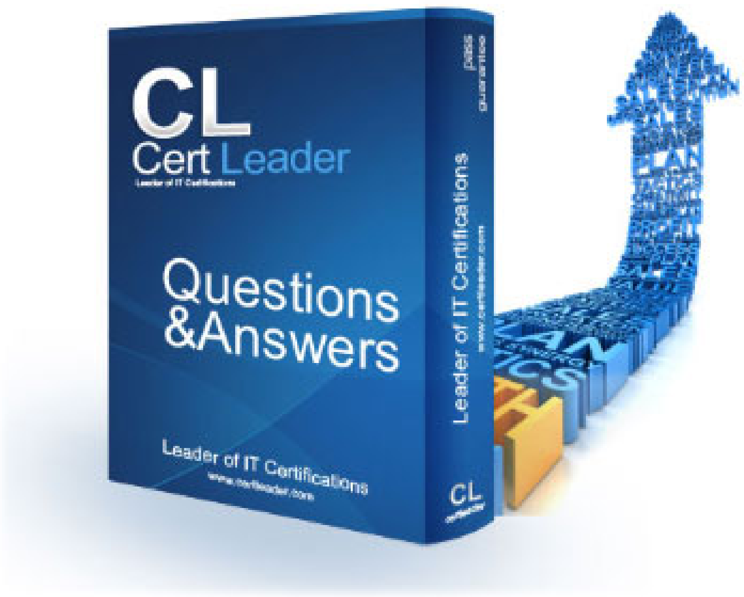
az-500 Dumps

Microsoft Azure Security Technologies

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

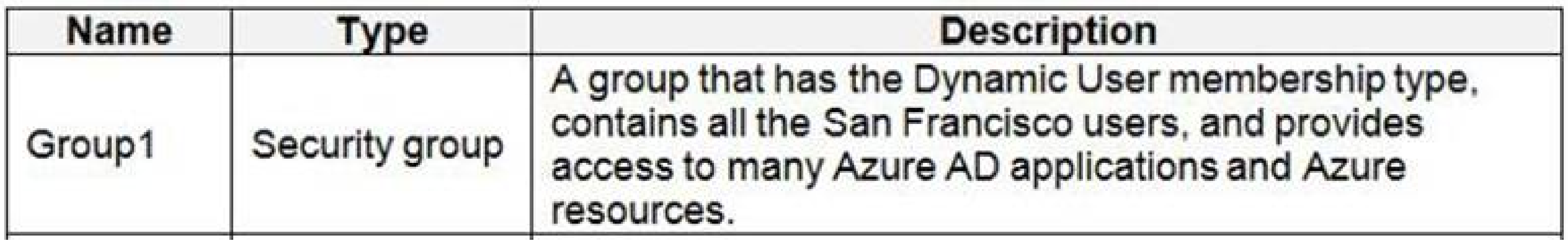


NEW QUESTION 1
You need to meet the identity and access requirements for Group1.
What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Incorrect Answers:
A, C: You can create a dynamic group for devices or for users, but you can't create a rule that contains both users and devices.
D: For assigned group you can only add individual members. Scenario:
Litware identifies the following identity and access requirements: All San Francisco users and their devices must be members of Group1. The tenant currently contain this group:



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

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/groups-dynamic-membership
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-groups-create-azure-portal
Testlet 2
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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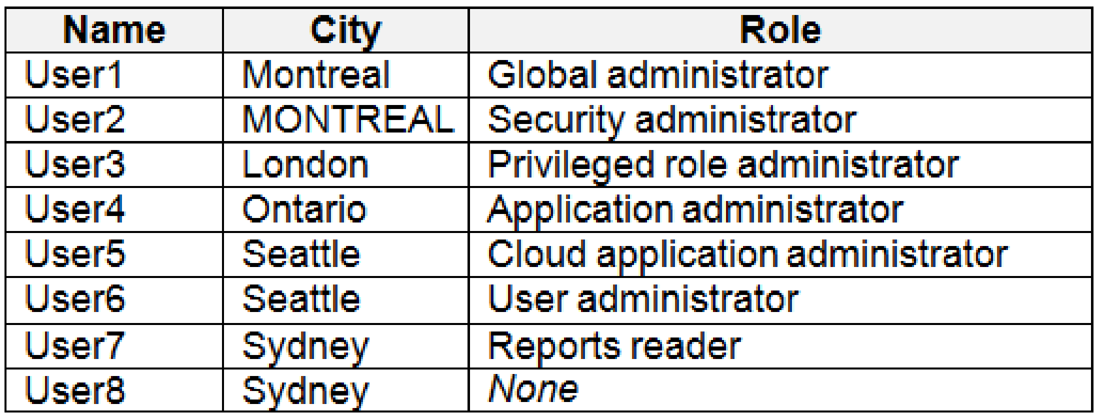
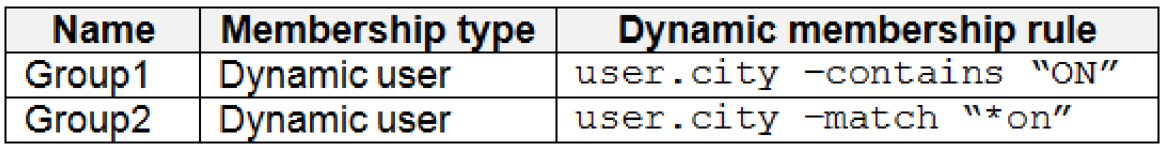
Overview
Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York. The company hosts its entire server infrastructure in Azure.
Contoso has two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2. Both subscriptions are associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
Technical requirements
Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:
Deploy Azure Firewall to VNetWork1 in Sub2.
Register an application named App2 in contoso.com.
Whenever possible, use the principle of least privilege.
Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com
Contoso.com contains the users shown in the following table.



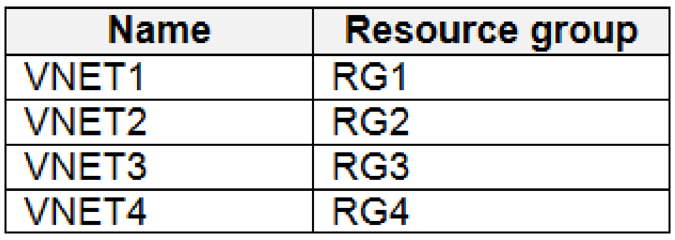
Name	City	Role
User1	Montreal	Global administrator
User2	MONTREAL	Security administrator
User3	London	Privileged role administrator
User4	Ontario	Application administrator
User5	Seattle	Cloud application administrator
User6	Seattle	User administrator
User7	Sydney	Reports reader
User8	Sydney	*None*

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



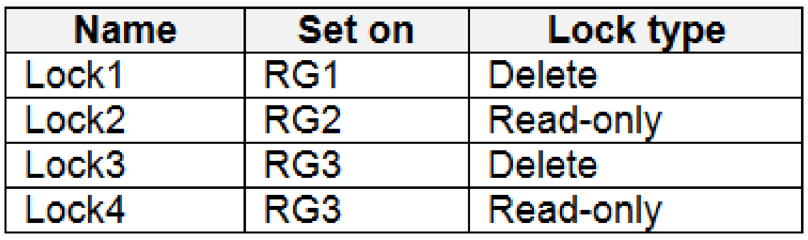
Name	Membership type	Dynamic membership rule
Group1	Dynamic user	`user.city -contains "ON"`
Group2	Dynamic user	`user.city -match "*on"`

Sub1
Sub1 contains six resource groups named RG1, RG2, RG3, RG4, RG5, and RG6.
User2 creates the virtual networks shown in the following table.



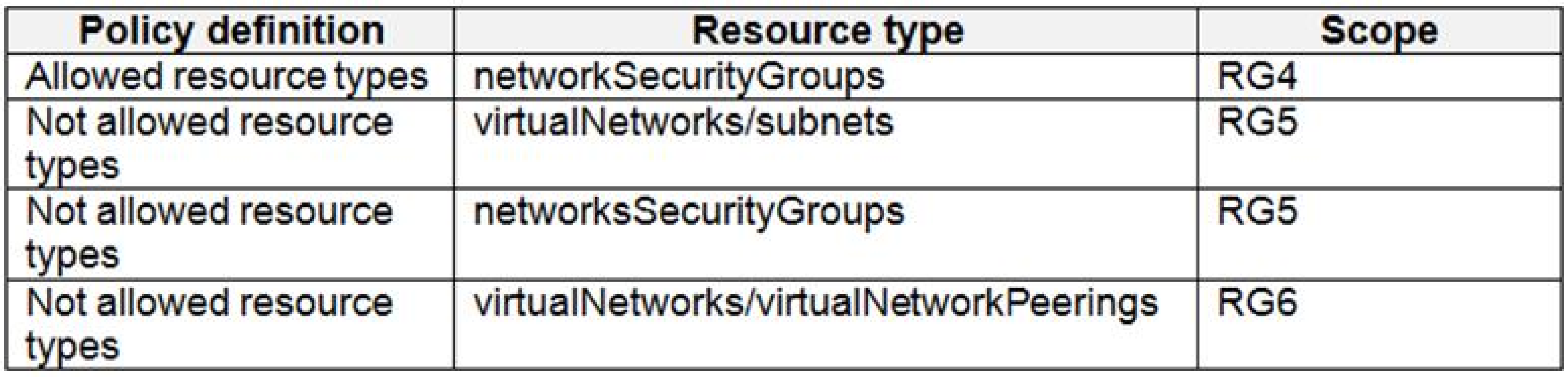
Name	Resource group
VNET1	RG1
VNET2	RG2
VNET3	RG3
VNET4	RG4

Sub1 contains the locks shown in the following table.



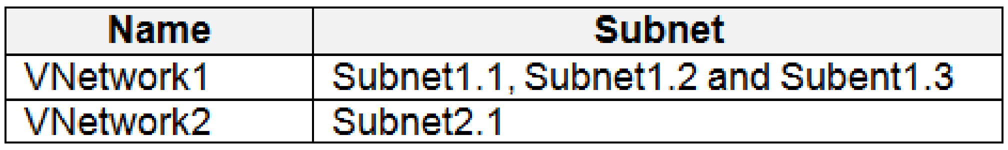
Name	Set on	Lock type
Lock1	RG1	Delete
Lock2	RG2	Read-only
Lock3	RG3	Delete
Lock4	RG3	Read-only

Sub1 contains the Azure policies shown in the following table.



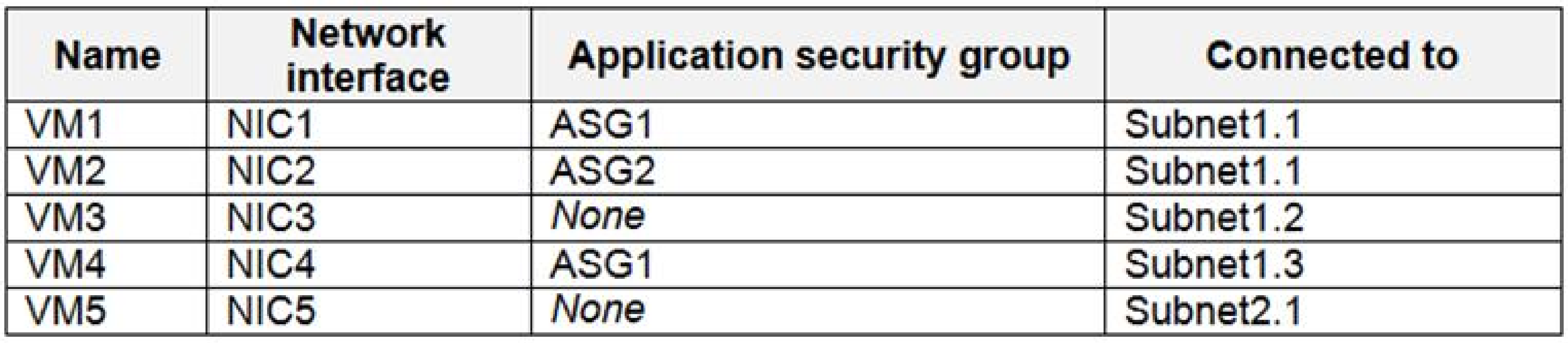
Policy definition	Resource type	Scope
Allowed resource types	networkSecurityGroups	RG4
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks/subnets	RG5
Not allowed resource types	networksSecurityGroups	RG5
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks/virtualNetworkPeerings	RG6

Sub2



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

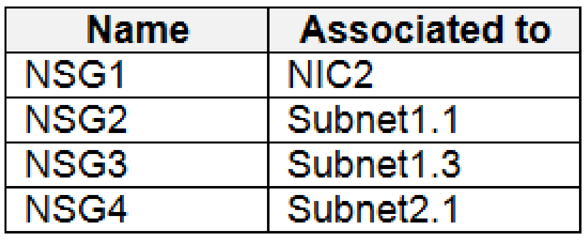
Sub2 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.



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

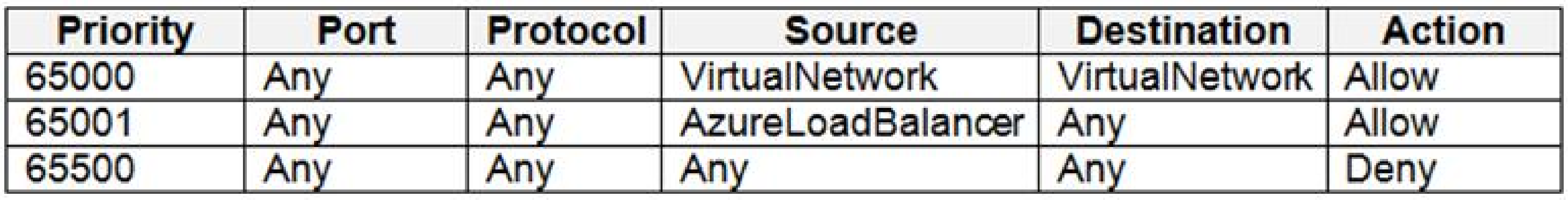
All virtual machines have the public IP addresses and the Web Server (IIS) role installed. The firewalls for each virtual machine allow ping requests and web requests.

