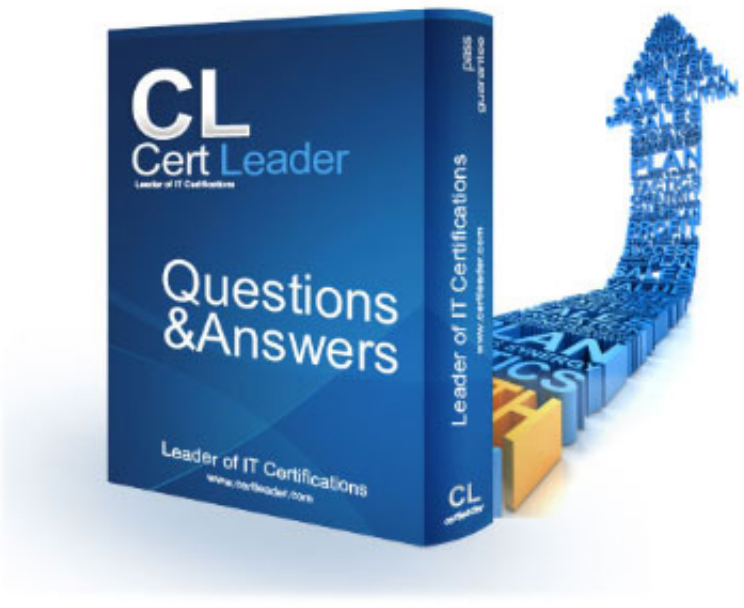
az-500 Dumps

Microsoft Azure Security Technologies

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



NEW QUESTION 1
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?

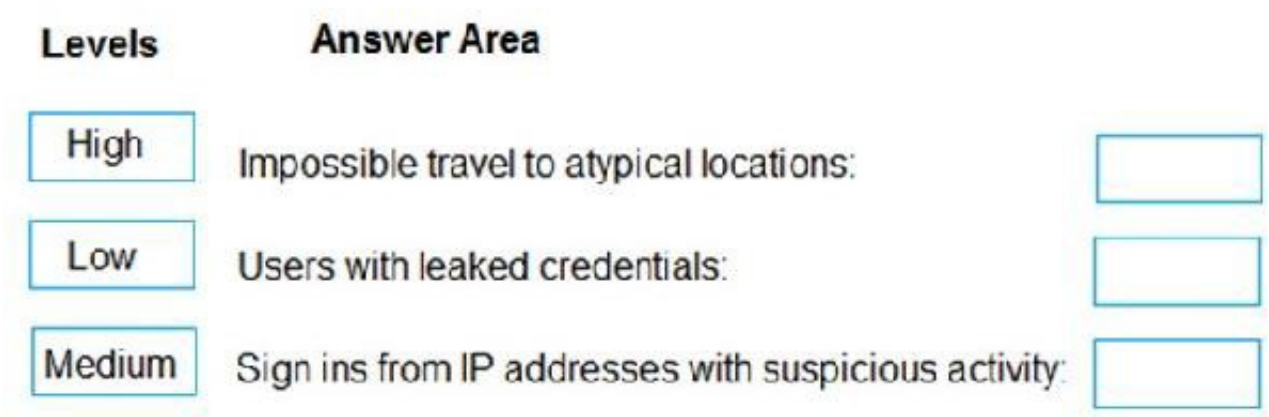
A. Synchronization Rules Editor
B. Web Service Configuration Tool
C. the Azure AD Connect wizard
D. Active Directory Users and Computers

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 2
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:



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 3
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 4
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.

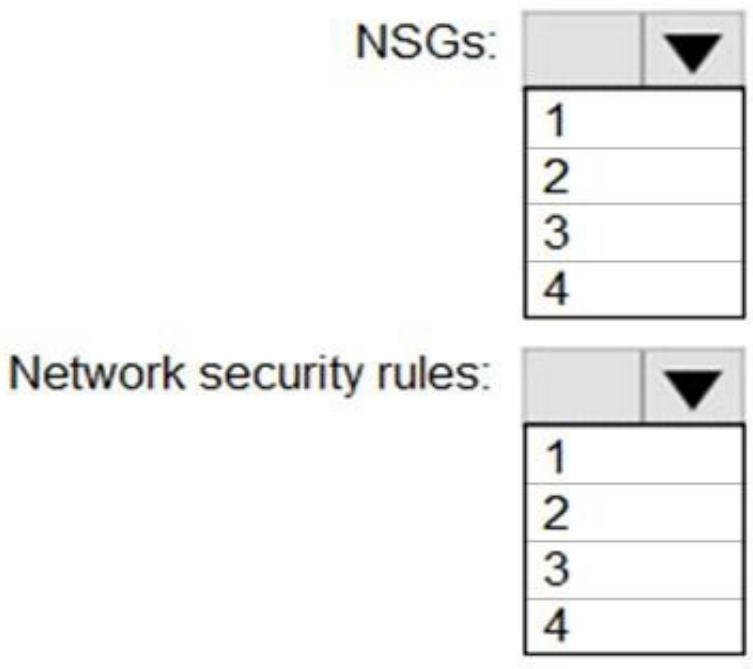
You create a virtual network that contains one subnet. On the subnet, you provision the virtual machines shown in the following table.

