

Microsoft

Exam Questions az-500

Microsoft Azure Security Technologies



NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 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 an Azure Subscription named Sub1.

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

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

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead you should create a new stored access policy.

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named corp.contoso.com.

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. You sync all on-premises identities to Azure AD.

You need to prevent users who have a givenName attribute that starts with TEST from being synced to Azure AD. The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you use?

- A. Synchronization Rules Editor
- B. Web Service Configuration Tool
- C. the Azure AD Connect wizard
- D. Active Directory Users and Computers

Answer: A

Explanation:

Use the Synchronization Rules Editor and write attribute-based filtering rule.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 4**HOTSPOT**

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

Name	Role	Sign in frequency
User1	Password administrator	Sign in every work day
User2	Password administrator	Sign in bi-weekly
User3	Global administrator, Password administrator	Signs in every month

You configure an access review named Review1 as shown in the following exhibit.

Create an access review

Access reviews enable reviewers to attest to users access.

* Review name

Review1

Description

* Start date

2019-03-01

Frequency

One time

Duration (in days)

1

End

Never

End by

Occurrences

* Number of times

0

* End date

2019-03-20

Users

Scope

Everyone

* Review role membership

Password administrator

Reviewers

Reviewers

Members(self)

Upon completion settings

Auto apply results to resource

Enable

Disable

Should reviewer not respond

Take recommendations

Advanced settings

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

User3 can perform Review1 for

User3 only

User1 and User2 only

User1, User2, and User3

If User2 fails to complete Review1 by March 20, 2019

The Password administrator role will be revoked from User2

User2 will retain the Password administrator role

User3 will receive a confirmation request

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: User3 only

Use the Members (self) option to have the users review their own role assignments.

Box 2: User3 will receive a confirmation request

Use the Should reviewer not respond list to specify what happens for users that are not reviewed by the reviewer within the review period. This setting does not impact users who have been reviewed by the reviewers manually. If the final reviewer's decision is Deny, then the user's access will be removed.

No change - Leave user's access unchanged Remove access - Remove user's access Approve access - Approve user's access

Take recommendations - Take the system's recommendation on denying or approving the user's continued access

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-start-security-review>

NEW QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.10.0.0/16

194.25.2.0/24

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

Methods available to users:

☒ Call to phone

☒ Text message to phone

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

Answer Area

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 6

HOTSPOT
You have an Azure Container Registry named Registry1.
You add role assignment for Registry1 as shown in the following table.

User	Role
User1	AcrPush
User2	AcrPull
User3	AcrImageSigner
User4	Contributor

Which users can upload images to Registry1 and download images from Registry1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Upload images:

Download images:

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: User1 and User4 only
 Owner, Contributor and AcrPush can push images.
 Box 2: User1, User2, and User4
 All, except AcrImageSigner, can download/pull images.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 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.
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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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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

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

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

You create the Azure policies shown in the following table.

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

You create the resource locks shown in the following table.

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

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

Answer Area

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

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

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

NEW QUESTION 9 HOTSPOT

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

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

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

Answer Area

Update1:

▼

VM2 only

VM4 only

VM1 and VM2 only

VM1, VM2, VM4, VM5, and VM6

Update2:

▼

VM5 only

VM1 and VM5 only

VM4 and VM5 only

VM1, VM2, and VM5 only

VM1, VM2, VM3, VM4, and VM5

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Update1: VM1 and VM2 only
VM3: Windows Server 2016 West US RG2
Update2: VM4 and VM5 only VM6: CentOS 7.5 East US RG1
For Linux, the machine must have access to an update repository. The update repository can be private or public. References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-update-management>

NEW QUESTION 10

HOTSPOT
You have an Azure key vault.
You need to delegate administrative access to the key vault to meet the following requirements:
_ Provide a user named User1 with the ability to set advanced access policies for the key vault. Provide a user named User2 with the ability to add and delete certificates in the key vault. Use the principle of least privilege.
What should you use to assign access 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:

▼

A key vault access policy

Azure Information Protection

Azure Policy

Managed identities for Azure resources

RBAC

User2:

▼

A key vault access policy

Azure Information Protection

Azure Policy

Managed identities for Azure resources

RBAC

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

User1: RBAC

_ RBAC is used as the Key Vault access control mechanism for the management plane. It would allow a user with the proper identity to: set Key Vault access policies

_ create, read, update, and delete key vaults set Key Vault tags

Note: Role-based access control (RBAC) is a system that provides fine-grained access management of Azure resources. Using RBAC, you can segregate duties within your team and grant only the amount of access to users that they need to perform their jobs.