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



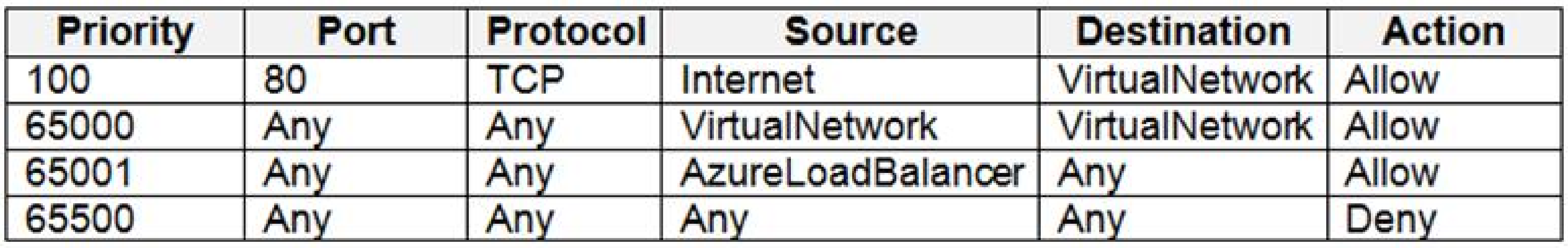
Name	Associated to
NSG1	NIC2
NSG2	Subnet1.1
NSG3	Subnet1.3
NSG4	Subnet2.1

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



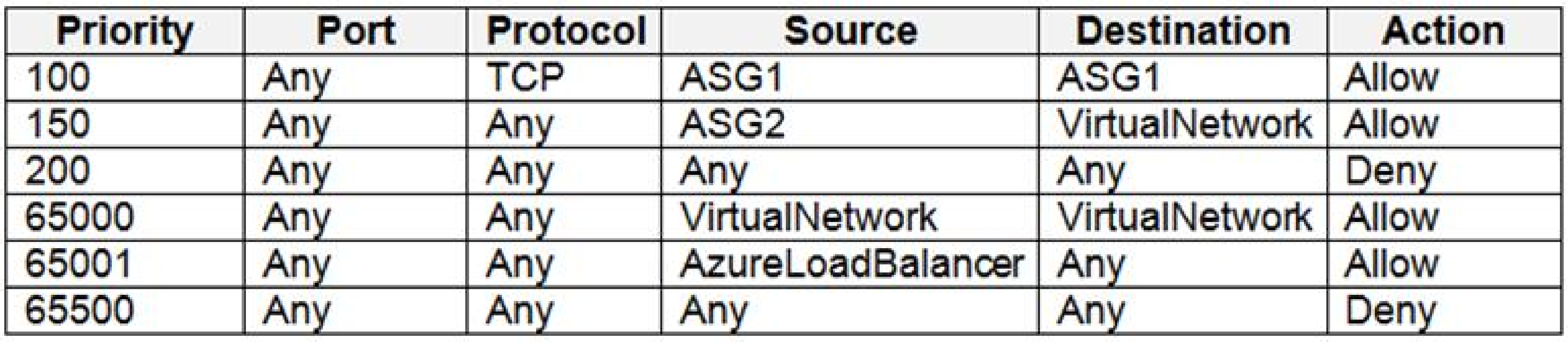
Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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



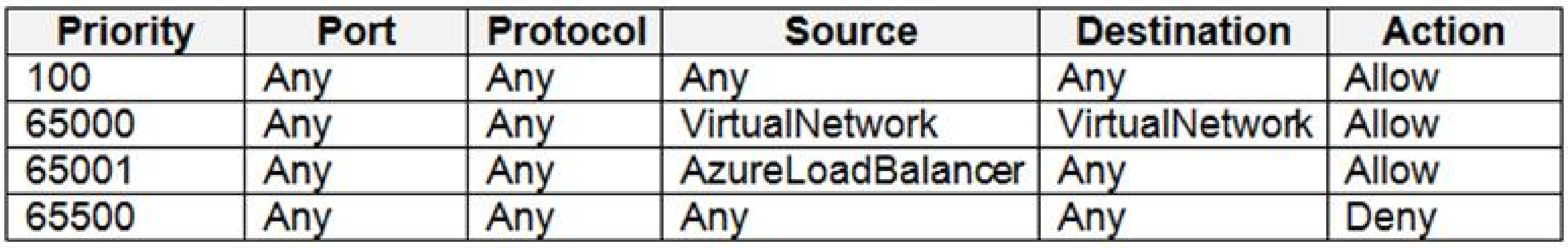
Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	80	TCP	Internet	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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



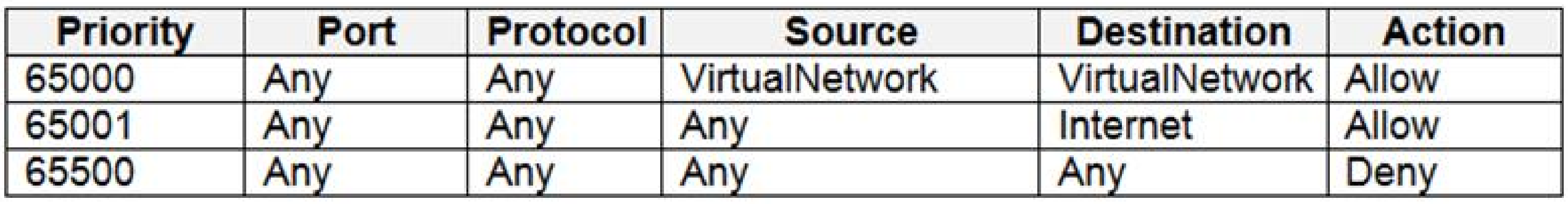
Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Any	TCP	ASG1	ASG1	Allow
150	Any	Any	ASG2	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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



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

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



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

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

NEW QUESTION 2
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have a hybrid configuration of Azure Active Directory (AzureAD). You have an Azure HDInsight cluster on a virtual network.
You plan to allow users to authenticate to the cluster by using their on-premises Active Directory credentials. You need to configure the environment to support the planned authentication.
Solution: You deploy the On-premises data gateway to the on-premises network. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Instead, you connect HDInsight to your on-premises network by using Azure Virtual Networks and a VPN gateway.
▪Note: To allow HDInsight and resources in the joined network to communicate by name, you must perform the following actions: Create Azure Virtual Network.
▪Create a custom DNS server in the Azure Virtual Network.
▪Configure the virtual network to use the custom DNS server instead of the default Azure Recursive Resolver. Configure forwarding between the custom DNS server and your on-premises DNS server.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/hdinsight/connect-on-premises-network

NEW QUESTION 3
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain.
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. You plan to deploy Azure AD Connect and to integrate Active Directory and the Azure AD tenant.
You need to recommend an integration solution that meets the following requirements:
▪Ensures that password policies and user logon restrictions apply to user accounts that are synced to the tenant Minimizes the number of servers required for the solution.
Which authentication method should you include in the recommendation?

A. federated identity with Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
B. password hash synchronization with seamless single sign-on (SSO)
C. pass-through authentication with seamless single sign-on (SSO)

Answer: B

Explanation:
Password hash synchronization requires the least effort regarding deployment, maintenance, and infrastructure. This level of effort typically applies to organizations that only need their users to sign in to Office 365, SaaS apps, and other Azure AD-based resources. When turned on, password hash synchronization is part of the Azure AD Connect sync process and runs every two minutes.
Incorrect Answers:
A: A federated authentication system relies on an external trusted system to authenticate users. Some companies want to reuse their existing federated system investment with their Azure AD hybrid identity solution. The maintenance and management of the federated system falls outside the control of Azure AD. It's up to the organization by using the federated system to make sure it's deployed securely and can handle the authentication load.
C: For pass-through authentication, you need one or more (we recommend three) lightweight agents installed on existing servers. These agents must have access to your on-premises Active Directory Domain Services, including your on-premises AD domain controllers. They need outbound access to the Internet and access to your domain controllers. For this reason, it's not supported to deploy the agents in a perimeter network.
Pass-through Authentication requires unconstrained network access to domain controllers. All network traffic is encrypted and limited to authentication requests.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-pta

NEW QUESTION 4
DRAG DROP
You are implementing conditional access policies.
You must evaluate the existing Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) risk events and risk levels to configure and implement the policies. You need to identify the risk

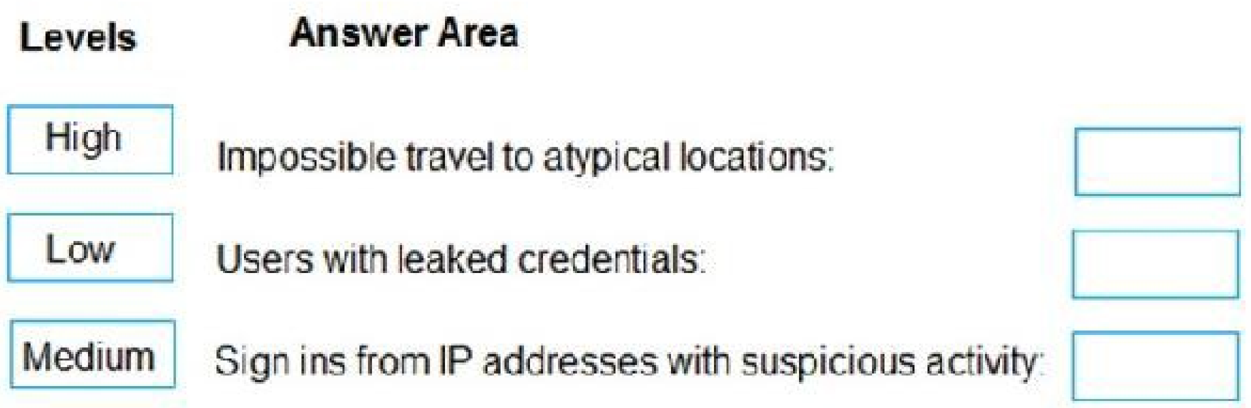
level of the following risk events:

- Users with leaked credentials Impossible travel to atypical locations
- Sign ins from IP addresses with suspicious activity

Which level should you identify for each risk event? To answer, drag the appropriate levels to the correct risk events. Each level may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:



Levels	Answer Area	
High	Impossible travel to atypical locations:	
Low	Users with leaked credentials:	
Medium	Sign ins from IP addresses with suspicious activity:	

A. Mastered

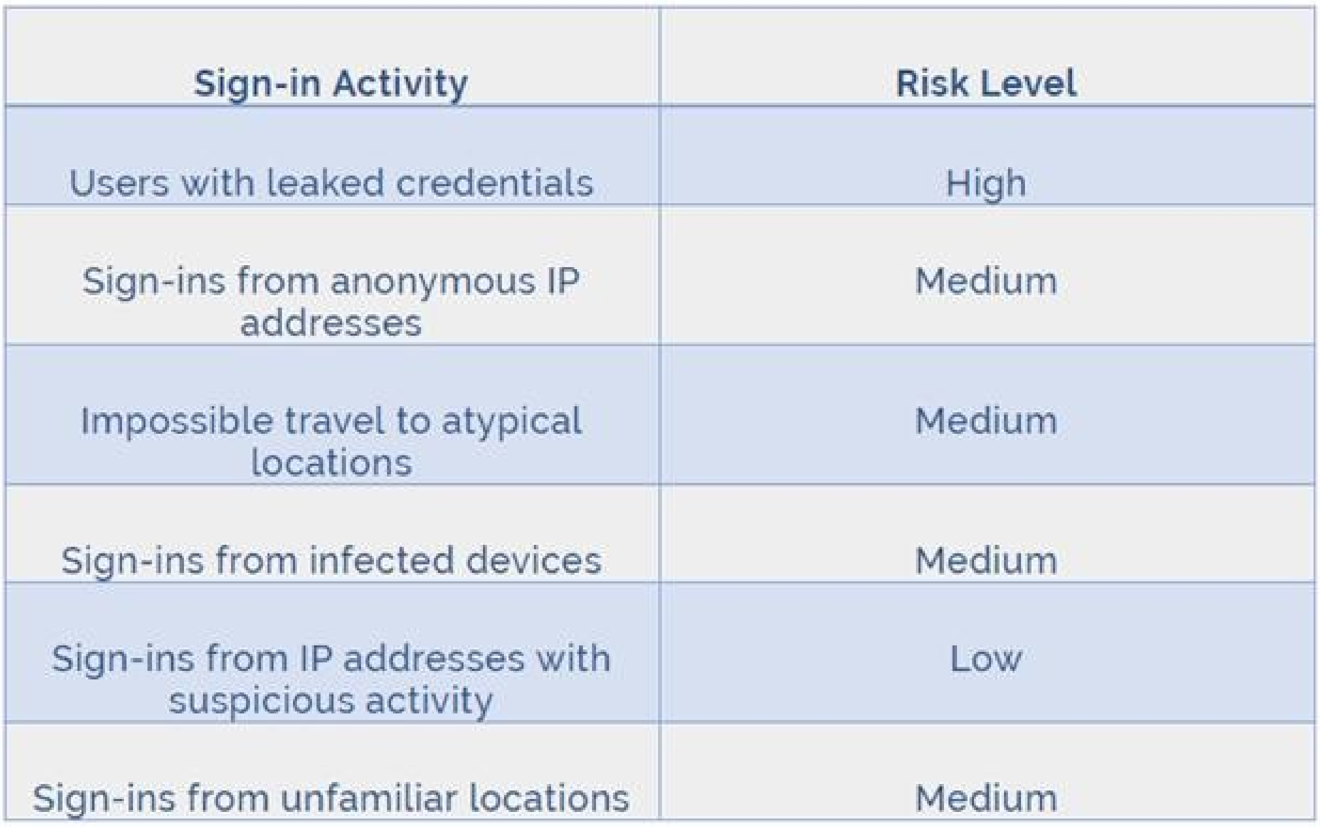
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Azure AD Identity protection can detect six types of suspicious sign-in activities: Users with leaked credentials
- Sign-ins from anonymous IP addresses Impossible travel to atypical locations
- Sign-ins from infected devices
- Sign-ins from IP addresses with suspicious activity Sign-ins from unfamiliar locations

These six types of events are categorized in to 3 levels of risks – High, Medium & Low:



Sign-in Activity	Risk Level
Users with leaked credentials	High
Sign-ins from anonymous IP addresses	Medium
Impossible travel to atypical locations	Medium
Sign-ins from infected devices	Medium
Sign-ins from IP addresses with suspicious activity	Low
Sign-ins from unfamiliar locations	Medium

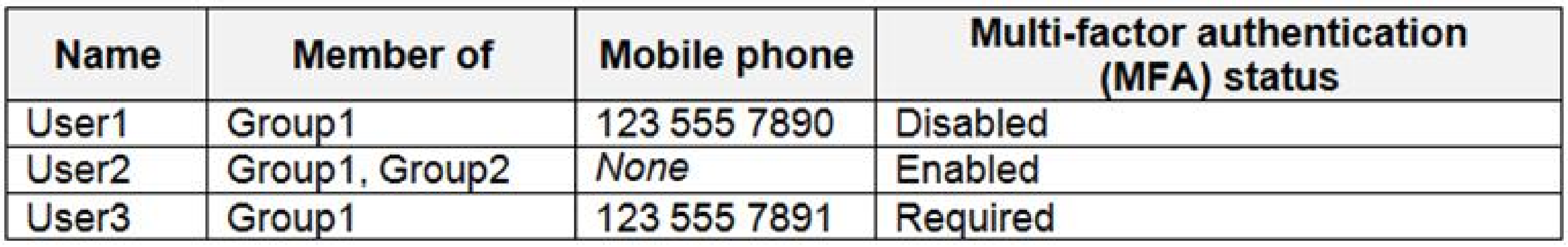
References:

http://www.rebeladmin.com/2018/09/step-step-guide-configure-risk-based-azure-conditional-access-policies/

NEW QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that contains the users shown in the following table.



