DirectAccess server.

Implement a Web Application Proxy.

Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on-premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see

Connect an on-premises network to a Microsoft Azure virtual network. The VPN gateway includes the following elements:

➤ Virtual network gateway. A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet.

➤ Local network gateway. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.

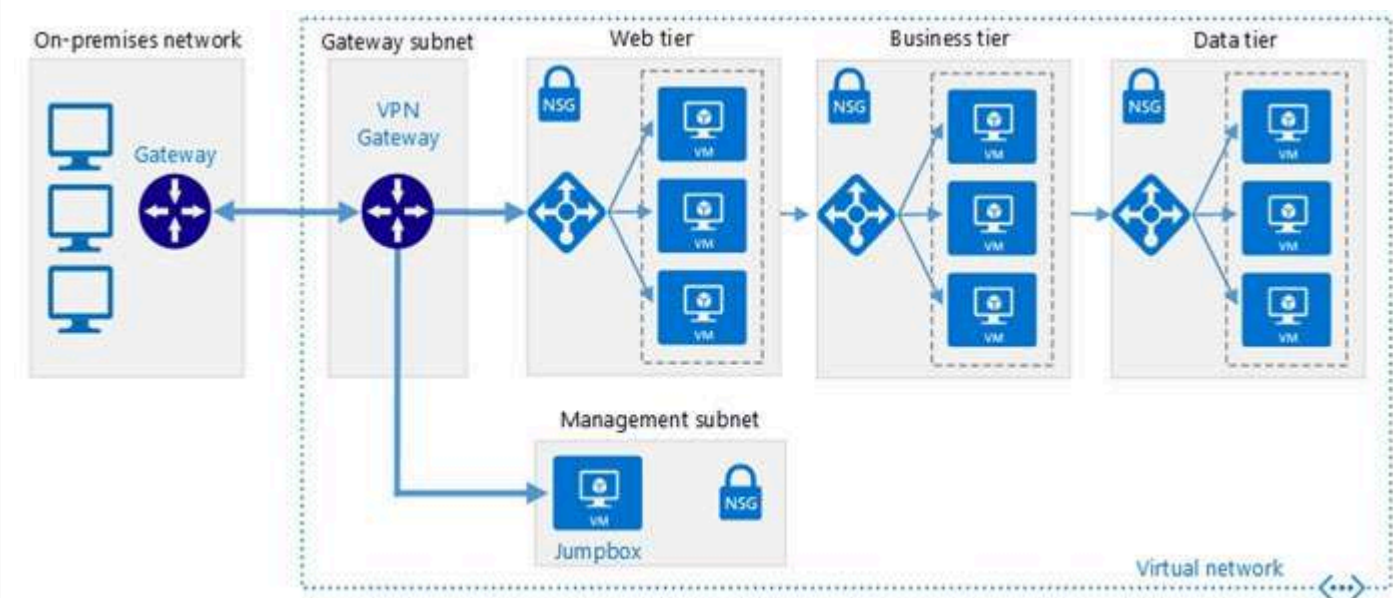
➤ Connection. The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance

to encrypt traffic.

⇒ Gateway subnet. The virtual network gateway is held in its own subnet, which is subject to various requirements, described in the Recommendations section below.

Box 2: Configure a site-to-site VPN connection

On premises create a site-to-site connection for the virtual network gateway and the local network gateway.



Scenario: Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.

Incorrect Answers:

Azure ExpressRoute: Established between your network and Azure, through an ExpressRoute partner. This connection is private. Traffic does not go over the internet.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/vpn>

👤 **meeko86** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer copied from mlantonis:

Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

Box 2: Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

As per requirements:

- Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.

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 located on-premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it. Site-to-Site VPN connection requires Virtual network gateway, Local network gateway and Gateway Subnet.

Note: ExpressRoute connections don't go over the public Internet, the connection is private.

upvoted 74 times

👤 **meeko86** 2 years, 4 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/vpn>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-introduction>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/user/azure-stack-vpn-s2s>

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

upvoted 2 times

👤 **wsscool** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 13 times

👤 **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 3 times

👤 **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 2 times

👤 **bartfto** 1 year, 12 months ago

I don't understand why New York office needs local gateway if it does not have data centre.

"Litware has data centers in the Montreal and Seattle offices."

upvoted 1 times

👤 **djgodzilla** 2 years, 1 month ago

This one is better and more recent doc







<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>











upvoted 2 times



👤 **favela** 2 years, 8 months ago



Yes today I face this question and my score was 900









upvoted 6 times



-   **atilla** 2 years, 12 months ago
I did this once on the azure portal, you really need to do it multiple time to get familiar with it
upvoted 2 times
-   **Risto83** 3 years, 1 month ago
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal#LocalNetworkGateway>
upvoted 1 times
-   **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago
this casestudy but not same question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 2 times



  **bartfto** 1 year, 12 months ago
great score
upvoted 1 times
-   **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago
this question was on 16/03/2022 and answered what mentioned in the answer section
upvoted 1 times
-   **benvdw** 3 years, 1 month ago
on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 1 times
-   **husam421** 3 years, 2 months ago
in exam 10/2/2022
upvoted 2 times
-   **mfvsidiangco** 3 years, 4 months ago
Does AZ-104 have labs or just case studies?
upvoted 1 times

  **Oulmy1** 3 years, 4 months ago
just case studies, no labs
upvoted 5 times

  **Takloy** 3 years, 4 months ago
Good to know! my first AZ104 had labs 3 years ago. I should have renewed it last year.
Now, I'm going through this review again :(
upvoted 2 times

  **Mozbius_** 3 years, 2 months ago
My teacher told me that there may in fact be a lab but it would mostly already set and you would have to click on whatever option to fulfill the question's requirement. So who knows if it's actually true or not.
upvoted 1 times
-   **Pamban** 3 years, 5 months ago
in exam 15/11/2021
upvoted 1 times
-   **fabylande** 3 years, 6 months ago
in exam today! October 16, 2021
upvoted 4 times
-   **theOldOne** 3 years, 7 months ago
How do you create a local net work gateway inside of the Azure portal?
upvoted 6 times

  **Barrie** 3 years, 6 months ago
Search for local network gateway and create.
This is essentially a reference point for Azure to know how to connect to the remote endpoint. This is used when establishing the VPN connection
upvoted 3 times

  **itismadu** 7 months, 1 week ago
Thank. I quickly searched and found it

A local network gateway represents the hardware or software VPN device in your local network. Use this with a connection to set up a site-to-site VPN connection between an Azure virtual network and your local network.

There are no additional charges for creating local network gateways in Microsoft Azure.
upvoted 1 times

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Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market. Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment -

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

File servers

Domain controllers

Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

A SQL database

A web front end

A processing middle tier -

-

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.

Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.

Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.

Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question

HOTSPOT -

You need to recommend a solution for App1. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Number of virtual networks:

▼

1

2

3

Number of subnets per virtual network:

▼

1

2

3

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Number of virtual networks:

▼

1

2

3

Number of subnets per virtual network:

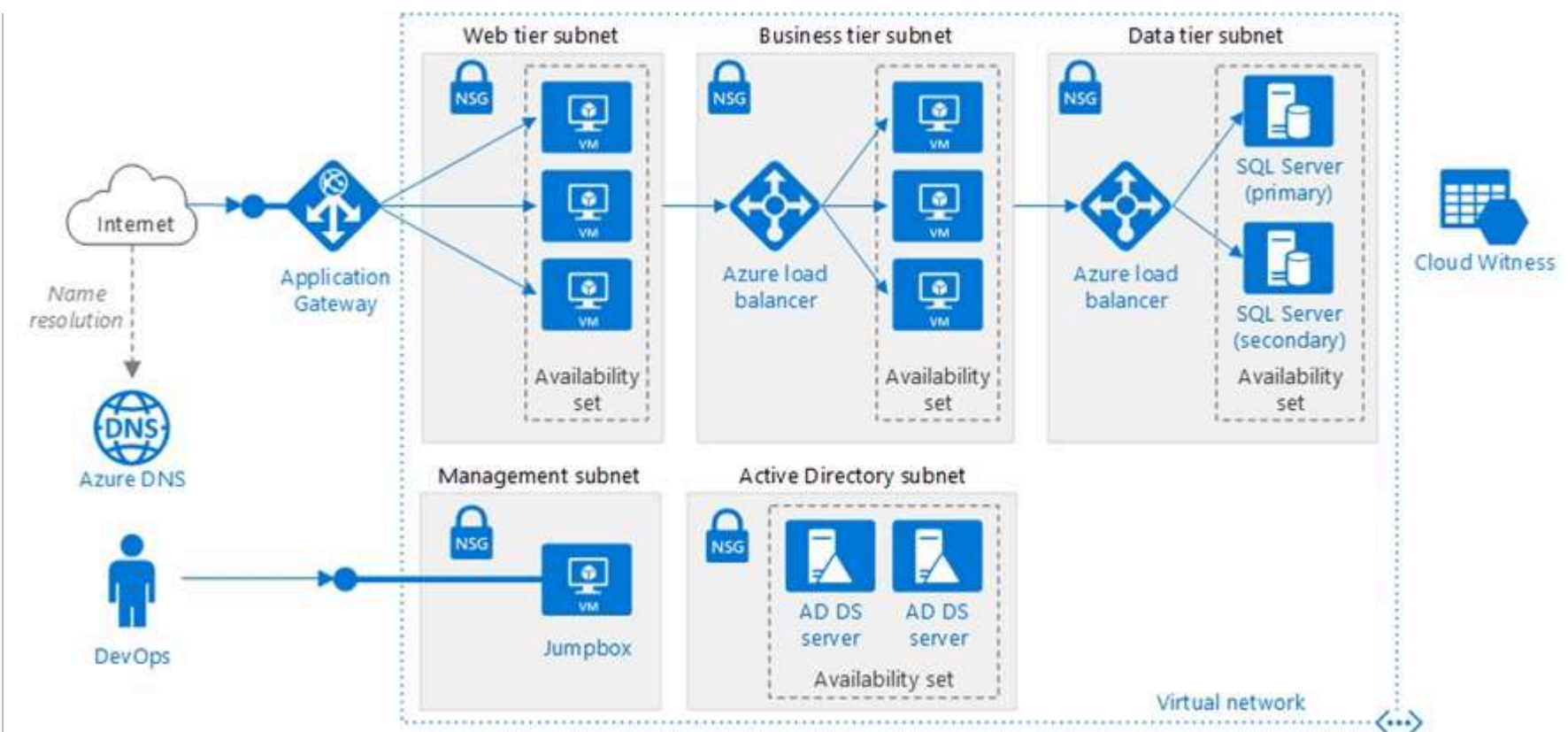
▼

1

2

3

This reference architecture shows how to deploy VMs and a virtual network configured for an N-tier application, using SQL Server on Windows for the data tier.



Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

- ⇒ A SQL database
- ⇒ A web front end
- ⇒ A processing middle tier

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Technical requirements include:

- ⇒ Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- ⇒ Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/n-tier/n-tier-sql-server>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

As per requirements:

- You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers: A SQL database, A web front end and A processing middle tier. Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.
- Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Box 1: 1

1 VNET and then follow the N-tier application architecture.

Box 2: 3

3 Subnets (1 Subnet for each tier of the App1). The tiers can communicate each other, because they are inside the same VNET. Of course you would need additional NSGs to restrict traffic.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/n-tier/n-tier-sql-server>

upvoted 145 times

2d153f5 5 months ago

I have done this type of configuration many times, although with DB without network because it was a PaaS. The case is that indeed the reasonable thing is to put a subnet per layer for many reasons, but it is not obligatory. You can put everything in the same subnet with its balancers or its appgw for each layer including the virtual machines or the instances of the escalations. What I mean by this is that if you have to meet the minimum requirement, it should be 1 vnet and 1 subnet. It's not pretty, but it is the minimum amount.

upvoted 3 times

Panapi 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920.

upvoted 10 times

Indy429 1 year, 4 months ago

The legend back at it again

upvoted 4 times



fedztadz Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago



Answer is correct.

1 VNET

3 subnets

upvoted 39 times

  **[Removed]** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago
CORRECT
upvoted 2 times

  **Rivola** 1 year, 1 month ago
Today, I passed the exam with a score of 854 points, along with my colleague who scored 774 points. This was our second attempt, as we previously failed with scores of 660 and 673 points respectively, having only used Savils learning materials (missing the last 2 modules).



We primarily studied the basics from Saviltech on YouTube, which I strongly recommend for newcomers to cloud.



For our second attempt, we focused on dump questions, and I can confirm that over 90% of the questions remained the same.



However, be aware that as of March 9th, there has been a change in the UI, making it more "user-friendly". Unfortunately, my colleague encountered case studies at the end, which s*cks..
Also, they changed order of questions for case studies.



A big thanks to the one and only mlantonis, the legend, who brought light into darkness on several occasions.

It took us around one month of intensive studying as novices. Good luck to everyone!
upvoted 12 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago
Given answer is right
upvoted 1 times



  **Kverma7** 1 year, 8 months ago
This was in Exam 23-08-23
upvoted 4 times



  **Gaskonader** 2 years, 1 month ago
On Exam 30/03/2023
upvoted 4 times



  **EmnCours** 2 years, 8 months ago
As per requirements:
- You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers: A SQL database, A web front end and A processing middle tier. Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.
- Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.