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

Currently, you have not provisioned any network security groups (NSGs). You need to implement network security to meet the following requirements:
- Allow traffic to VM4 from VM3 only.
- Allow traffic from the Internet to VM1 and VM2 only. Minimize the number of NSGs and network security rules.

How many NSGs and network security rules should you create? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 5
You are testing an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster. The cluster is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft Azure Sponsorship
Resource group	AzureBackupRG_eastus2_1
Region	East US
Kubernetes cluster name	akscluster2
Kubernetes version	1.1 1.5
DNS name prefix	akscluster2
Node count	3
Node size	Standard_DS2_v2
Virtual nodes (preview)	Disabled
AUTHENTICATION	
Enable RBAC	No
NETWORKING	
HTTP application routing	Yes
Network configuration	Basic
MONITORING	
Enable container monitoring	No
TAGS	

You plan to deploy the cluster to production. You disable HTTP application routing.

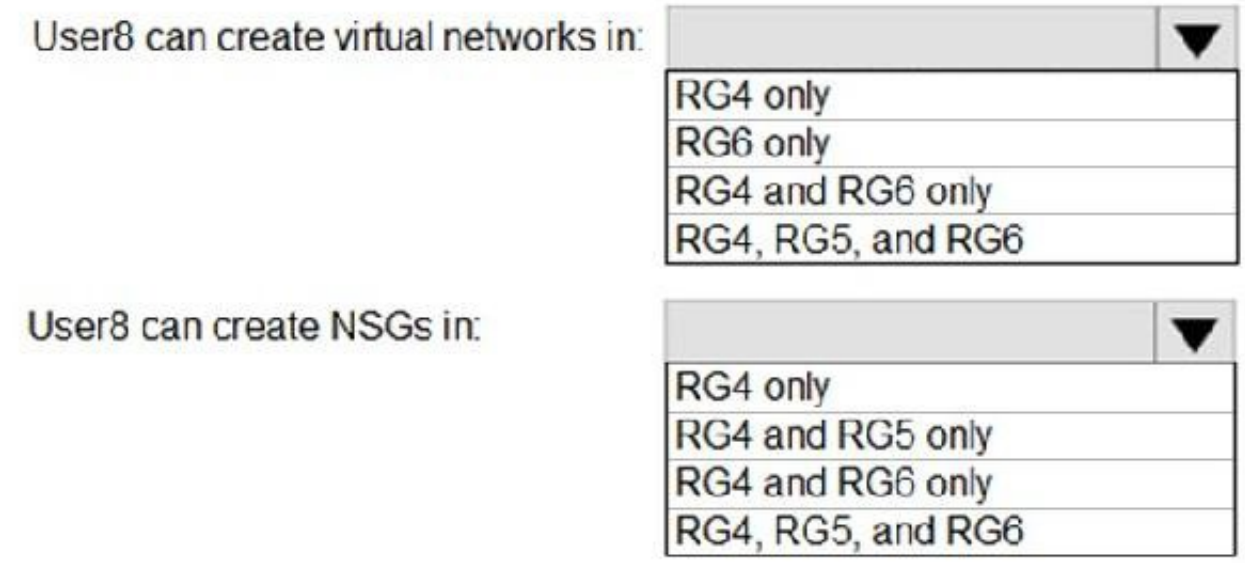
You need to implement application routing that will provide reverse proxy and TLS termination for AKS services by using a single IP address. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 6
HOTSPOT
You assign User8 the Owner role for RG4, RG5, and RG6.
In which resource groups can User8 create virtual networks and NSGs? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: RG4 only
Virtual Networks are not allowed for Rg5 and Rg6.
Box 2: Rg4,Rg5, and Rg6 Scenario:
Contoso has two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2.
Sub1 contains six resource groups named RG1, RG2, RG3, RG4, RG5, and RG6. You assign User8 the Owner role for RG4, RG5, and RG6
User8 city Sidney, Role:None
Note: A network security group (NSG) contains a list of security rules that allow or deny network traffic to resources connected to Azure Virtual Networks (VNet).
NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager).
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview

NEW QUESTION 7
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.