Name	Member of	Mobile phone	Multi-factor authentication (MFA) status
User1	Group1	123 555 7890	Disabled
User2	Group1, Group2	*None*	Enabled
User3	Group1	123 555 7891	Required

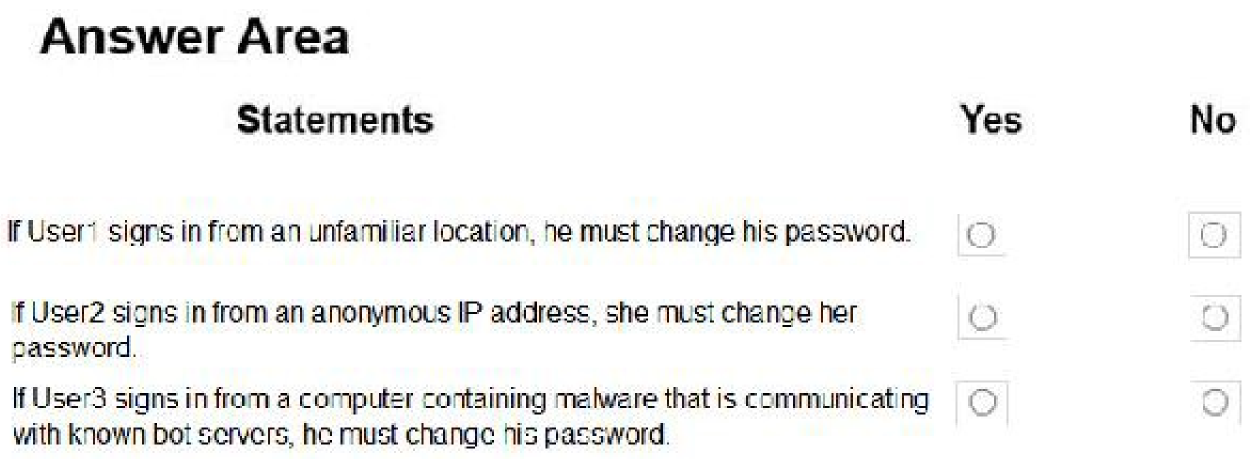
You create and enforce an Azure AD Identity Protection user risk policy that has the following settings:

- Assignment: Include Group1, Exclude Group2 Conditions: Sign-in risk of Medium and above Access: Allow access, Require password change

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:



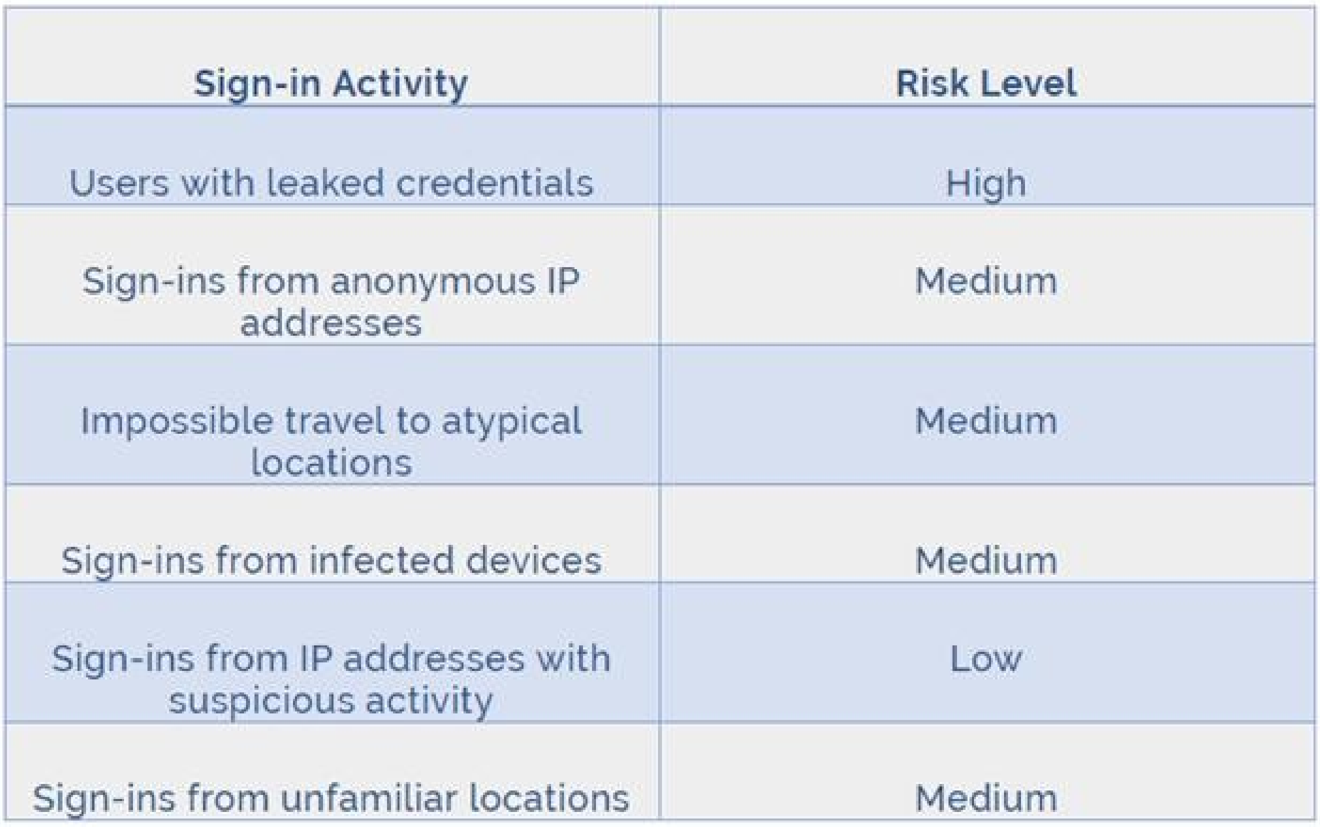
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If User1 signs in from an unfamiliar location, he must change his password.	○	○
If User2 signs in from an anonymous IP address, she must change her password.	○	○
If User3 signs in from a computer containing malware that is communicating with known bot servers, he must change his password.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
User1 is member of Group1. Sign in from unfamiliar location is risk level Medium.
Box 2: Yes
User2 is member of Group1. Sign in from anonymous IP address is risk level Medium.
Box 3: No
Sign-ins from IP addresses with suspicious activity is low.
Note:

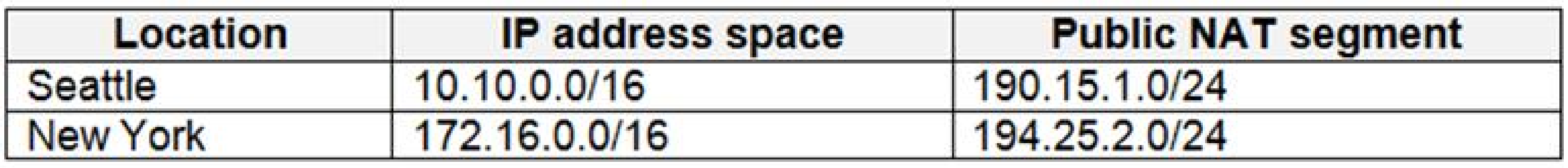


Sign-in Activity	Risk Level
Users with leaked credentials	High
Sign-ins from anonymous IP addresses	Medium
Impossible travel to atypical locations	Medium
Sign-ins from infected devices	Medium
Sign-ins from IP addresses with suspicious activity	Low
Sign-ins from unfamiliar locations	Medium

- Azure AD Identity protection can detect six types of suspicious sign-in activities: Users with leaked credentials
- Sign-ins from anonymous IP addresses Impossible travel to atypical locations Sign-ins from infected devices
- Sign-ins from IP addresses with suspicious activity Sign-ins from unfamiliar locations

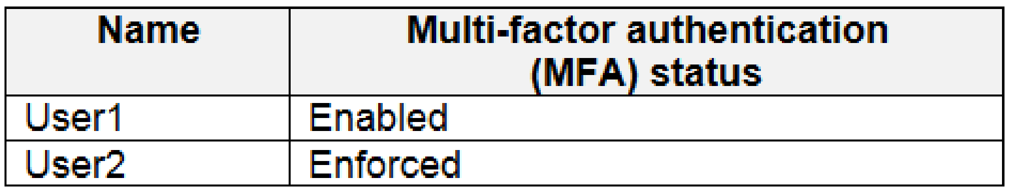
These six types of events are categorized in to 3 levels of risks – High, Medium & Low: References:
http://www.rebeladmin.com/2018/09/step-step-guide-configure-risk-based-azure-conditional-access-policies/

NEW QUESTION 6
HOTSPOT
Your company has two offices in Seattle and New York. Each office connects to the Internet by using a NAT device. The offices use the IP addresses shown in the following table.



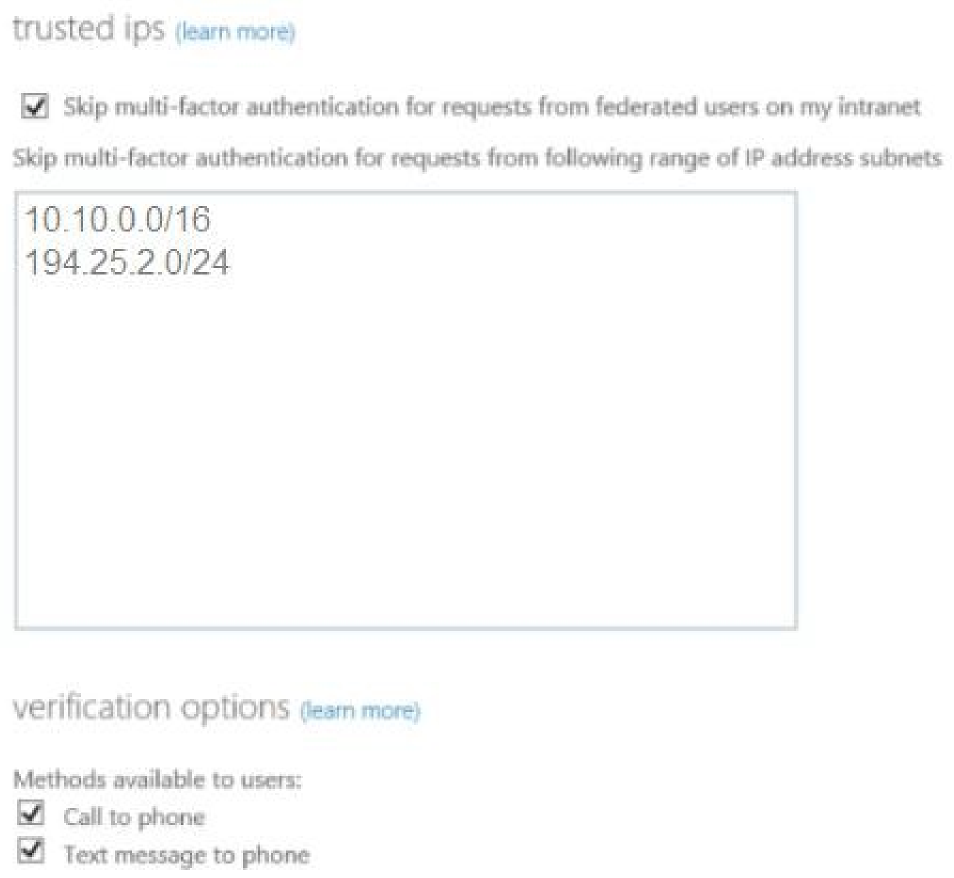
Location	IP address space	Public NAT segment
Seattle	10.10.0.0/16	190.15.1.0/24
New York	172.16.0.0/16	194.25.2.0/24

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



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

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



trusted ips (learn more)

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

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

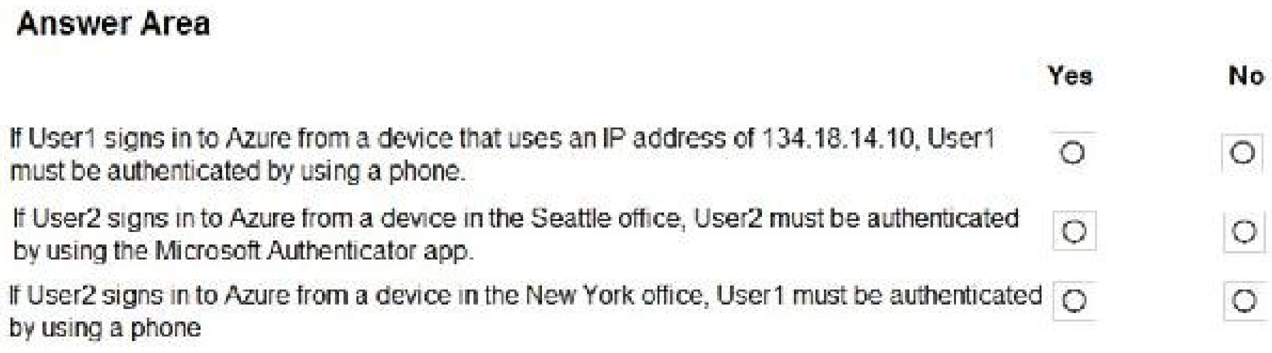
10.10.0.0/16
194.25.2.0/24

verification options (learn more)

Methods available to users:

☑ Call to phone
☑ Text message to phone

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



Answer Area

	Yes	No
If User1 signs in to Azure from a device that uses an IP address of 134.18.14.10, User1 must be authenticated by using a phone.	○	○
If User2 signs in to Azure from a device in the Seattle office, User2 must be authenticated by using the Microsoft Authenticator app.	○	○
If User2 signs in to Azure from a device in the New York office, User1 must be authenticated by using a phone	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

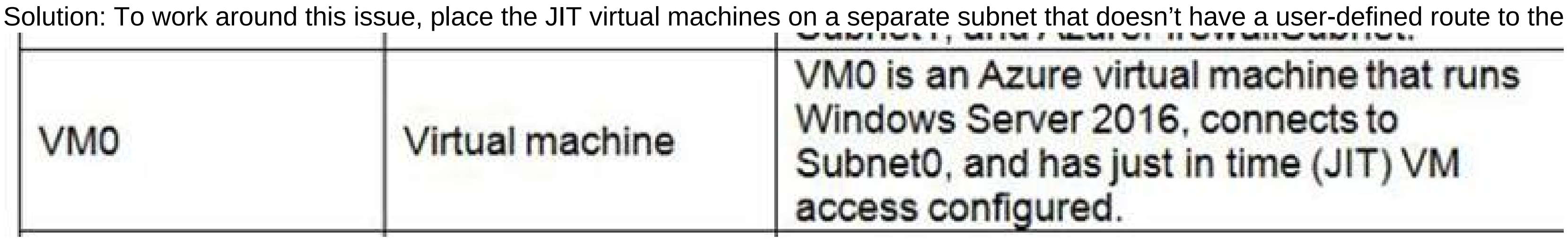
Explanation:
Box 2: No
Use of Microsoft Authenticator is not required.
Note: Microsoft Authenticator is a multifactor app for mobile devices that generates time-based codes used during the Two-Step Verification process. Box 3: No
The New York IP address subnet is included in the "skip multi-factor authentication for request.
References:
https://www.cayosoft.com/difference-enabling-enforcing-mfa/

NEW QUESTION 7
You need to ensure that users can access VM0. The solution must meet the platform protection requirements.
What should you do?

A. Move VM0 to Subnet1.
B. On Firewall, configure a network traffic filtering rule.
C. Assign RT1 to AzureFirewallSubnet.
D. On Firewall, configure a DNAT rule.

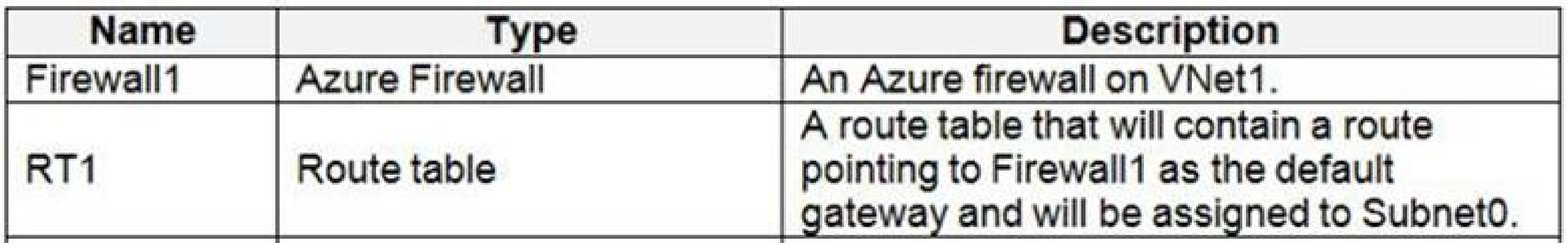
Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure Firewall has the following known issue:
Conflict with Azure Security Center (ASC) Just-in-Time (JIT) feature.
If a virtual machine is accessed using JIT, and is in a subnet with a user-defined route that points to Azure Firewall as a default gateway, ASC JIT doesn't work. This is a result of asymmetric routing – a packet comes in via the virtual machine public IP (JIT opened the access), but the return path is via the firewall, which drops the packet because there is no established session on the firewall.
Solution: To work around this issue, place the JIT virtual machines on a separate subnet that doesn't have a user-defined route to the firewall. Scenario:



VM0	Virtual machine	VM0 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016, connects to Subnet0, and has just in time (JIT) VM access configured.

Following the implementation of the planned changes, the IT team must be able to connect to VM0 by using JIT VM access.