Box 1: 1
1 VNET and then follow the N-tier application architecture.



Box 2: 3
3 Subnets (1 Subnet for each tier of the App1). The tiers can communicate each other, because they are inside the same VNET. Of course you would need additional NSGs to restrict traffic.
upvoted 4 times



  **RougePotatoe** 2 years, 2 months ago
There is a special place in hell for people like you. If you're going just copy and paste a comment by mlantonis you might as well copy and paste the entire thing with the reference link.
upvoted 10 times

  **DJHASH786** 8 months ago
Hey, relax man. May be the person is just confirming.
I have exam coming Friday, my head is just melting going through the questions, understanding them and trying to digest the information i gather.
upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 10 months ago
Given answer is correct and comments as per mlantonis
upvoted 1 times



  **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago
this case study was there on 16/03/2022 but with different questionnaire
upvoted 2 times



  **ScreamingHand** 3 years, 10 months ago
These case studies are huge, and yet you could just skip to the end, read the question, and very quickly ascertain the correct answer by going back and skim reading the requirement.
upvoted 27 times



  **rawrkadia** 3 years, 10 months ago
This is probably the right play because it tells you specifically which pieces of info actually are relevant to the question at hand
upvoted 5 times



  **Sharathjogi** 3 years, 3 months ago



Absolutely, I realized the same. If we read the complete question, we end up wasting so much time, lol :)
upvoted 2 times



  **Bon_** 3 years, 8 months ago
Agreed. Don't waste time reading through the whole blurb. A lot of it is extra fluff to distract you. Read the question first, and then go back to the case study description to determine what information needs to be gathered to answer the question.
upvoted 9 times



  **atilla** 2 years, 12 months ago
exactly...
upvoted 1 times



  **ciscogeek** 4 years, 1 month ago
"Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.", With 1 VNET, we have all ports open between the App1 tiers. With 3 VNETs and 1 Subnet for each VNET, it can be solved.
upvoted 6 times



  **EricJason** 4 years ago
I am a SA and I never did that design in my last two years.... nobody wants 3 vnet peering solutions for this..
upvoted 8 times



  **nicksu** 3 years, 11 months ago
1 x Vnet, 3 x Subnet and 3 x NSGs might solve this as well
upvoted 4 times



  **mung** 2 years, 5 months ago
Why do you need 3 NSGs?
Why not just assign a one NSG to a VNET?
upvoted 1 times

  **ddb116** 4 years, 1 month ago
You want the 3 subnets so that the tiers can communicate freely with each other. If you and 1 VNet and 1 Subnet you would need to create a bunch of NSGs. That would create more administrative effort.
upvoted 7 times

  **Vole51** 4 years, 1 month ago
1 VNET and 3 Subnets. 1 Subnet for each Tier of the App1
upvoted 3 times

  **ZUMY** 4 years, 2 months ago
Given Answer is correct
1 Vnet
3 Subnet for 3 Tiers
upvoted 4 times

  **toniiv** 4 years, 2 months ago
Key here is: Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.
So One Vnet, three Subnets to separate the 3 tiers.
upvoted 9 times

  **mikl** 4 years, 2 months ago
1 VNET - 3 subnets
upvoted 2 times

Introductory Info

Case study -

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

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To start the case study -

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market. Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment -

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

File servers

Domain controllers

Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

A SQL database

A web front end

A processing middle tier -

-

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.

Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.

Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.

Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question

You are planning the move of App1 to Azure.

You create a network security group (NSG).

You need to recommend a solution to provide users with access to App1.

What should you recommend?

- A. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
- B. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
- C. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
- D. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

- mcleavin

Highly Voted

4 years, 3 months ago

Congrats to anybody that got this far! Answer is correct

upvoted 228 times
- JohnnyChimpo

2 years, 3 months ago

My exam is tomorrow. I have studied my ass off. I didnt just memorize questions. Im already an Azure cloud admin, so my day-to-day work deeply involves all of these topics. That being said, and with all my experience - these Microsoft questions are ridiculous. They focus too much on memorization. Thank God for Exam Topics, so I know what to expect tomorrow. Godspeed y'all. Wish me luck!

upvoted 35 times
- Gadzee

3 years, 3 months ago

Hahahaha, this section is boring.

upvoted 9 times
- Holydud

2 years, 8 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered A

upvoted 7 times
- lksilesian

3 years, 5 months ago

Nothing to congrate mate. I am taking exam day after tomorrow and are sh*tting my pants because I know how much I do not know...

upvoted 32 times
- scouttyper

3 years, 5 months ago

howd it go?

upvoted 2 times
- kennynelcon

3 years ago

Site need send notif to users

upvoted 9 times
- obaali1990

2 years, 1 month ago

exactly

upvoted 2 times
- Jasonwcc

Highly Voted

4 years, 3 months ago

All the best to everyone that has arrived at this final page. My first comment tho. Good Luck and Good Health to everyone! Cheers!

upvoted 111 times
- [Removed]

4 years, 1 month ago

Yes, everyone's discussion, comments and supportive opinions really make the forum and questions extremely constructive. Best of luck as well to your future endeavors!

upvoted 46 times

[Removed] Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

Tbag 9 months, 3 weeks ago

This is a straight forward question no BS !
upvoted 1 times

tashakori 1 year, 1 month ago

A is right
upvoted 1 times

1828b9d 1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 2 times

babakeyfgir 1 year, 3 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.
upvoted 1 times

Exams_Prep_2021 1 year, 4 months ago

in exam 26/12/2023
upvoted 1 times

memo454 1 year, 8 months ago

I just passed, This question was the exam11 August 2023.
upvoted 3 times

Madbo 2 years ago

Option A is the correct solution.

To provide users with access to App1, we need to allow incoming traffic to the web front end tier on port 443, which is used for HTTPS. The NSG should be associated with the subnet that contains the web servers to ensure that only traffic to and from the web front end is allowed.

upvoted 8 times

AzZnLuVaBol 2 years, 1 month ago

On the Exam 3/29/23.
upvoted 2 times

CyberKelev 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
upvoted 2 times

The_Punisher 2 years, 2 months ago

Planning on taking next week. Thanks to ET, so I know what the questions will look like. Anyone know about the questions you have to answer prior taking the test which level to select?
upvoted 1 times

zellck 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-filter-network-traffic>

upvoted 2 times

Ashfaque_9x 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A 🏆

Incoming and the web server subnet only, as users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.
Note Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

- ☞ A SQL database
- ☞ A web front end
- ☞ A processing middle tier

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Monitor and back up Azure resources

upvoted 3 times

  **Ash_B38** 2 years, 8 months ago

Has anyone appeared for the exam recently? would like to know how accurate these dumps are. Cheers!
upvoted 2 times

  **additionalpylons** 2 years, 8 months ago

Writing today. I'll let you know!
upvoted 4 times

Introductory Info

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Overview -

General Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

Environment -

Existing Environment -

Contoso has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The network contains an on-premises Active

Directory domain that syncs to the Azure AD tenant.