User2: A key vault access policy

A key vault access policy is the access control mechanism to get access to the key vault data plane. Key Vault access policies grant permissions separately to keys, secrets, and certificates.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/key-vault-secure-your-key-vault>

NEW QUESTION 10

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>

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Overview

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

Existing Environment

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

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

The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Azure Security Center is set to the Free tier.

Planned changes

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

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

Litware identifies the following identity and access requirements:

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

Platform Protection Requirements

Litware identifies the following platform protection requirements:

- _ Microsoft Antimalware must be installed on the virtual machines in Resource Group1.
 - _ The members of Group2 must be assigned the Azure Kubernetes Service Cluster Admin Role. Azure AD users must be 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

HOTSPOT

You plan to use Azure Log Analytics to collect logs from 200 servers that run Windows Server 2016.

You need to automate the deployment of the Microsoft Monitoring Agent to all the servers by using an Azure Resource Manager template. How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 16

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.

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

What should you use to modify Play1?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can change an existing playbook in Security Center to add an action, or conditions. To do that you just need to click on the name of the playbook that you want to change, in the Playbooks tab, and Logic App Designer opens up.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 18

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	Answer Area
Activity log	
Logs	Identify the user who deleted a virtual machine three weeks ago: <input type="text"/>
Metrics	Query the security events of a virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016: <input type="text"/>
Service Health	

- 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 Subnet0.
SQLDB1	Azure SQL Database	SQLDB1 is an Azure SQL database on a SQL Database server named LitwareSQLServer1.
WebApp1	Web app	WebApp1 is an Azure web app that is accessible by using https://litwareinc.com and http://www.litwareinc.com .
Resource Group1	Resource group	Resource Group1 is a resource group that contains VNet1, VM0, and VM1.
Resource Group2	Resource group	Resource Group2 is a resource group that contains shared IT resources.

Azure Security Center is set to the Free tier.

Planned changes

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

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

Litware identifies the following identity and access requirements:

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

Platform Protection Requirements

Litware identifies the following platform protection requirements:

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

Security Operations Requirements

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

NEW QUESTION 19

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 22

DRAG DROP

You need to configure SQLDB1 to meet the data and application requirements.
Which three actions should you recommend be performed in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
From the Azure portal, create an Azure AD administrator for LitwareSQLServer1.	
In SQLDB1, create contained database users.	
Connect to SQLDB1 by using Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS).	<div>⬅️⬆️</div>
In Azure AD, create a system-assigned managed identity.	
In Azure AD, create a user-assigned managed identity.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Connect to SQLDB1 by using Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS)
Step 2: In SQLDB1, create contained database users.
Create a contained user in the database that represents the VM's system-assigned identity.
Step 3: In Azure AD,create a system-assigned managed identity.
A system-assigned identity for a Windows virtual machine (VM) can be used to access an Azure SQL server. Managed Service Identities are automatically managed by Azure and enable you to authenticate to services that support Azure AD authentication, without needing to insert credentials into your code.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-windows-vm-access-sql>
Question Set 2

NEW QUESTION 27

DRAG DROP

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
The company is developing an application named App1. App1 will run as a service on server that runs Windows Server 2016. App1 will authenticate to contoso.com and access Microsoft Graph to read directory data.
You need to delegate the minimum required permissions to App1.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence from the Azure portal? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Select and Place:

Actions

Grant permissions

Add a delegated permission.

Configure Azure AD Application Proxy.

Add an application permission.

Create an app registration.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 31

HOTSPOT
You need to create an Azure key vault. The solution must ensure that any object deleted from the key vault be retained for 90 days.
How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

New-AzureRmKeyVault -VaultName 'KeyVault1' -ResourceGroupName 'RG1'

-Location 'East US'

-EnabledForDeployment

-EnablePurgeProtection

-Tag

-Confirm

-DefaultProfile

-EnableSoftDelete

-SKU

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: -EnablePurgeProtection
If specified, protection against immediate deletion is enabled for this vault; requires soft delete to be enabled as well.
Box 2: -EnableSoftDelete
Specifies that the soft-delete functionality is enabled for this key vault. When soft-delete is enabled, for a grace period, you can recover this key vault and its contents after it is deleted.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.keyvault/new-azurermkeyvault>

NEW QUESTION 34

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