Name	Type	Description
Firewall1	Azure Firewall	An Azure firewall on VNet1.
RT1	Route table	A route table that will contain a route pointing to Firewall1 as the default gateway and will be assigned to Subnet0.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/overview
Testlet 2

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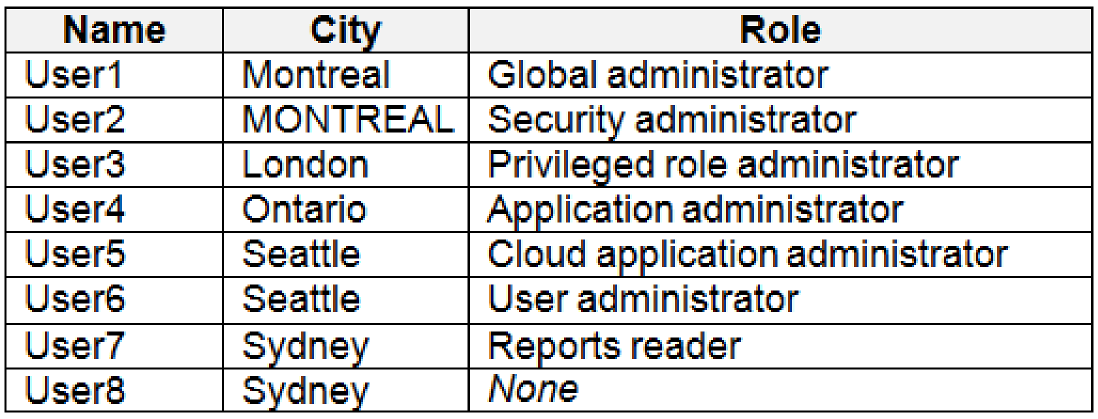
Technical requirements

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

- Deploy Azure Firewall to VNetWork1 in Sub2. Register an application named App2 in contoso.com.
- Whenever possible, use the principle of least privilege.
- Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com

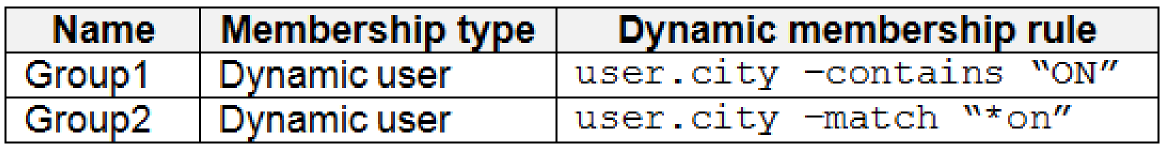
Existing Environment Azure AD

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



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

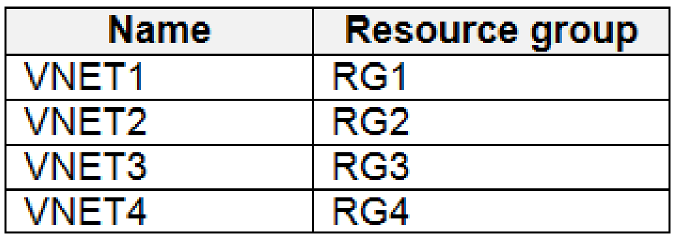
Contoso.com contains the security groups shown in the following table.



Name	Membership type	Dynamic membership rule
Group1	Dynamic user	`user.city –contains “ON”`
Group2	Dynamic user	`user.city –match "*on”`

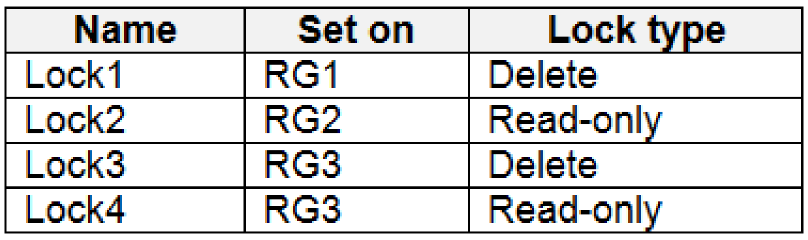
Sub1

Sub1 contains six resource groups named RG1, RG2, RG3, RG4, RG5, and RG6. User2 creates the virtual networks shown in the following table.



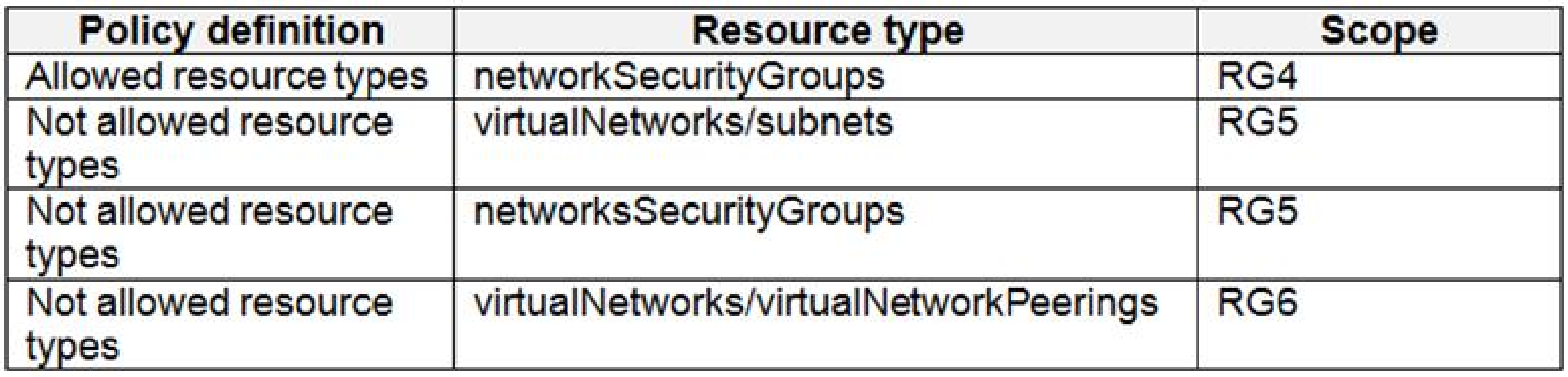
Name	Resource group
VNET1	RG1
VNET2	RG2
VNET3	RG3
VNET4	RG4

Sub1 contains the locks shown in the following table.



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

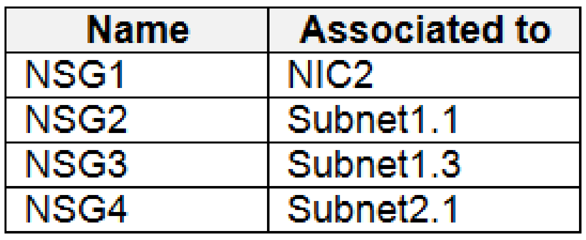
Sub1 contains the Azure policies shown in the following table.



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

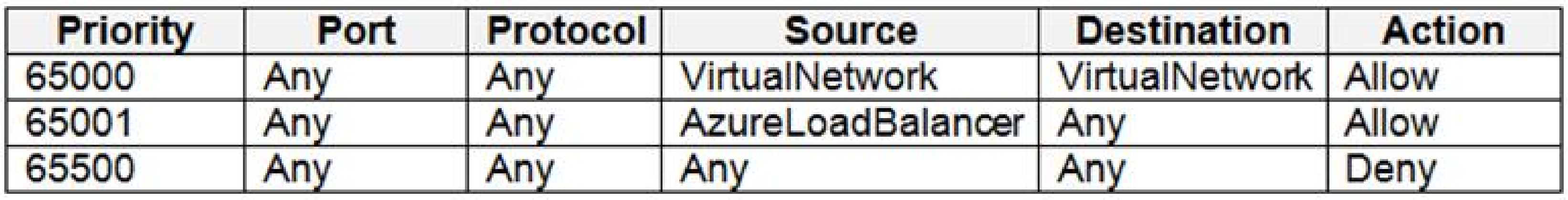
Sub2

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



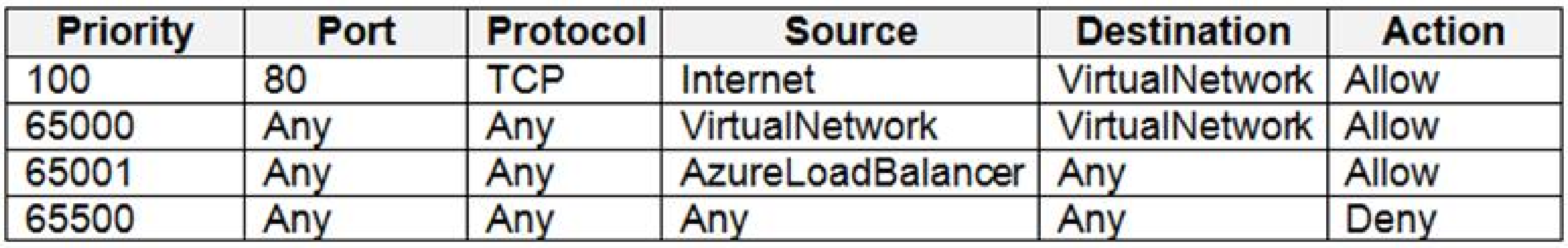
Name	Associated to
NSG1	NIC2
NSG2	Subnet1.1
NSG3	Subnet1.3
NSG4	Subnet2.1

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



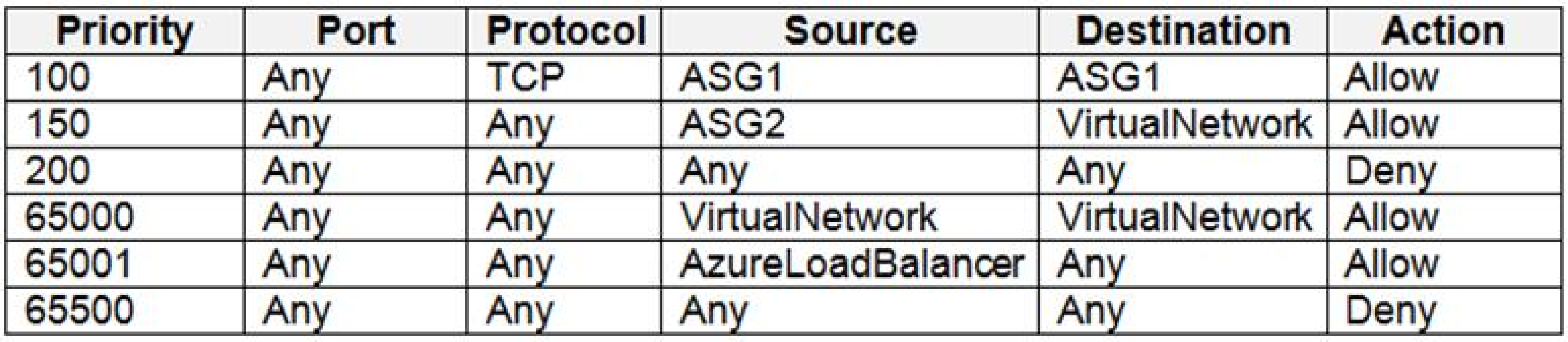
Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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



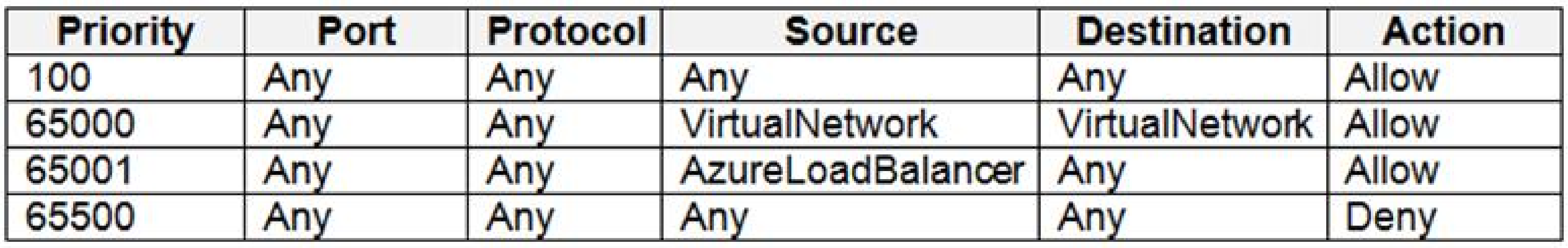
Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	80	TCP	Internet	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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



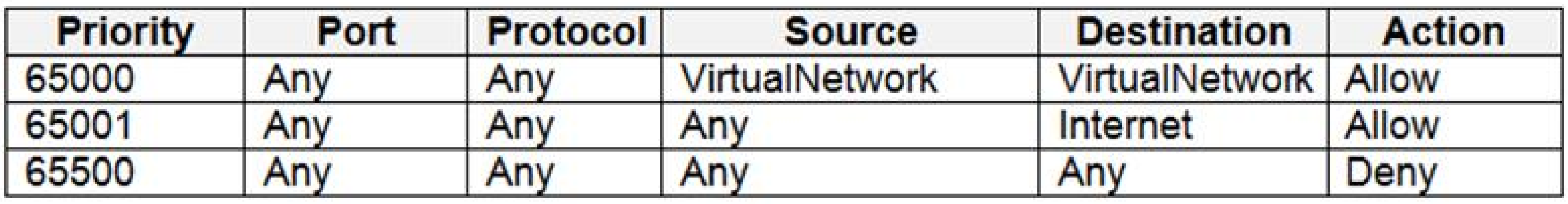
Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Any	TCP	ASG1	ASG1	Allow
150	Any	Any	ASG2	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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



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

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



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

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

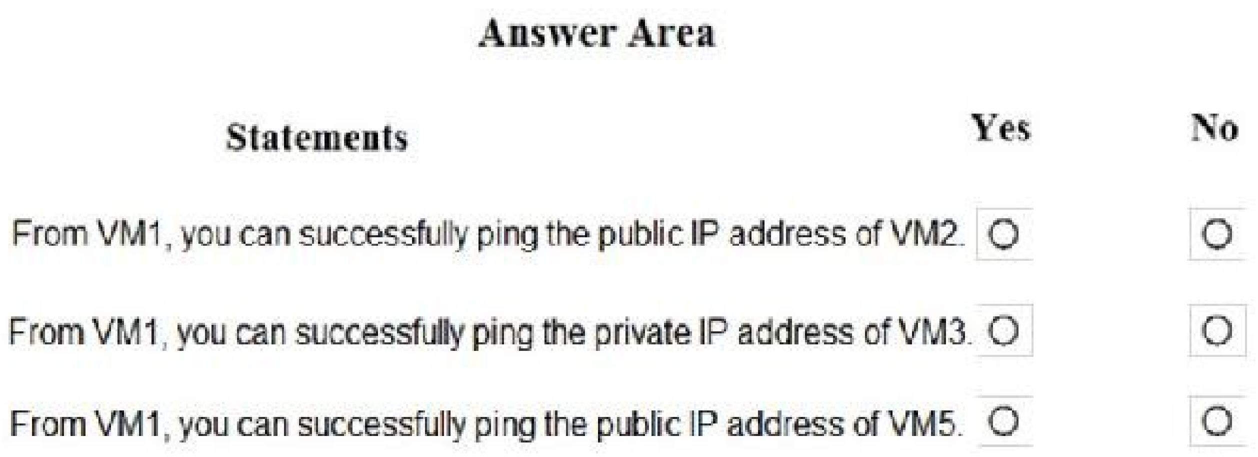
- Deploy Azure Firewall to VNetwork1 in Sub2. Register an application named App2 in contoso.com.
- Whenever possible, use the principle of least privilege.
- Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com.