The Azure AD tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Role
User1	Member	None
User2	Guest	None
User3	Member	None
User4	Member	None

Sub1 contains two resource groups named RG1 and RG2 and the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Peered with
VNET1	Subnet1, Subnet2	VNET2
VNET2	Subnet1	VNET1, VNET3
VNET3	Subnet1	VNET2
VNET4	Subnet1	None

User1 manages the resources in RG1. User4 manages the resources in RG2.

Sub1 contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 as shown in the following table

Name	IP address	Location	Connected to
VM1	10.0.1.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.0.2.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.1.4	Central US	VNET2/Subnet1
VM4	192.168.1.4	West US	VNET3/Subnet1
VM5	10.0.22.4	East US	VNET4/Subnet1

No network security groups (NSGs) are associated to the network interfaces or the subnets.

Sub1 contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	File share	Identity-based access for file share
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	West US	sharea	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	East US	shareb, sharec	Disabled
storage3	BlobStorage	East US 2	Not applicable	Not applicable
storage4	FileStorage	Central US	shared	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

Create a blob container named container1 and a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier.

Create a storage account named storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob service.

Create an NSG named NSG1 that will have the custom inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
500	3389	TCP	10.0.2.0/24	Any	Deny
1000	Any	ICMP	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow

Associate NSG1 to the network interface of VM1.

Create an NSG named NSG2 that will have the custom outbound security rules shown in the following table.

▪

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
200	3389	TCP	10.0.0.0/16	VirtualNetwork	Deny
400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Create container1 and share1.

Use the principle of least privilege.

Create an Azure AD security group named Group4.

Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup.

Trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C.

Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1.

Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1

Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.

Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read-only permissions to the Azure file shares.

Question

HOTSPOT -

You implement the planned changes for NSG1 and NSG2.

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 establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer: From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- humnahibataynge

Highly Voted

2 years, 8 months ago

I think the Answers should be: YYN

VM1 has inbound rules, so no restriction on outbound.
VM2 has outbound rules, so no restrictions on inbound.

Hence VM1 can establish RDP to VM2.

VM2 —ping—> VM3: Yes(no restriction other than outbound RDP)
VM2 —RDP—> VM3: No(outbound RDP is not allowed on VM2)

Please correct me if I am wrong.
Tmrw I have my exam.
upvoted 117 times
- Jay_D_Lincoln

2 months, 3 weeks ago

No
NSG2 explicitly denies outbound RDP traffic from VM1 to VM2.
Even if NSG1 allowed inbound RDP, NSG2 would still block it.
NSG2 explicitly denies outbound RDP traffic from VM1 to VM2.
Even if NSG1 allowed inbound RDP, NSG2 would still block it.
upvoted 2 times
- vrm1358

1 month, 3 weeks ago

NGS2 is applied to Vnet1/Subnet2 outbound. I think you've confused yourself with direction of traffic flow.
upvoted 1 times
- pythonier

2 years, 8 months ago

I agree that is YYN:

1-The rule is configured inbound from VM1 and VM2 will allow the traffic because of stateful firewall inspection, the traffic is allowed to come in. If the traffic is initiated from VM2 them it wouldn't work.



2-ping will be allow because the vnets are already peered
3-No, traffic is initiated from VM2 and the outbound rule will block it.

Feel free to correct me if I am wrong.
upvoted 17 times
- humnahibataynge

2 years, 8 months ago

Passed the exam today with 920/1000.
This case was not there in my exam.

upvoted 9 times


  **dejedi** 1 year, 7 months ago

Ill say Y Y Y

Vnet 2 and 3 are peered so NSG shouldnt consider them different Vnet to apply restrictions unless you block the traffic

<https://blog.aelterman.com/2021/01/08/defaulting-azure-virtual-network-peering-from-allowing-to-denying-traffic/>

upvoted 8 times

  **vrn1358** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Last one is N. RDP traffic will be dropped by NSG2 rule #200. 'VirtualNetwork' service tag includes all peered vnet's address spaces.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/service-tags-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **qwerty100** Highly Voted  2 years, 7 months ago

From VM1, you can Establish a Remote Desktop sesion to VM2: Yes

They are in the same subnet and VM1 doesn't have restriction on outbound and VM2 doesn't have restriction on inbound

From VM2, you can ping VM3: No

Rule 400 only permit ping from 10.0.2.0/24 to 10.0.1.0/24. VM3 has 172.16.1.4 IP address

From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop sesion to VM3: No

Rule 200 only permit virtualNetwork (VNET1) destination RDP and VM3 is in VirtualNetwork VNET2

upvoted 31 times

  **qwerty100** 2 years, 6 months ago

Sorry, I made a mistake in the explanation:

From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop sesion to VM3: No

Rule 200 blocks RDP traffic

upvoted 1 times

  **qwerty100** 2 years, 6 months ago

Sorry I can't update the answer and I have to make a new post:

Finaly I think is : YYN

From VM1, you can Establish a Remote Desktop sesion to VM2: Yes

They are in the same VNET and VM1 doesn't have restriction on outbound and VM2 doesn't have restriction on inbound

From VM2, you can ping VM3: Yes

Rule 400 only permit ping from 10.0.2.0/24 to 10.0.1.0/24. VM3 has 172.16.1.4 IP address, but there are implicit rules: any(port) any(protocol) virtualnetwork(source) to virtualnetwork (destination). The VNETs are peered and ping works.

From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop sesion to VM3: No

Rule 200 blocks RDP traffic

upvoted 22 times

  **GreenTick** Most Recent  2 weeks, 1 day ago

MS proprietary security rules, when no rules defined, means freely access, not secure by default, thats the resson why MS pproduct is an easy target.

upvoted 1 times

  **bossgains** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Please correct me if Wrong for Box3- the answer should be YES because the NSG2 rules applied to VM2 states [Action: Deny (So all inbound connections from that IP address range will be denied)]. Additionally VM2 is PEERED with VNET 2- VM3 is on [Connected to: VNET2/Subnet1]

3) From VM2, can you establish a RDP session to VM3?

VM2

IPAddress: 10.0.2.4

LOCATIon: West US

Connected to: VNET1/Subnet2

**NSG2

Port: 3389(RDP)

Source: 10.0.0.0/16 (10.0.0.0-10.0.255.255)


Destination: VirtualNetwork (INBOUND connections to virtualNetwork)

Action: Deny (So all inbound connections from that IP address range will be denied)

Subnet: Subnet1, Subnet2

PEEREDwith: VNET2



VM3
IPaddress: 172.16.1.4
Location: Central US
Connected to: VNET2/Subnet1
Subnet: Subnet1
PEEREDwith: VNET1, VNET3
upvoted 1 times

  **bossgains** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

1) From VM1, you can establish a Remote desktop session to VM2? =NO

VM2 has the NSG2 applied:
Port: 3389
Source: 10.0.0.0/16 (includes 10.0.0.0-10.0.255.55) VM1 IP(10.0.1.4) falls in this range
Action: DENY

So incoming connections to VM2 from those IP ranges will be BLOCKED
upvoted 1 times

  **MrMoris** 2 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer with some consideration is YYN
Reasons:
Q1:
As @humnahibataynge mentioned, "VM1 has inbound rules, so no restriction on outbound, and VM2 has outbound rules, so no restrictions on inbound."

So we can establish RDP from VM1 to VM2. So YES (TESTED IN LAB)

Q2:
If we assume that the firewall on both VM2 and VM3 is not blocking ICMP then we can ping VM3 from VM2. Answer would be YES (TESTED IN LAB)

Q3:
The only reason the makes VM2 not being able to RDP to VM3 is that VM3 does not have any NSG associated with it so literally you can not RDP to VM3 from any source(TESTED IN LAB).
The trick here is the destination of the outbound rule in NSG2 is service tag: VirtualNetwork!
So only the RDP to any destination inside the vnet(e.g. VM1) will be denied!(TESTED IN LAB)
Therefore if we add a proper NSG to VM3 we will be able to RDP to VM3 from VM2!

Please correct me if I'm wrong.
upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

WRONG

Yes
Yes
No
upvoted 3 times

  **DiligentSam** 6 months, 1 week ago

Hello SeMoOoOoOo
I always see you in Examtopics, can you tell where the question is.
I just find out the answer.
upvoted 2 times

  **155e6a0** 7 months ago

N - There is an TLS handshaking process to establish an RDP connection between 2 VMs.
Both inbound and outbound rules must allow TCP protocol && Port 3389 (default for RDP) to open for both VMs.
Inbound itself (or outbound itself) is not enough for the connection because of the handshake steps.
Y
N
upvoted 2 times


  **FatFatSam** 7 months, 1 week ago

In Existing Environment section, it said "No network security groups (NSGs) are associated to the network interfaces or the subnets."

Then, in planned changes section, NSG1 is attached to VM1's NIC and NSG2 is attached to VNET1/Subnet2. Thus, VM3 has no NSG attached to its NIC nor its subnet. There is no single inbound rule allow any traffic.



I tested in Lab. From VM2, you can NOT ping VM3 AND you can NOT establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.

So, my answer is YNN.
upvoted 2 times



  **23169fd** 10 months, 4 weeks ago



1. From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.
No because NSG2 outbound rule will prevent the RDP connection
2. From VM2, you can ping VM3.

Yes because No rules prevent this ping.
3. From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.
No because NSG2 prevent his RDP connection
upvoted 4 times

  **Grycek10** 9 months, 1 week ago
"1. From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.
No because NSG2 outbound rule will prevent the RDP connection"

You're wrong! It's only outbound rule attached to Subnet2 (which contains only VM2). So from VM2 this rule indeed would block RDP connection to VM1 (or any other), but from VM1 it doesn't apply, as then it's inbound rule from VM2(subnet2) perspective.
upvoted 2 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 11 months, 1 week ago
When there is no restriction means that default it is allowed.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview#default-security-rules>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview#default-security-rules?text=You%20can%27t%20remove%20the%20default%20rules%2C%20but%20you%20can%20override%20them%20by%20creating%20rules%20with%20higher%20priorities>.
upvoted 1 times

  **mkhlszf** 1 year ago
No: Traffic is allowed from NSG1 but blocked by NSG2



VM1-->--NGS1--X--NSG2----VM2



Yes: No rules applied; networks are peered



VM2-->--NSG2-->--VM3

No: NSG2 blocks traffic by the very same rule tha blocks from VM1 (same ip range)

VM2--X--NSG2----VM3
upvoted 5 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 1 month ago
Yes
Yes
No
upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago
Yes
Yes
No
upvoted 3 times



  **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago
Seeing so many conflicting answers, I tested this in my lab.

Initially, without testing, my answer was No, Yes, No but I was surprised with the test results.

I have basically replicated the scenario given and double checked that everything was configured correctly. Here are the results:



- From VM1, I can RDP into VM2
- From VM2, I can ping VM3 (only if I disable Windows Firewall) - not sure what the state of the firewall is on this VM but I assume it's off because the question focuses on the NSG rules and your understanding of them.
- From VM2, I can establish a RDP session to VM3.



Therefore, I would say the answer is Y, Y, Y.
upvoted 3 times



  **[Removed]** 1 year, 4 months ago
If you wonder why the NSGs don't apply, is because the traffic is not leaving the VNETs since they are peered, so everything is considered "internal" traffic just like if the VMs were on the same VNET/Subnet.



The only point that you can argue is Box2, where if you don't intentionally disable Windows Firewall or allow ICMP on the VM itself, the answer would be NO as ping is blocked by default in Windows Firewall, so you need to take your chances here. Either read the question as if they were testing your understanding of the NSGs and how the rules would apply given the scenario in question, or read it like a sysadmin would and don't make assumptions. For instance, if they don't say Windows Firewall is off on VM3 then assume it's not as the default configuration has all firewall profiles turned on.

Y/Y/Y if you make an assumption and turn off Windows Firewall or Y/N/Y if you don't assume anything.
upvoted 2 times

  **Fr3ggel** 1 year, 5 months ago
How do many people know that the vnets are peered? I can't find it in te case text.
upvoted 1 times

  **Nathan12345** 2 months, 1 week ago
read full questions at least twice
upvoted 1 times

  **DBFront** 1 year, 5 months ago
Look at 2nd table, the one with the headings of "Name" and "Subnet" and "Peered with"
upvoted 1 times

  **Viggy1212** 1 year, 6 months ago
NSG Rules :
NSG1 (VM1 Level)
vm1 can be pinged by any servers in Vnet
vm1 cannot accept RDP from vnet1/subnet2 (vm2) [vm2 to vm1 not possible]

NSG2 (Subnet Level) [10.0.2.0/24]
vm2 cannot RDP any server [Source : 10.0.0.0/16]
vm2 can ping vm1

Q1.From VM1 to VM2 (RDP) : No [blocked by NSG2]
Q2. VM2 to ping Vm3 : No NSG rule, but 2 different Vnet1 to Vnet2
as per Default NSG Rules : Yes
Q3.vm2 to vm3 (RDP) : No [blocked by NSG2]

Given Answer is Correct...
upvoted 3 times

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Overview -

General Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

Environment -

Existing Environment -

Contoso has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The network contains an on-premises Active

Directory domain that syncs to the Azure AD tenant.