NEW QUESTION 8

HOTSPOT

You are evaluating the security of the network communication between the virtual machines in Sub2. For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



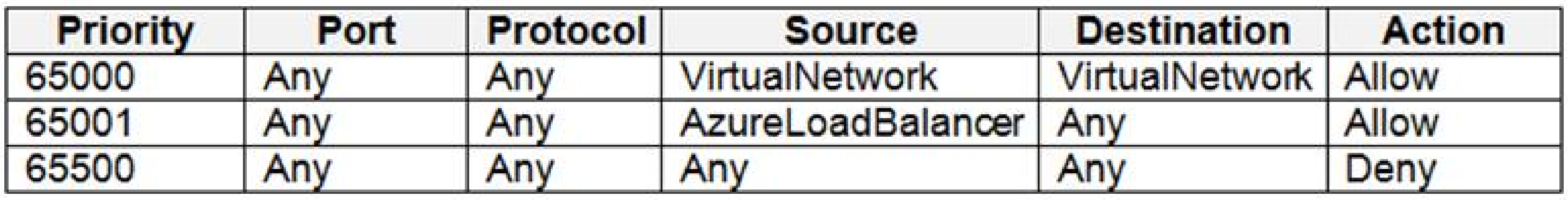
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can successfully ping the public IP address of VM2.	○	○
From VM1, you can successfully ping the private IP address of VM3.	○	○
From VM1, you can successfully ping the public IP address of VM5.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

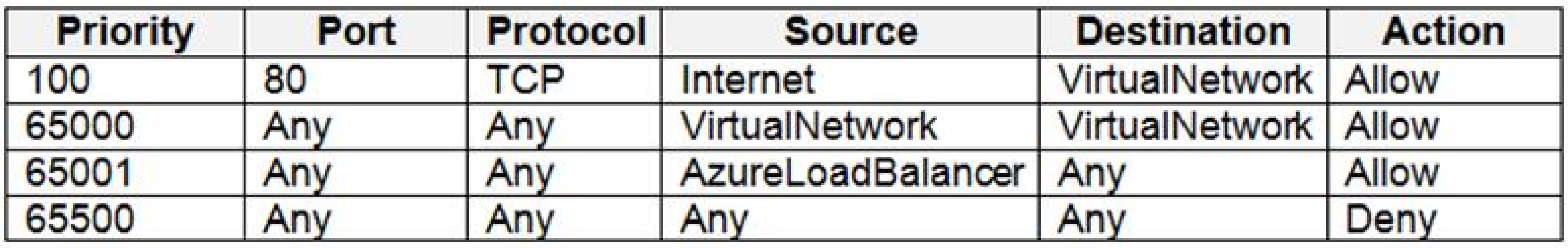
Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
NSG1 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.



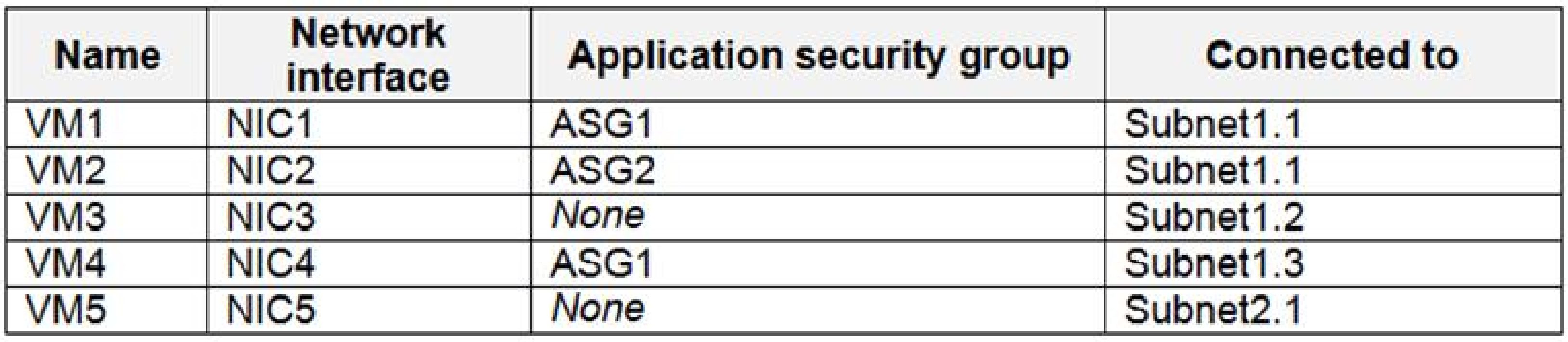
Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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

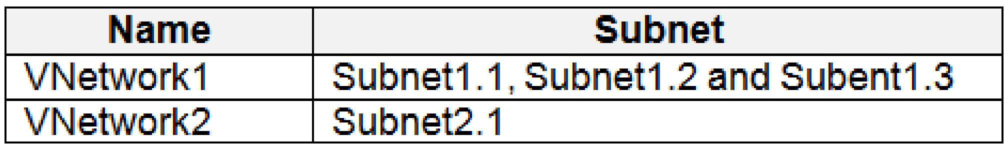


Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	80	TCP	Internet	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Box 2: Yes
Box 3: No Note:
Sub2 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

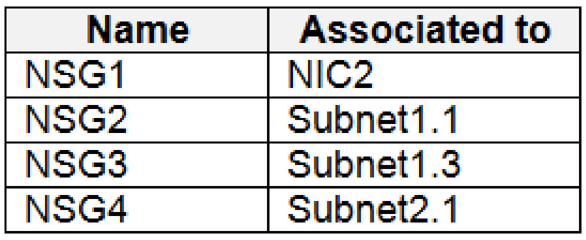


Name	Network interface	Application security group	Connected to
VM1	NIC1	ASG1	Subnet1.1
VM2	NIC2	ASG2	Subnet1.1
VM3	NIC3	*None*	Subnet1.2
VM4	NIC4	ASG1	Subnet1.3
VM5	NIC5	*None*	Subnet2.1



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

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



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

Question Set 3

NEW QUESTION 9
You have Azure Resource Manager templates that you use to deploy Azure virtual machines.
You need to disable unused Windows features automatically as instances of the virtual machines are provisioned. What should you use?

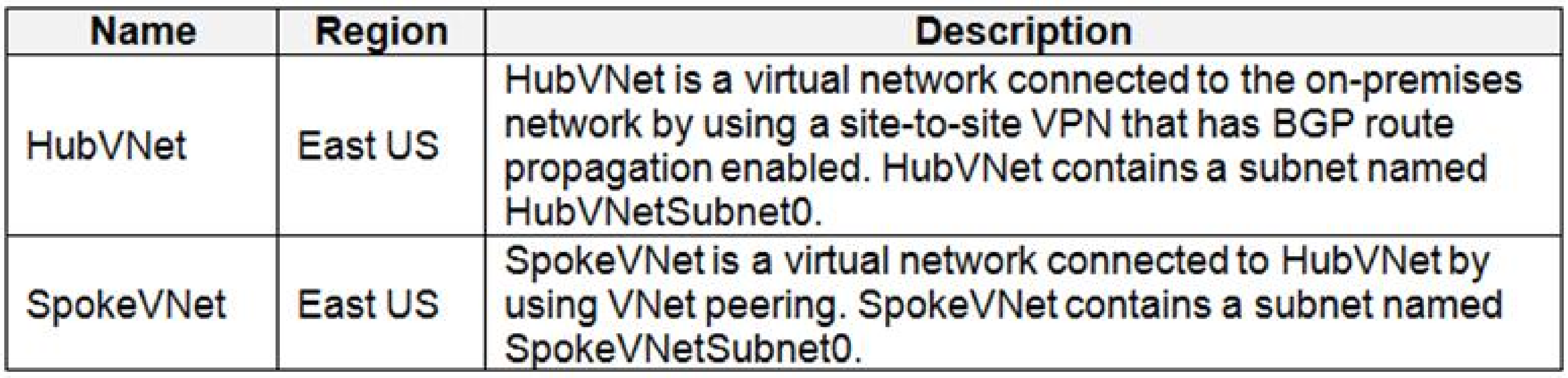
A. device compliance policies in Microsoft Intune
B. Azure Automation State Configuration
C. application security groups
D. Azure Advisor

Answer: B

Explanation:
You can use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage Azure VMs (both Classic and Resource Manager), on-premises VMs, Linux machines, AWS VMs,

and on-premises physical machines.
Note: Azure Automation State Configuration provides a DSC pull server similar to the Windows Feature DSC-Service so that target nodes automatically receive configurations, conform to the desired state, and report back on their compliance. The built-in pull server in Azure Automation eliminates the need to set up and maintain your own pull server. Azure Automation can target virtual or physical Windows or Linux machines, in the cloud or on-premises.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started

NEW QUESTION 10
DRAG DROP
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

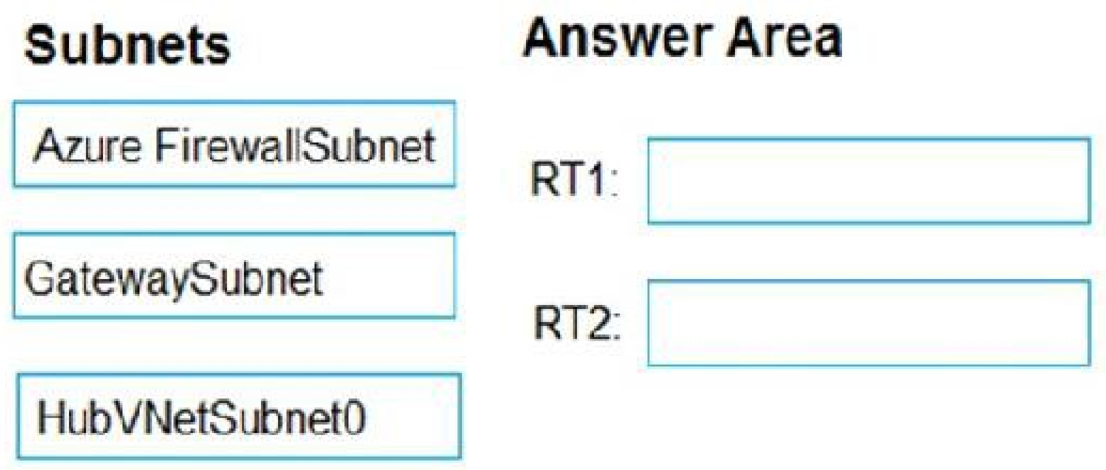


Name	Region	Description
HubVNet	East US	HubVNet is a virtual network connected to the on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN that has BGP route propagation enabled. HubVNet contains a subnet named HubVNetSubnet0.
SpokeVNet	East US	SpokeVNet is a virtual network connected to HubVNet by using VNet peering. SpokeVNet contains a subnet named SpokeVNetSubnet0.

The Azure virtual machines on SpokeVNetSubnet0 can communicate with the computers on the on-premises network. You plan to deploy an Azure firewall to HubVNet.
You create the following two routing tables:

- RT1: Includes a user-defined route that points to the private IP address of the Azure firewall as a next hop address RT2: Disables BGP route propagation and defines the private IP address of the Azure firewall as the default gateway

You need to ensure that traffic between SpokeVNetSubnet0 and the on-premises network flows through the Azure firewall.
To which subnet should you associate each route table? To answer, drag the appropriate subnets to the correct route tables. Each subnet may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Select and Place:



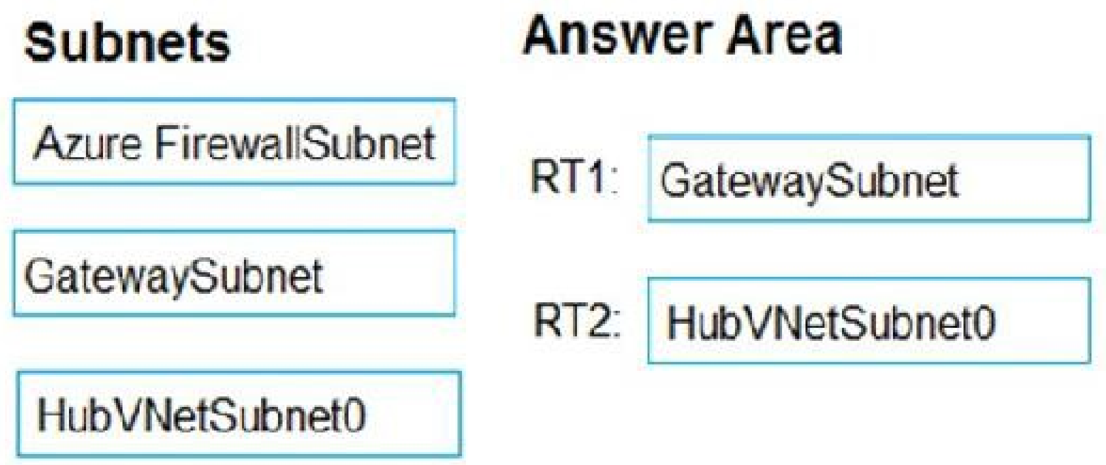
Subnets
Azure FirewallSubnet
GatewaySubnet
HubVNetSubnet0

Answer Area
RT1:
RT2:

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

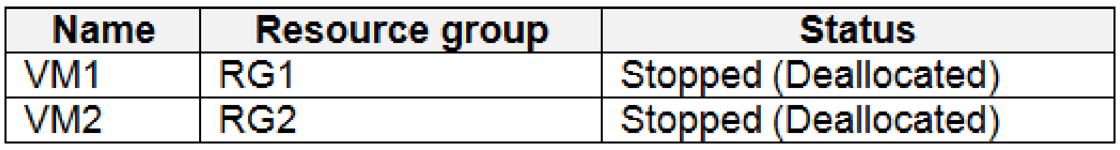
Explanation:



Subnets
Azure FirewallSubnet
GatewaySubnet
HubVNetSubnet0

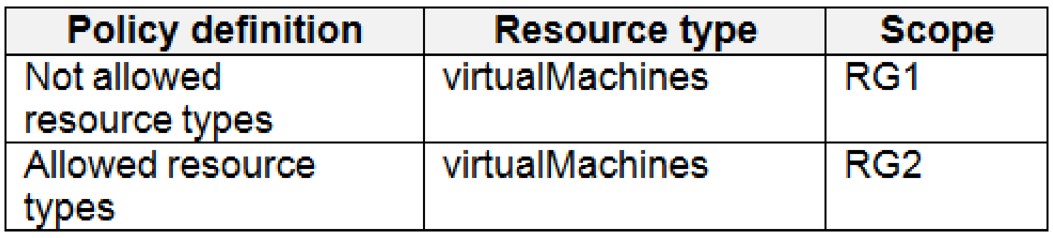
Answer Area
RT1: GatewaySubnet
RT2: HubVNetSubnet0

NEW QUESTION 10
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.



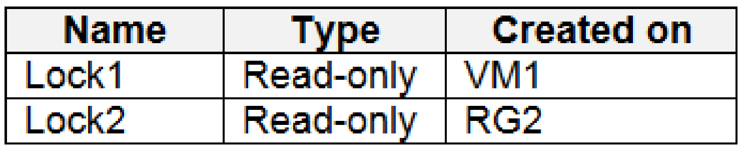
Name	Resource group	Status
VM1	RG1	Stopped (Deallocated)
VM2	RG2	Stopped (Deallocated)

You create the Azure policies shown in the following table.



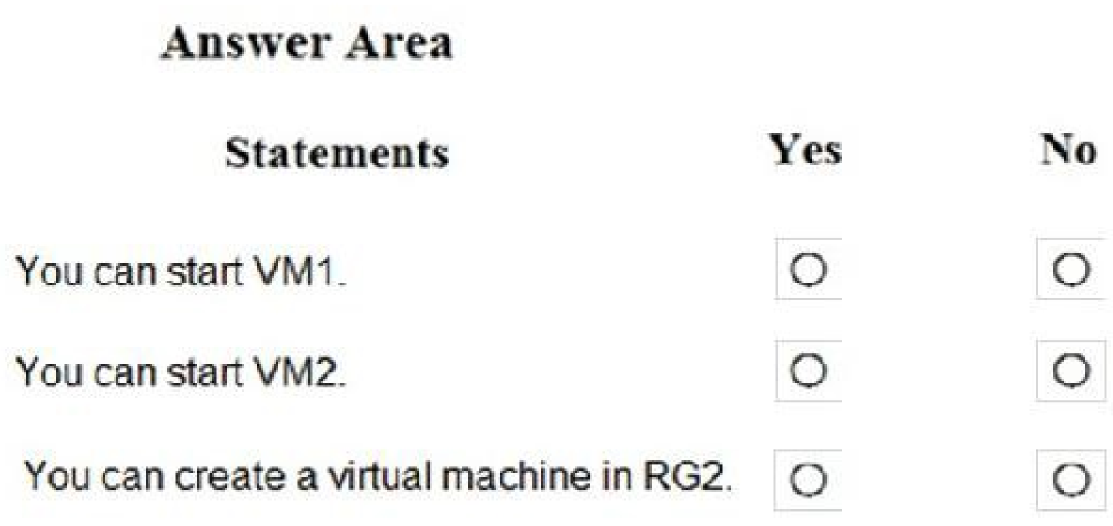
Policy definition	Resource type	Scope
Not allowed resource types	virtualMachines	RG1
Allowed resource types	virtualMachines	RG2

You create the resource locks shown in the following table.



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

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



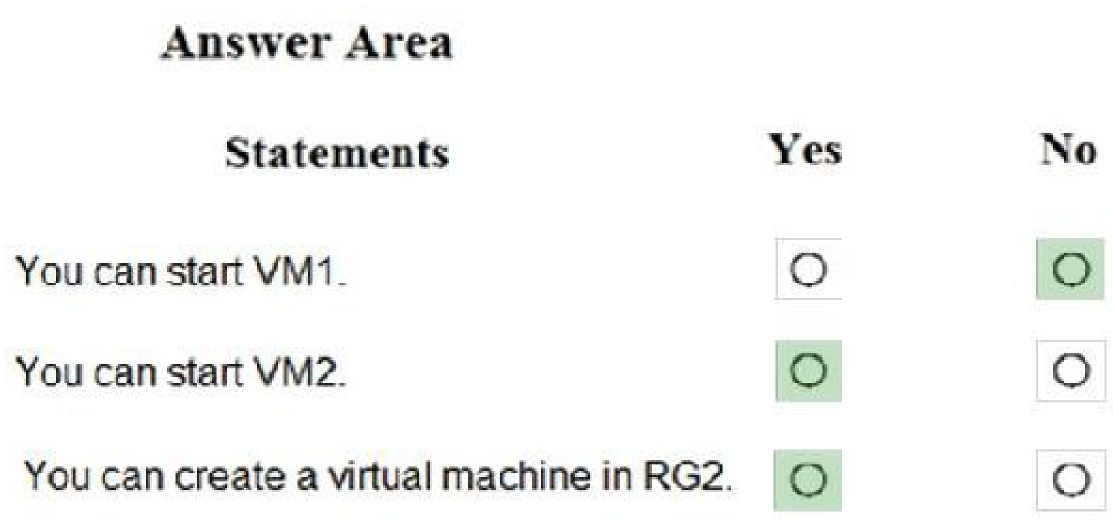
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can start VM1.	○	○
You can start VM2.	○	○
You can create a virtual machine in RG2.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

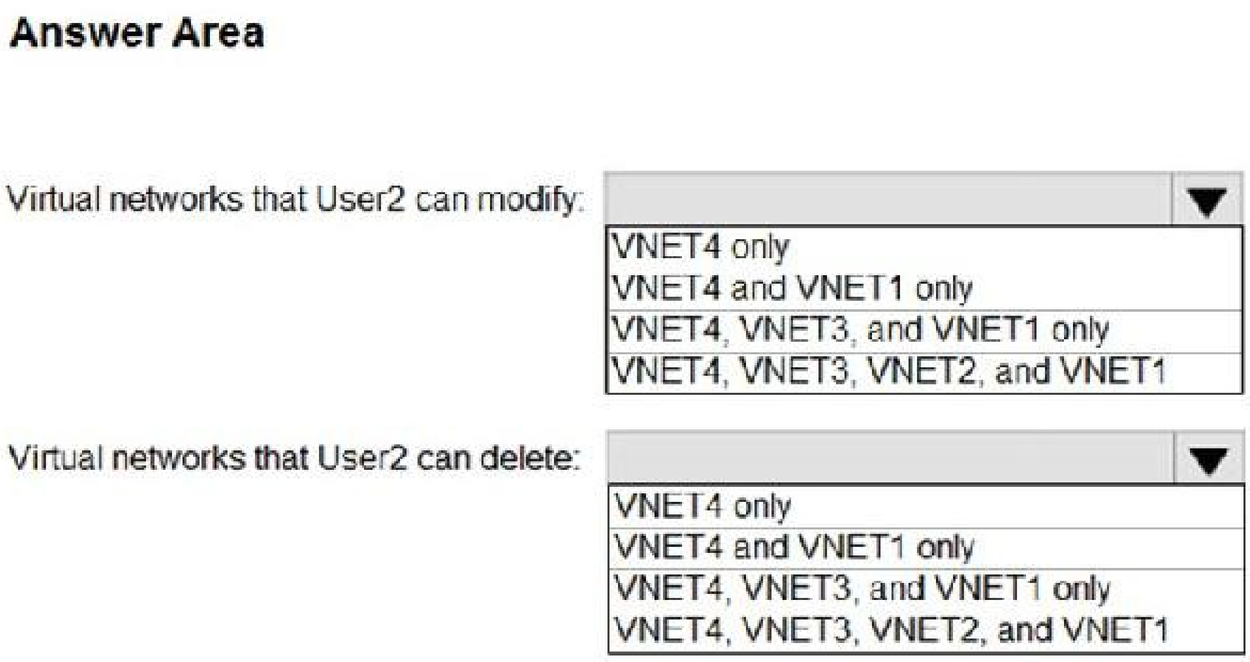


Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can start VM1.	○	[✓ ○]
You can start VM2.	[✓ ○]	○
You can create a virtual machine in RG2.	[✓ ○]	○

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

NEW QUESTION 14
HOTSPOT
Which virtual networks in Sub1 can User2 modify and delete in their current state? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:



Answer Area

Virtual networks that User2 can modify:

VNET4 only
VNET4 and VNET1 only
VNET4, VNET3, and VNET1 only
VNET4, VNET3, VNET2, and VNET1

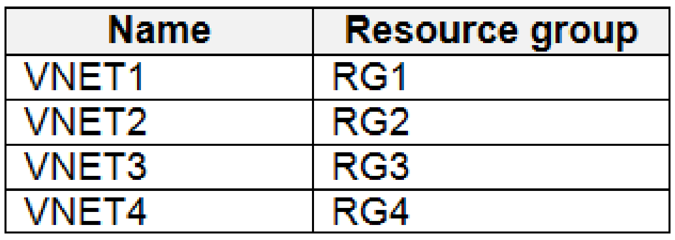
Virtual networks that User2 can delete:

VNET4 only
VNET4 and VNET1 only
VNET4, VNET3, and VNET1 only
VNET4, VNET3, VNET2, and VNET1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

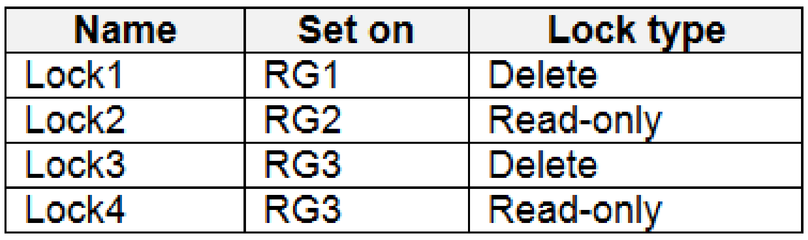
Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: VNET4 and VNET1 only
RG1 has only Delete lock, while there are no locks on RG4. RG2 and RG3 both have Read-only locks.
Box 2: VNET4 only
There are no locks on RG4, while the other resource groups have either Delete or Read-only locks.
Note: As an administrator, you may need to lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources. You can set the lock level to CanNotDelete or ReadOnly. In the portal, the locks are called Delete and Read-only respectively.
CanNotDelete means authorized users can still read and modify a resource, but they can't delete the resource.
ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update the resource. Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions granted by the Reader role.
Scenario:
User2 is a Security administrator.
Sub1 contains six resource groups named RG1, RG2, RG3, RG4, RG5, and RG6.
User2 creates the virtual networks shown in the following table.



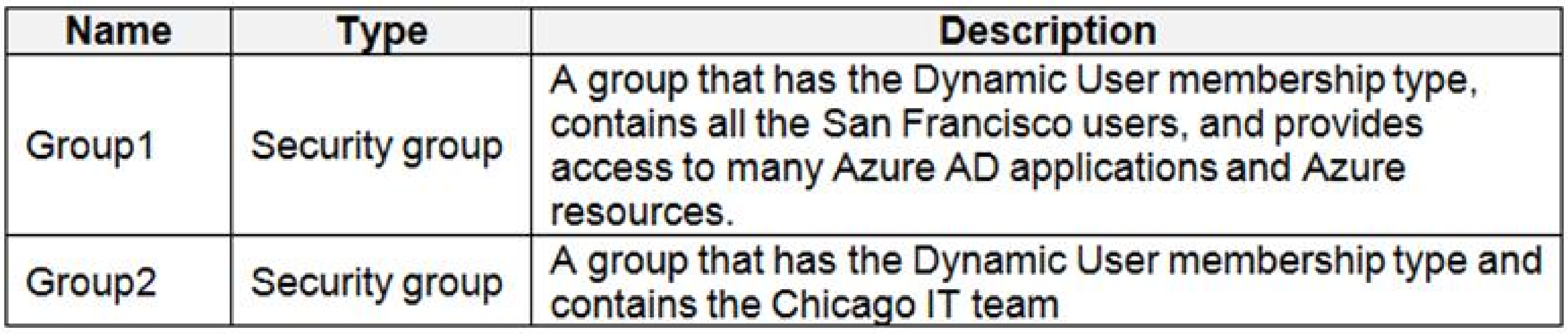
Name	Resource group
VNET1	RG1
VNET2	RG2
VNET3	RG3
VNET4	RG4

Sub1 contains the locks shown in the following table.



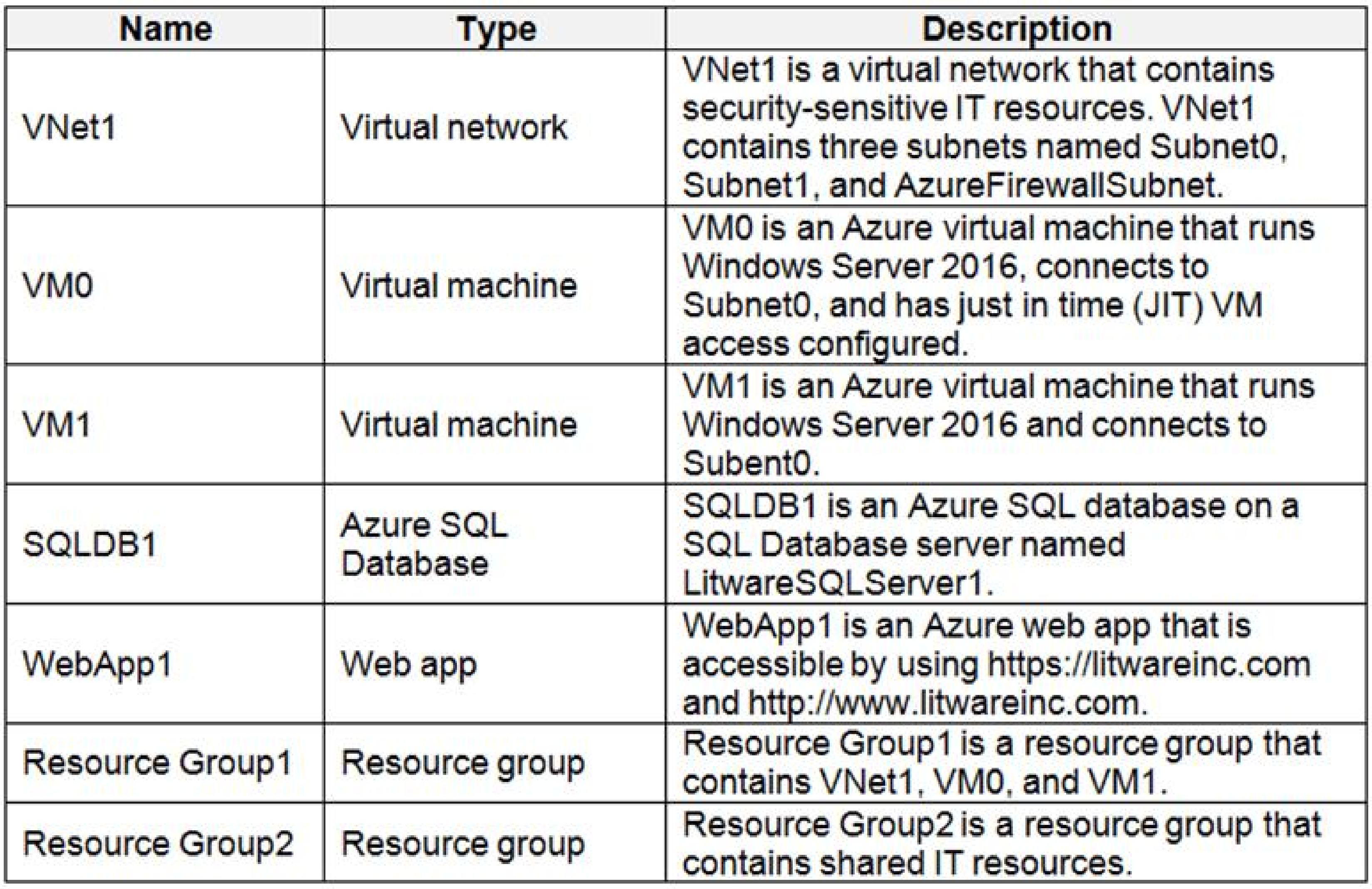
Name	Set on	Lock type
Lock1	RG1	Delete
Lock2	RG2	Read-only
Lock3	RG3	Delete
Lock4	RG3	Read-only

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-lock-resources
Testlet 2
This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.
To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other question on this case study.
At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next sections of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.
To start the case study
To display the first question on 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
Litware, Inc. is a digital media company that has 500 employees in the Chicago area and 20 employees in the San Francisco area.
Existing Environment
Litware has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that has a subscription ID of 43894a43-17c2-4a39-8cfc-3540c2653ef4.
Sub1 is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named litwareinc.com. The tenant contains the user objects and the device objects of all the Litware employees and their devices. Each user is assigned an Azure AD Premium P2 license. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) is activated.
The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.