The Azure AD tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Role
User1	Member	None
User2	Guest	None
User3	Member	None
User4	Member	None

Sub1 contains two resource groups named RG1 and RG2 and the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Peered with
VNET1	Subnet1, Subnet2	VNET2
VNET2	Subnet1	VNET1, VNET3
VNET3	Subnet1	VNET2
VNET4	Subnet1	None

User1 manages the resources in RG1. User4 manages the resources in RG2.

Sub1 contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 as shown in the following table

Name	IP address	Location	Connected to
VM1	10.0.1.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.0.2.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.1.4	Central US	VNET2/Subnet1
VM4	192.168.1.4	West US	VNET3/Subnet1
VM5	10.0.22.4	East US	VNET4/Subnet1

No network security groups (NSGs) are associated to the network interfaces or the subnets.

Sub1 contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	File share	Identity-based access for file share
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	West US	sharea	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	East US	shareb, sharec	Disabled
storage3	BlobStorage	East US 2	Not applicable	Not applicable
storage4	FileStorage	Central US	shared	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

Create a blob container named container1 and a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier.

Create a storage account named storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob service.

Create an NSG named NSG1 that will have the custom inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
500	3389	TCP	10.0.2.0/24	Any	Deny
1000	Any	ICMP	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow

Associate NSG1 to the network interface of VM1.

Create an NSG named NSG2 that will have the custom outbound security rules shown in the following table.

▪

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
200	3389	TCP	10.0.0.0/16	VirtualNetwork	Deny
400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Create container1 and share1.

Use the principle of least privilege.

Create an Azure AD security group named Group4.

Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup.

Trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C.

Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1.

Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1

Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.

Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read-only permissions to the Azure file shares.

Question

You need to add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

What should you do first?

- A. Connect VM2 to VNET1/Subnet1.
- B. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability zone.
- C. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability set.
- D. Create a new NSG and associate the NSG to VNET1/Subnet1.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (81%)

Other

Selected Answer: C


You can not use basic load balancer to balance between single VMs . the have to be in a scale set or availability set
upvoted 30 times

  **tunaparker** **Highly Voted**  2 years, 3 months ago
de ja vu
upvoted 17 times



  **leopouhela** **Most Recent**  8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

the question is about what we ve to do first i thing the correct answer is A cause for basic lb we ve to meet 2 criteria's the 2 vm has to be in same subnet, as well as the 2 vm as to be in availability set
upvoted 1 times

  **090200f** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

if it is standard LB- then option A is correct (Same Vnet) , if it is basic LB then option C is correct(availability set/virtual scale set)..
upvoted 1 times

  **090200f** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

but in the question : Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1, mentioned Basic LB so C is correct again confused on vnet1/subnet1 (in this case again A is correct ans)
upvoted 1 times

  **MSExpertGER** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C) is correct.
for a basic loadbalancer, only the Availability Set is needed, therefore you need to redeploy the VMs. They may stay in different subnets - verified in lab. LB and VM1 into VNet1/Subnet1, VM2 into Vnet1/subnet2
upvoted 3 times

  **Forkbeard** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

What happened to question #2?
upvoted 3 times

  **Issa_adhi** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is correct because,
You cannot load balance multiple VMs that are not in the same availability set in Basic Internal Load balancer.



Answer A is also correct as for an Internal load balancer, both LB and VMs should be in same subnet. But first thing to do here is to add both VMs to same availability zone and on process of creating same availability zone, you can create VMs in same subnet as LB.
upvoted 1 times

  **Mysystemad** 1 year ago



To add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1, the first step you should take is to ensure that both virtual machines are connected to the same virtual network and subnet that LB1 is associated with. Therefore, the correct action to take first would be:
A. Connect VM2 to VNET1/Subnet1.
This ensures that both VM1 and VM2 are in the same network segment as LB1, allowing them to be added to LB1's backend pool1.
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 1 year, 1 month ago

C is right
upvoted 1 times

  **LZNJ** 1 year, 2 months ago

accorrding to Azure documentatioon, Basic Load Balancer only supports within-zone load balancer, and the back end poos needs to be a scale set or availability set. So the given answer is correct, connect VM2 to VNET1/Subnet1.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>
upvoted 1 times

  **pcman** 1 year, 4 months ago

The Points are "the LB's SKU" AND "What should you do FIRST?"

The Lb is basic LB. We have two important requirements here: The machines must be in a VMSS or Availability Set AND deployed into the subnet.

AGAIN: "What should you do FIRST?"

To satisfy all requirements you MUST recreate all VMs in an availability set (possible only during the creation) AND you can choose the same subnet for all VMs during the process.

OK, You could move the VM to another subnet (creating a new NIC attached to the subnet and removing the first one) without recreating it but can 't migrate the VM to an Availability set without recreating it.

Moving to another is incomplete and you would be required to recreate VMs to satisfy the second requirement.

The answer is Letter A because the requirement "What should you do FIRST?".

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **pcman** 1 year, 4 months ago

Sorry. I mean Letter C (Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability set)

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mehrannn** 1 year, 5 months ago

Since it is saying Basic Load Balancer, the Scale Set should be set up, the first step to set up Scale Set is to have the VMs in the same Subnet.

Below is my conversation with GPT:

Me:

talking about Scale sets, is it a requirement for VMs to be in the same subnet?

ChatGPT

For Azure Virtual Machine Scale Sets (VMSS), it is indeed a requirement for all instances within a scale set to be deployed into the same subnet. When you create a VMSS, you specify the subnet during the initial configuration, and the VMSS manager then places each VM instance into that subnet.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Viggy1212** 1 year, 6 months ago

This question is missing the SKU of the LB.

If LB is standard , Opt A and C is correct.

if LB is Basic, Opt C is correct.

May be Opt C is the Wise Choice.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **mmarkiew** 1 year, 6 months ago

Read the question again: "Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1"

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **ayoubhem** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

it's not necessary to have an availability set to associate 2 VMs to LB, they just have to be in the same VNet/subnet

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **hidefo6963** 1 year, 7 months ago

Wrong. Basic Load Balancer -> Backend pool endpoints -> Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kverma7** 1 year, 8 months ago

This was in Exam 23-08-23

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **lulzsec2019** 1 year, 9 months ago

where is topic 15 question 2???