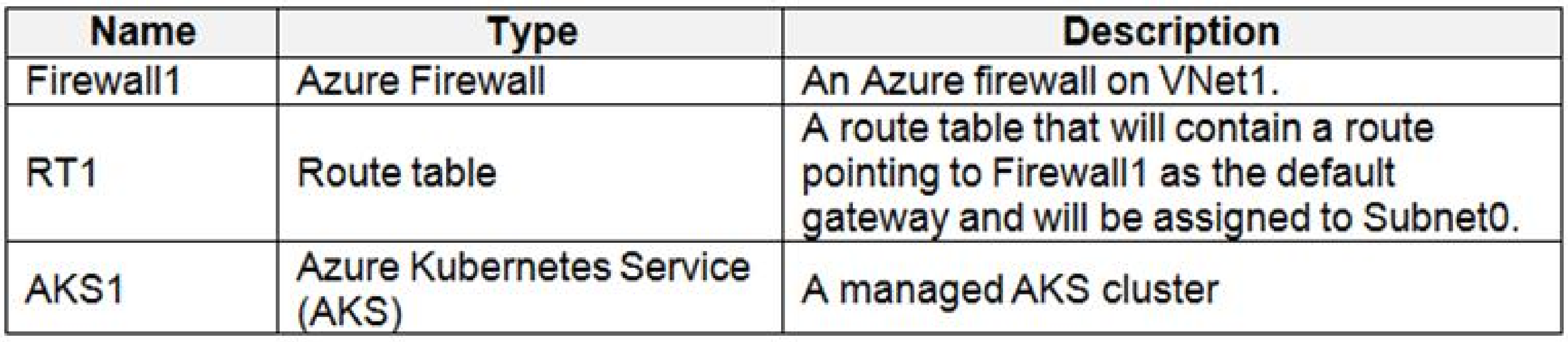
Name	Type	Description
Group1	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type, contains all the San Francisco users, and provides access to many Azure AD applications and Azure resources.
Group2	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type and contains the Chicago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

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



Name	Type	Description
VNet1	Virtual network	VNet1 is a virtual network that contains security-sensitive IT resources. VNet1 contains three subnets named Subnet0, Subnet1, and AzureFirewallSubnet.
VM0	Virtual machine	VM0 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016, connects to Subnet0, and has just in time (JIT) VM access configured.
VM1	Virtual machine	VM1 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016 and connects to Subent0.
SQLDB1	Azure SQL Database	SQLDB1 is an Azure SQL database on a SQL Database server named LitwareSQLServer1.
WebApp1	Web app	WebApp1 is an Azure web app that is accessible by using https://litwareinc.com and http://www.litwareinc.com.
Resource Group1	Resource group	Resource Group1 is a resource group that contains VNet1, VM0, and VM1.
Resource Group2	Resource group	Resource Group2 is a resource group that contains shared IT resources.

Azure Security Center is set to the Free tier.
Planned changes
Litware plans to deploy the Azure resources shown in the following table.



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

Litware identifies the following identity and access requirements:
_ All San Francisco users and their devices must be members of Group1.
_ The members of Group2 must be assigned the Contributor role to Resource Group2 by using a permanent eligible assignment.
_ Users must be prevented from registering applications in Azure AD and from consenting to applications that access company information on the users' behalf.
Platform Protection Requirements
Litware identifies the following platform protection requirements:
_ Microsoft Antimalware must be installed on the virtual machines in Resource Group1.
_ The members of Group2 must be assigned the Azure Kubernetes Service Cluster Admin Role. Azure AD users must be to authenticate to AKS1 by using their Azure AD credentials.
_ Following the implementation of the planned changes, the IT team must be able to connect to VM0 by using JIT VM access.
_ A new custom RBAC role named Role1 must be used to delegate the administration of the managed disks in Resource Group1. Role1 must be available only for Resource Group1.
Security Operations Requirements
Litware must be able to customize the operating system security configurations in Azure Security Center.

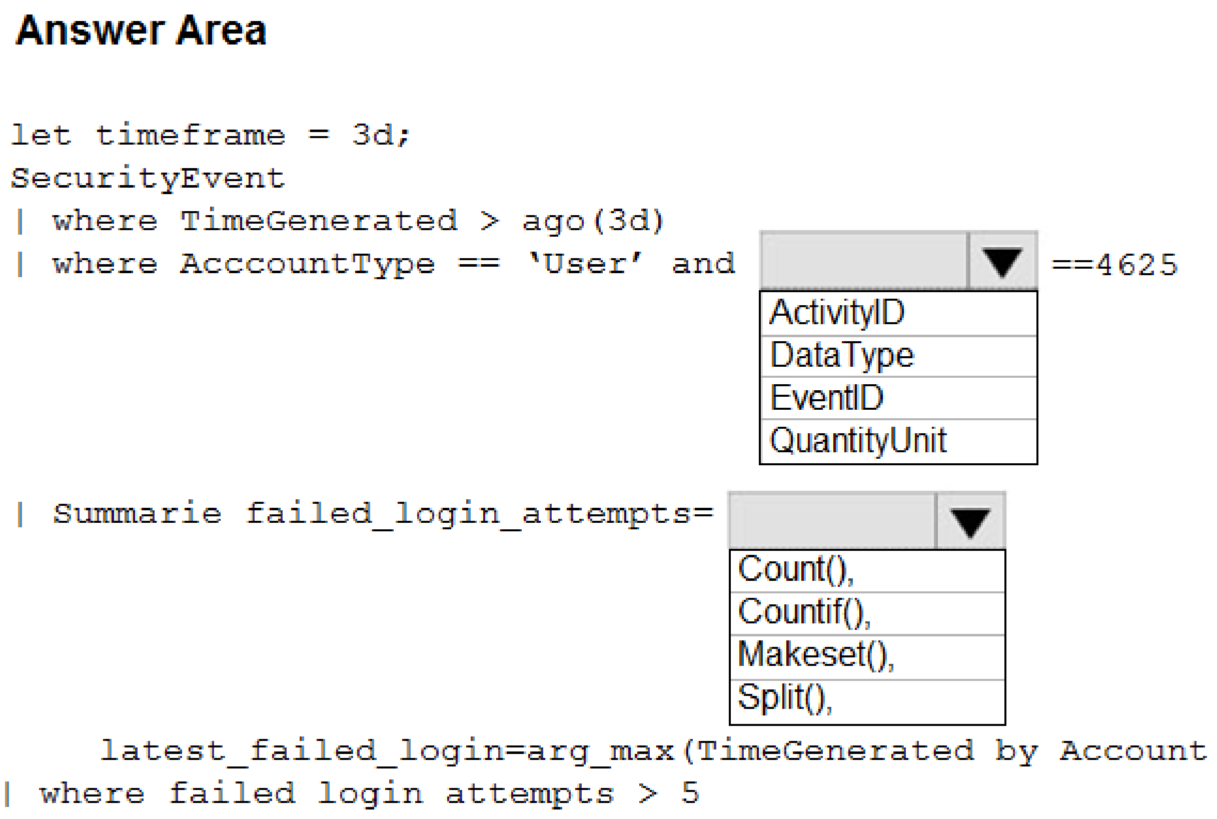
NEW QUESTION 15
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You are assigned the Global administrator role for the tenant. You are responsible for managing Azure Security Center settings. You need to create a custom sensitivity label.
What should you do first?

A. Create a custom sensitive information type.
B. Elevate access for global administrators in Azure AD.
C. Upgrade the pricing tier of the Security Center to Standard.
D. Enable integration with Microsoft Cloud App Security.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 16
HOTSPOT
You suspect that users are attempting to sign in to resources to which they have no access.
You need to create an Azure Log Analytics query to identify failed user sign-in attempts from the last three days. The results must only show users who had more than five failed sign-in attempts.
How should you configure the query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:



Answer Area

```
let timeframe = 3d;
SecurityEvent
| where TimeGenerated > ago(3d)
| where AcccountType == ‘User’ and                  ==4625

| Summarie failed_login_attempts=

     latest_failed_login=arg_max(TimeGenerated by Account
| where failed login attempts > 5
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 18
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named LAW1.
You have 100 on-premises servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows Server 2016. The servers connect to LAW1. LAW1 is configured to collect security-related performance counters from the connected servers.
You need to configure alerts based on the data collected by LAW1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Alert rules must support dimensions.
- The time it takes to generate an alert must be minimized.
- Alert notifications must be generated only once when the alert is generated and once when the alert is resolved.
Which signal type should you use when you create the alert rules?

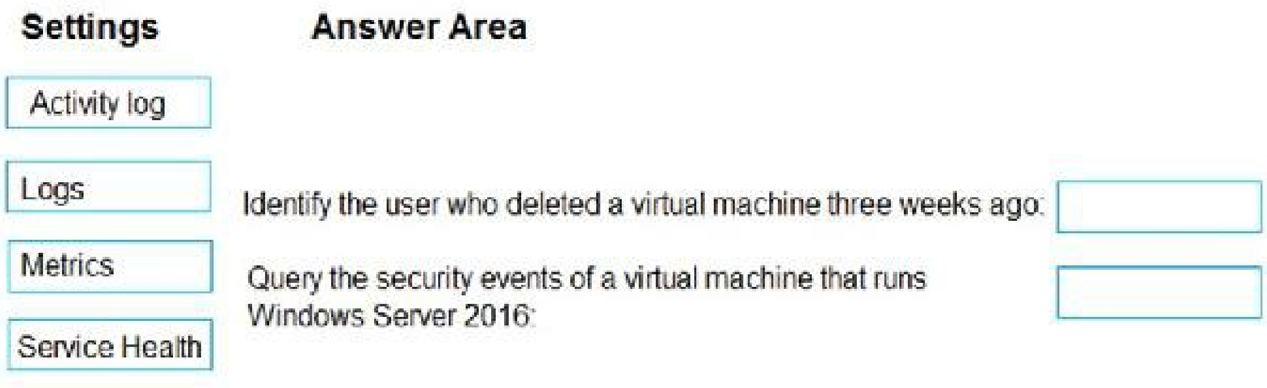
A. Log
B. Log (Saved Query)
C. Metric
D. Activity Log

Answer: C

Explanation:
Metric alerts in Azure Monitor provide a way to get notified when one of your metrics cross a threshold. Metric alerts work on a range of multi-dimensional platform metrics, custom metrics, Application Insights standard and custom metrics.
Note: Signals are emitted by the target resource and can be of several types. Metric, Activity log, Application Insights, and Log. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-metric

NEW QUESTION 21
DRAG DROP
You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines. Azure Diagnostics is enabled on all the virtual machines. You are planning the monitoring of Azure services in the subscription.
You need to retrieve the following details:
- Identify the user who deleted a virtual machine three weeks ago.
- Query the security events of a virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016.

What should you use in Azure Monitor? To answer, drag the appropriate configuration settings to the correct details. Each configuration setting may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Select and Place:



Settings

Activity log

Logs

Metrics

Service Health

Answer Area

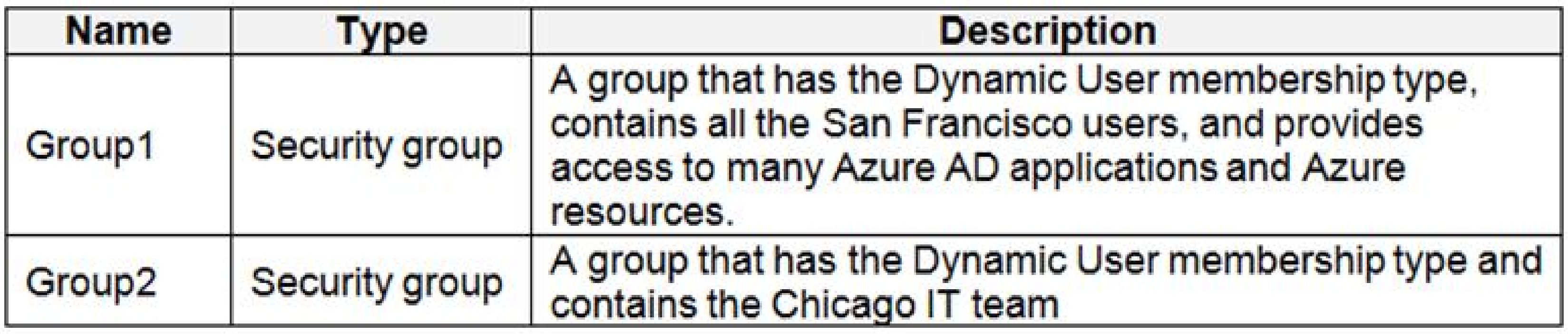
Identify the user who deleted a virtual machine three weeks ago: □

Query the security events of a virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016: □

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

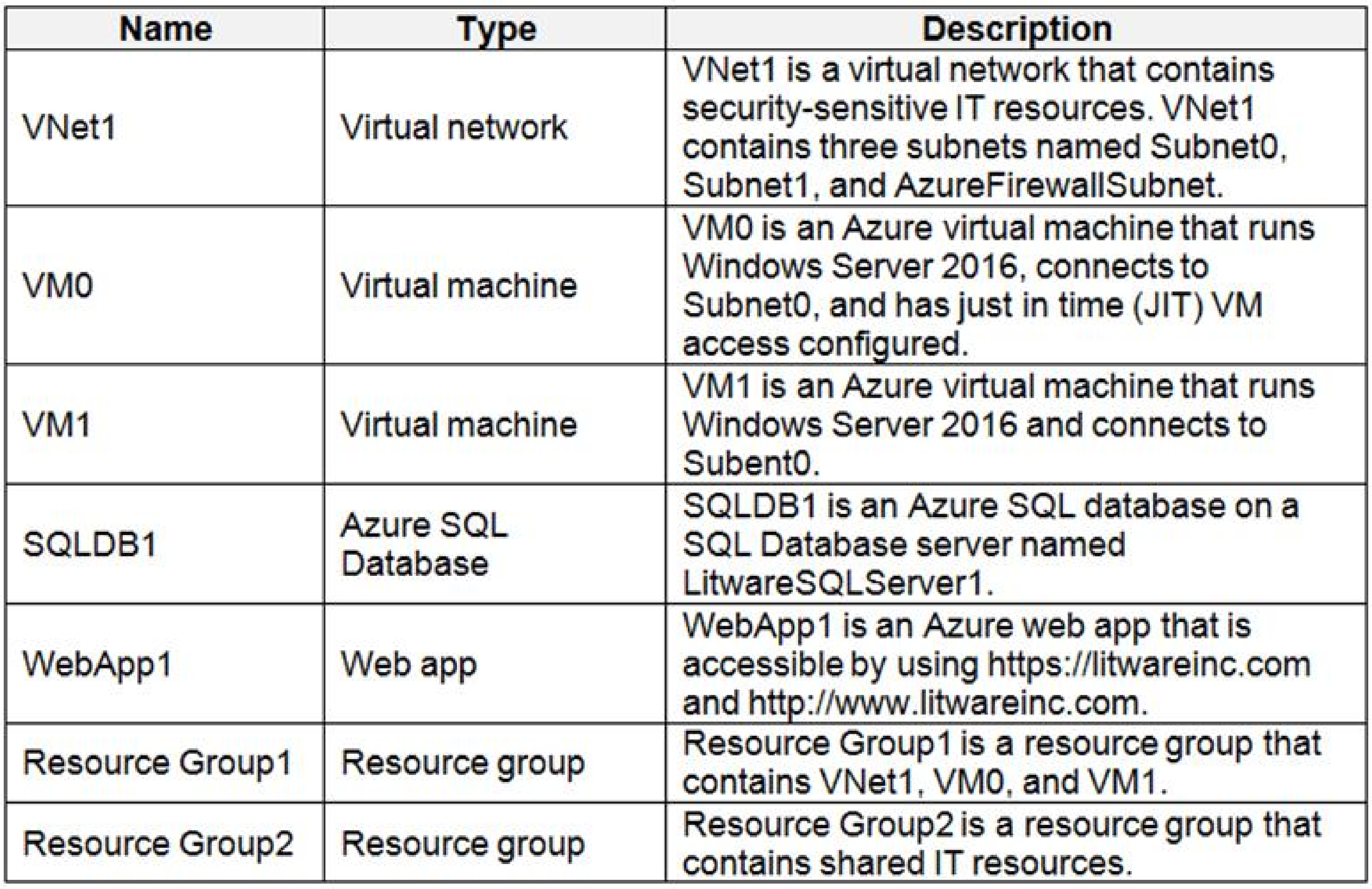
Answer: A

Explanation:
Box1: Activity log
Azure activity logs provide insight into the operations that were performed on resources in your subscription. Activity logs were previously known as “audit logs” or “operational logs,” because they report control-plane events for your subscriptions.
Activity logs help you determine the “what, who, and when” for write operations (that is, PUT, POST, or DELETE). Box 2: Logs
Log Integration collects Azure diagnostics from your Windows virtual machines, Azure activity logs, Azure Security Center alerts, and Azure resource provider logs. This integration provides a unified dashboard for all your assets, whether they're on-premises or in the cloud, so that you can aggregate, correlate, analyze, and alert for security events.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/azure-log-audit
Testlet 1
This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.
To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other question on this case study.
At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next sections of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.
To start the case study
To display the first question on 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
Litware, Inc. is a digital media company that has 500 employees in the Chicago area and 20 employees in the San Francisco area.
Existing Environment
Litware has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that has a subscription ID of 43894a43-17c2-4a39-8cfc-3540c2653ef4.
Sub1 is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named litwareinc.com. The tenant contains the user objects and the device objects of all the Litware employees and their devices. Each user is assigned an Azure AD Premium P2 license. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) is activated.
The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.



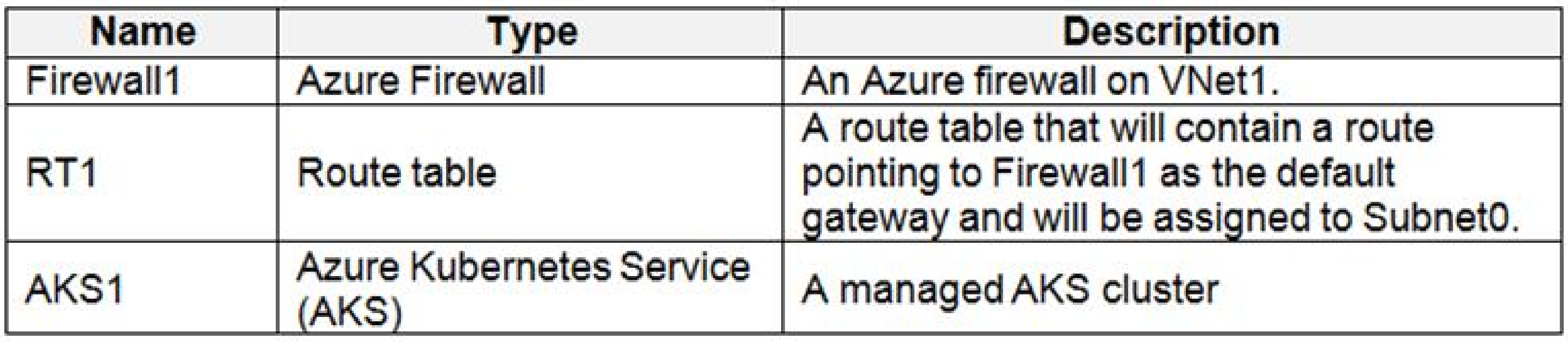
Name	Type	Description
Group1	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type, contains all the San Francisco users, and provides access to many Azure AD applications and Azure resources.
Group2	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type and contains the Chicago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

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



Name	Type	Description
VNet1	Virtual network	VNet1 is a virtual network that contains security-sensitive IT resources. VNet1 contains three subnets named Subnet0, Subnet1, and AzureFirewallSubnet.
VM0	Virtual machine	VM0 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016, connects to Subnet0, and has just in time (JIT) VM access configured.
VM1	Virtual machine	VM1 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016 and connects to Subent0.
SQLDB1	Azure SQL Database	SQLDB1 is an Azure SQL database on a SQL Database server named LitwareSQLServer1.
WebApp1	Web app	WebApp1 is an Azure web app that is accessible by using https://litwareinc.com and http://www.litwareinc.com.
Resource Group1	Resource group	Resource Group1 is a resource group that contains VNet1, VM0, and VM1.
Resource Group2	Resource group	Resource Group2 is a resource group that contains shared IT resources.

Azure Security Center is set to the Free tier.
Planned changes
Litware plans to deploy the Azure resources shown in the following table.



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

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

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

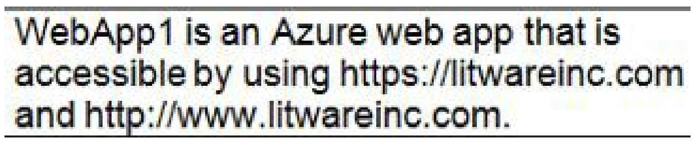
Security Operations Requirements
Litware must be able to customize the operating system security configurations in Azure Security Center.

NEW QUESTION 26
You need to configure WebApp1 to meet the data and application requirements.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
A: To configure Certificates for use in Azure Websites Applications you need to upload a public Certificate.
C: Over time, multiple versions of TLS have been released to mitigate different vulnerabilities. TLS 1.2 is the most current version available for apps running on Azure App Service.
Incorrect Answers:
B: We need support the http url as well.
Note:



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

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-configure-tls-mutual-auth
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/app-service-and-functions-hosted-apps-can-now-update-tls-versions/

NEW QUESTION 28
Your company has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory Azure (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
The company develops a mobile application named App1. App1 uses the OAuth 2 implicit grant type to acquire Azure AD access tokens. You need to register App1 in Azure AD.
What information should you obtain from the developer to register the application?

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

Answer: A

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

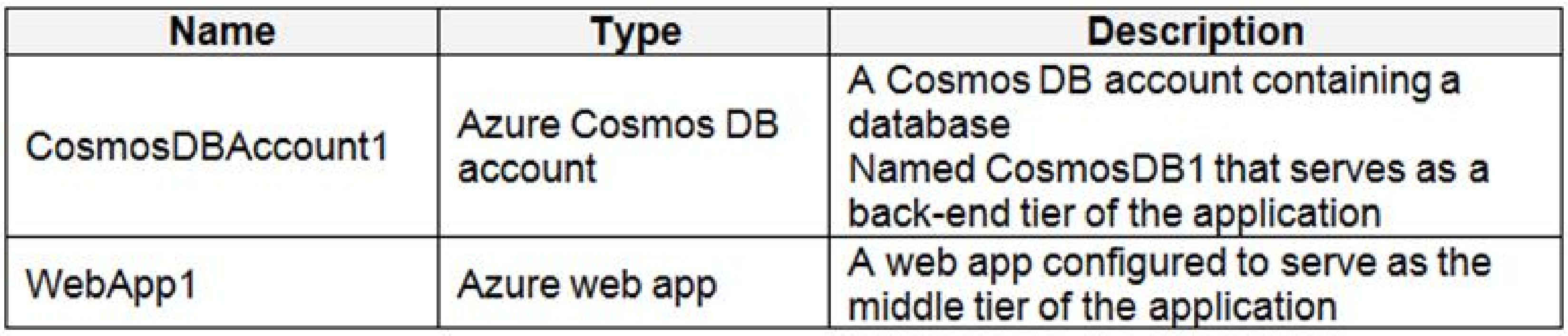
NEW QUESTION 31
From the Azure portal, you are configuring an Azure policy.
You plan to assign policies that use the DeployIfNotExist, AuditIfNotExist, Append, and Deny effects. Which effect requires a managed identity for the assignment?

A. AuditIfNotExist
B. Append
C. DeployIfNotExist
D. Deny

Answer: C

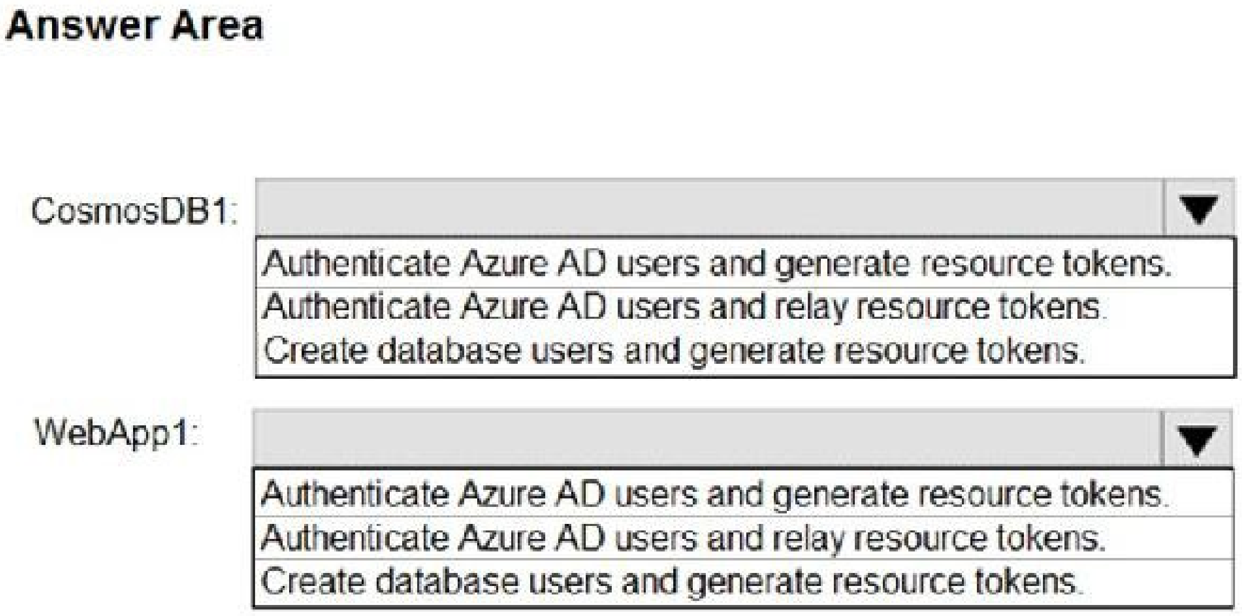
Explanation:
When Azure Policy runs the template in the deployIfNotExists policy definition, it does so using a managed identity.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/governance/policy/how-to/remediate-resources

NEW QUESTION 33
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. You plan to implement an application that will consist of the resources shown in the following table.



Name	Type	Description
CosmosDBAccount1	Azure Cosmos DB account	A Cosmos DB account containing a database Named CosmosDB1 that serves as a back-end tier of the application
WebApp1	Azure web app	A web app configured to serve as the middle tier of the application

Users will authenticate by using their Azure AD user account and access the Cosmos DB account by using resource tokens. You need to identify which tasks will be implemented in CosmosDB1 and WebApp1.
Which task should you identify 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

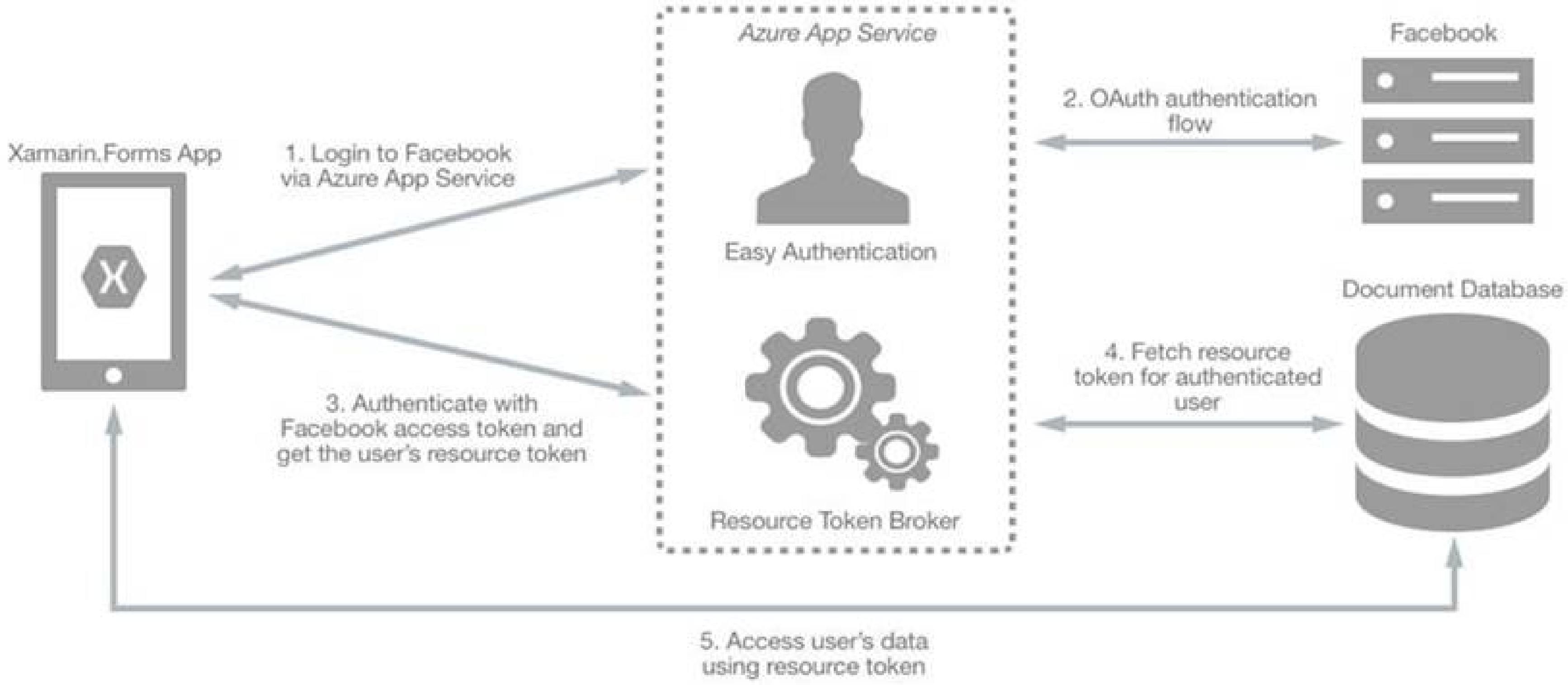
CosmosDB1: ▼
Authenticate Azure AD users and generate resource tokens.
Authenticate Azure AD users and relay resource tokens.
Create database users and generate resource tokens.

WebApp1: ▼
Authenticate Azure AD users and generate resource tokens.
Authenticate Azure AD users and relay resource tokens.
Create database users and generate resource tokens.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
CosmosDB1: Create database users and generate resource tokens.
Azure Cosmos DB resource tokens provide a safe mechanism for allowing clients to read, write, and delete specific resources in an Azure Cosmos DB account according to the granted permissions.
WebApp1: Authenticate Azure AD users and relay resource tokens
A typical approach to requesting, generating, and delivering resource tokens to a mobile application is to use a resource token broker. The following diagram shows a high-level overview of how the sample application uses a resource token broker to manage access to the document database data:


Azure App Service
Facebook
Xamarin.Forms App
1. Login to Facebook via Azure App Service
2. OAuth authentication flow
Easy Authentication
Document Database
3. Authenticate with Facebook access token and get the user's resource token
4. Fetch resource token for authenticated user
Resource Token Broker
5. Access user's data using resource token

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/xamarin/xamarin-forms/data-cloud/cosmosdb/authentication

NEW QUESTION 37
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure key vault named Vault1.
In Vault1, you create a secret named Secret1.
An application developer registers an application in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). You need to ensure that the application can use Secret1.
What should you do?

A. In Azure AD, create a role.
B. In Azure Key Vault, create a key.
C. In Azure Key Vault, create an access policy.
D. In Azure AD, enable Azure AD Application Proxy.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure Key Vault provides a way to securely store credentials and other keys and secrets, but your code needs to authenticate to Key Vault to retrieve them.
Managed identities for Azure resources overview makes solving this problem simpler, by giving Azure services an automatically managed identity in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). You can use this identity to authenticate to any service that supports Azure AD authentication, including Key Vault, without having any credentials in your code.
Example: How a system-assigned managed identity works with an Azure VM
After the VM has an identity, use the service principal information to grant the VM access to Azure resources. To call Azure Resource Manager, use role-based access control (RBAC) in Azure AD to assign the appropriate role to the VM service principal. To call Key Vault, grant your code access to the specific secret or key in Key Vault.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/quick-create-net
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview

NEW QUESTION 42
Your company uses Azure DevOps.
You need to recommend a method to validate whether the code meets the company's quality standards and code review standards. What should you recommend implementing in Azure DevOps?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Branch policies help teams protect their important branches of development. Policies enforce your team's code quality and change management standards.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branch-policies?view=azure-devops&viewFallbackFrom=vsts

NEW QUESTION 46

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