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Pakawat** 1 year, 10 months ago

Found this Q in the exam 3/7/2023

upvoted 4 times

You need to ensure that VM1 can communicate with VM4. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Create a user-defined route from VNET1 to VNET3.
- B. Create an NSG and associate the NSG to VM1 and VM4.
- C. Assign VM4 an IP address of 10.0.1.5/24.
- D. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

- Madbo**

Highly Voted

1 year, 6 months ago

The correct option is D. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.

To ensure that VM1 can communicate with VM4, we need to establish connectivity between the two virtual networks (VNET1 and VNET3) where the VMs reside. VNet peering enables us to connect two virtual networks together so that VMs in either network can communicate with each other. With VNet peering, the virtual networks are connected directly using the Azure backbone network, so we do not need to create any user-defined routes or assign specific IP addresses to VMs. Additionally, peering reduces administrative effort by eliminating the need for complex network configurations.

upvoted 9 times
- MatAlves**

Most Recent

1 year, 1 month ago

ok, where tf is the question? Where VNET 3 is mentioned??

upvoted 4 times
- Batiste2023**

1 year ago

This is about the case about Contoso, Ltd., the consulting company.

Answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

Saphite

6 months, 1 week ago

I work for Contoso and this is correct.

upvoted 14 times

obaemf

1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Peer VNET1 & VNET3

upvoted 3 times

macrawat

1 year, 7 months ago

But vnet2 is peered with vnet1 and vnet3, so we shall not required to peer vnet1 to vnet3.

So there is no need to do anything.

vm1 can communicate with vm3

upvoted 1 times

tabr

1 year, 6 months ago

VNETs are non-transitive

upvoted 9 times

CyberKelev

1 year, 8 months ago

From contoso topic. D. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.

upvoted 1 times

Juniorr

1 year, 8 months ago

Hello there. Why would you peer VNET1 and VNET3 in order to let VNET4 communicate with VNET1 ? Am I missing something?

Shouldn't we be peering VNET1 and VNET4 both ways? The answer doesn't seem to make sense.

Thank you.

upvoted 1 times

CyberKelev

1 year, 8 months ago

VM1 is connected to VNET1, VM4 is connected to VNET3, so establish a peering between the two can ensure VM1 can communicate with VM4


upvoted 2 times

  **loner_123** 1 year, 8 months ago

The question is to let VM1 and VM4 communicate. Not vNets
upvoted 1 times

  **Patesso** 1 year, 3 months ago

d'ou l'option A
upvoted 1 times

  **wpestan** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

i can't see any issue to create a peering
D. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.
upvoted 3 times

  **vitodobra** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Peering
upvoted 1 times

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Case study -

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Overview -

Litware, Inc. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York.

The Montreal office has 2,000 employees. The Seattle office has 1,000 employees. The New York office has 200 employees.

All the resources used by Litware are hosted on-premises.

Litware creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses a domain named litware.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the

Premium P1 pricing tier.

Existing Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named litware.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the litware.com DNS zone.

Litware has finance, human resources, sales, research, and information technology departments. Each department has an organizational unit (OU) that contains all the accounts of that respective department. All the user accounts have the department attribute set to their respective department. New users are added frequently.

Litware.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private connections.

Litware has data centers in the Montreal and Seattle offices. Each office has a firewall that can be configured as a VPN device.

All infrastructure servers are virtualized. The virtualization environment contains the servers in the following table.

Name	Role	Contains virtual machine
Server1	VMware vCenter server	VM1
Server2	Hyper-V host	VM2

Litware uses two web applications named App1 and App2. Each instance on each web application requires 1 GB of memory.

The Azure subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VNet1	Virtual network
VM3	Virtual machine
VM4	Virtual machine

The network security team implements several network security groups (NSGs)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.

Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.

Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2.

Technical Requirements -

Litware must meet the following technical requirements:

Ensure that WebApp1 can adjust the number of instances automatically based on the load and can scale up to five instances.

▪

Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

Ensure that routing information is exchanged automatically between Azure and the routers in the Montreal office.

Enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.

Ensure that webapp2.azurewebsites.net can be accessed by using the name app2.litware.com.

Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.

Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.

Create a custom Azure role named Role1 that is based on the Reader role.

Minimize costs whenever possible.

Question

HOTSPOT -

You need to implement Role1.

Which command should you run before you create Role1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Find-RoleCapability
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole
Get-AzRoleDefinition
Get-AzResourceProvider

-Name "Reader" |

ConvertFrom-Json
ConvertFrom-String
ConvertTo-Json
ConvertTo-Xml

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Find-RoleCapability
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole
Get-AzRoleDefinition
Get-AzResourceProvider

-Name "Reader" |

ConvertFrom-Json
ConvertFrom-String
ConvertTo-Json
ConvertTo-Xml

- Gromble_ziz**

Highly Voted

3 years, 10 months ago

Get-AzRoleDefinition -name "Reader" |ConvertTo-Json
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions-list?tabs=roles>
upvoted 89 times
- Gromble_ziz**

3 years, 10 months ago

Addition:
Create customer azure role from Json
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azroledescription?view=azps-6.2.0#example-2--create-using-json-file>
upvoted 8 times
- Panapi**

2 years, 2 months ago

Answer valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920.
upvoted 6 times
- atilla**

Highly Voted

2 years, 12 months ago

yes lets memorize all this azure cli commands... I got it correct becaouse I have a bit experience, but I look it up in the documentation
upvoted 22 times
- [Removed]**

Most Recent



6 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT
upvoted 3 times
- PMPft17**

6 months, 2 weeks ago

Alright makes sense. We first need to get the basis of the RBAC "Reader" role. To do that we use the PowerShell/CLI command to first get the role definition. Once we have that, we can use the "New" commandlet to create a custom role based on the JSON definition.

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

To implement Role1, which is a custom Azure role based on the Reader role, you need to retrieve the definition of the Reader role first. The appropriate command to use for this purpose is:

Get-AzRoleDefinition -Name "Reader" and ConvertTo-Json

upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 1 year, 2 months ago

Get-AzRoleDefinition <role_name> | ConvertTo-Json

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions-list?tabs=roles>

upvoted 1 times

  **Rams786** 1 year, 7 months ago


This question was on my exam on 22 Sep 2023. scored 900 i answered most Voted

upvoted 5 times

  **DimsumDestroyer** 1 year, 8 months ago

Has anyone actually ever tried this irl? The answer is technically correct, but ConvertTo-Json has a default object depth of 2. I wonder if there are information lost on just using the default depth rather than specifying it to go deeper with the -depth parameter.



upvoted 1 times

  **iRish** 1 year, 11 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell>

This also shows why we need to convert the output to JSON

upvoted 1 times

  **CyberKelev** 2 years, 2 months ago

Get-AzRoleDefinition -Name "Reader" | ConvertTo-Json

upvoted 2 times

  **michaelmorar** 3 years ago

Get-AzRoleDefinition + ConvertTo-Json

upvoted 2 times

  **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago

this casestudy was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

  **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago

this casestudy but not same question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

  **ajayasa** 3 years, 1 month ago

this case study was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent and provided the answer mentioned in the answer section

upvoted 1 times

  **benvdw** 3 years, 1 month ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

  **husam421** 3 years, 2 months ago

in exam 10/2/2022

upvoted 3 times

  **FabioVi** 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct. As the requirement states "Create a custom Azure role named Role1 that is based on the Reader role"...
... then you first need to know what the Reader role implies.

upvoted 4 times

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Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.

Create a custom Azure role named Role1 that is based on the Reader role.

Minimize costs whenever possible.

Question

You need to recommend a solution to automate the configuration for the finance department users. The solution must meet the technical requirements.



What should you include in the recommendation?


- A. Azure AD B2C
- B. dynamic groups and conditional access policies
- C. Azure AD Identity Protection
- D. an Azure logic app and the Microsoft Identity Management (MIM) client

Correct Answer: B



Community vote distribution



B (100%)


-   **imartinez**

Highly Voted 

 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer is correct: "dynamic groups and conditional access policies"
Last question, wish you all the best!
upvoted 163 times
-   **lksilesian** 3 years, 5 months ago

And all the best to you, if you took the exam - I hope you have passed!
upvoted 21 times
-   **Merkur76**

Highly Voted 



 3 years, 9 months ago



Congratulations!
For reaching this end.

07/30/2021 AZ 104 passed with 909 points.


About 70% of the questions were from here.

Many given answers here are wrong.
Look carefully in the comments, there are more often the correct answers.

If you work through Microsoft Learn like I did, I'll give you a tip: Do everything you learn directly in Azure once yourself. This is the only way to have a chance to answer the questions that are not listed here.
upvoted 78 times
-   **lksilesian** 3 years, 5 months ago



Congrats on passing the exam. Comments and discussion are the main reasons why I am here. Apart from 1 course I could not find any place with authoritative answers. Many places where you can BUY a test exam - they have questions from here with WRONG answers. I have learned more from reading discussions here and FOLLOWING links attached to the official Microsoft documentation that I did from going through a course that should prepare me for 104
upvoted 20 times
-   **juniorccs** 3 years, 3 months ago



I don't thinkg that many given answers are wrong here. I bought the Measure Up for\$100 and got 206 questions there, none of those questions were in my exam which I failed with 640, after taking it and coming back here, ExamTopics have more relevant questions. Going through all Microsoft Learn is good, but it can take you months and it's huge, the knowledge there. For passing the exam, only dumps like these are good, even though you pass the exam, doesn't mean you can work with azure without properly working with it!
upvoted 37 times



  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago
Better to buy an Udemy Course for AZ-104 preparation.



But, I myself re-evaluated every debating question via Microsoft Docs and Open AI.



I'll say around 30% of answers here are wrong, but you always have this "Users Answers" which does the job very well. Without them, this site is no better than any other dump collection.
upvoted 2 times



  **kam1122** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago
Exam in 2 hour. 2024/11/22
upvoted 2 times



  **kam1122** 5 months, 1 week ago
pass, thx ET
upvoted 6 times



  **Stunomatic** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
It took me almost 29 days to finish 606 questions. --- Thank you all
upvoted 4 times



  **jodtzz** 5 months, 4 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
606 questions is A LOT. Good luck everyone.
upvoted 2 times



  **blueskyway** 7 months ago
I passed. Thanks ET. Almost all questions were from ET.
upvoted 2 times



  **enklau** 10 months ago
thats the last question, good luck to everyone!!!
upvoted 6 times



  **Hommedollars** 10 months, 1 week ago
I finally got to the end of this questions. Not easy at all!
upvoted 2 times

  **marcosfmarcos2020** 1 year, 1 month ago
For everyone here congratulations. You will pass the test! I passed in 04/03/2024 and yes et still relevant. But remember don't only study by here. Do a course in Udemy or YouTube! Try the pocs in azure! Do a lot of revisions! Don't be a shit professional who just memorize answers in a dump! A great full life for everyone!
upvoted 9 times



  **wubehms** 1 year, 1 month ago
All the best to all who have made it here. Good luck on your exam. I have mine in a week
upvoted 4 times



  **wubehms** 1 year, 1 month ago
Happy birthday to all who have made it here. Good luck on your exams. I have mine in a week
upvoted 3 times



  **KTPYZ** 1 year, 2 months ago
I realized it at the very end.
That is, for case study questions, read the question first.
I think that's the answer in most cases.
There is no need to read the overview, existing environment, planned changes, and technical requirements from scratch. That's just a waste of exam time.
upvoted 5 times



  **churro88** 1 year, 3 months ago
Passed on 22 Jan 2024 with around 940 points. Had 51 questions containing one case study and only had 1 or 2 questions not from here. I suggest you go through all 16 topics and also read the discussions.

Took me one week just to work through. I never touched stuff like Blob Storage, Bicep File, Azure Load Balancer or Calico network policy. When you see wrong text answers provided here (quite a few), the «Most Voted» is really helpful, except it's nearly 50/50 Votes... There are also a lot of wrong image answers (Yes/No, drag and arrange in correct order, multiple choice, select appropriate options). So I created a 270 page Word file with all questions and correct text and image answers from my point of view. Let me know if you want the file churro@tortenboxer.de. Well, I only «learned» these questions by going through them multiple times another week, not really proud of that but hey, one more paper for the CV... Good luck! :)
upvoted 6 times

  **Shortty** 6 months, 1 week ago
how can I go about getting this word file? Thank you in advance
upvoted 1 times



  **Josh219** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
sure can you e-mail me
upvoted 1 times



  **umavaja** 1 year, 3 months ago
Can you Please send me the word file you prepared?
upvoted 2 times



  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago



Selected Answer: B


finally the last question. exam in 3 days. now to go through all the wrong answers i made... which is 250 questions again
upvoted 3 times

  **ki01** 1 year, 4 months ago
passed today with 880. i didn't use any other source besides ET. got 49 questions out of which maby 4 were new ones. others were from ET.
upvoted 3 times

  **SgtDumitru** 1 year, 5 months ago
Now is time to re-read all questions all-over again!
Whish you the best.
upvoted 4 times

  **OmarIssa123** 1 year, 5 months ago
I took the exam on 11/20/2023 , most questions are from here and even got the montreal / new york case study!
upvoted 5 times

  **Kalzonee3611** 1 year, 6 months ago
existence is pain
upvoted 4 times

Browse atleast **50%** to increase passing rate 

 Viewing page 1 out of 1 pages.

Viewing questions **1-207** out of 606 questions