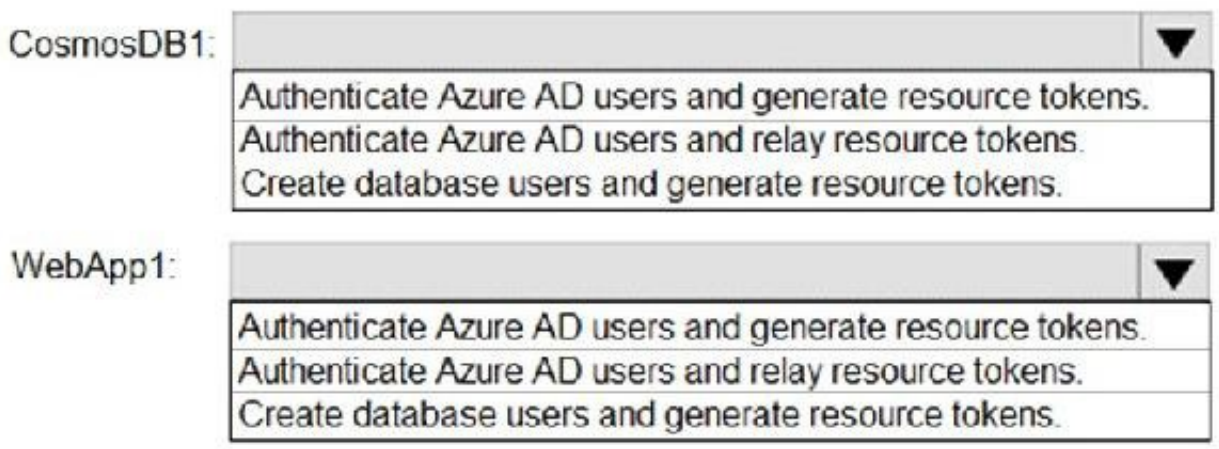
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-configure-tls-mutual-auth
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/app-service-and-functions-hosted-apps-can-now-update-tls-versions/

NEW QUESTION 8
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:

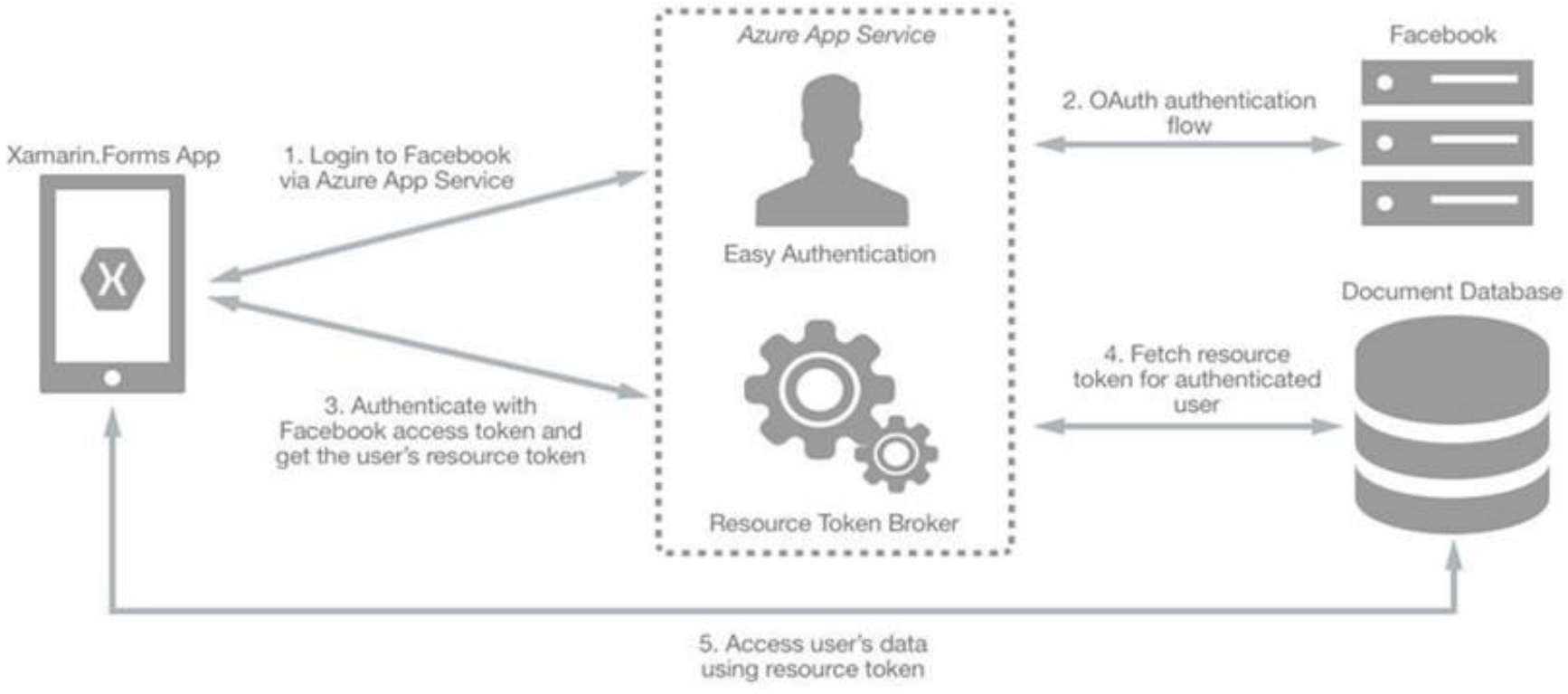
Answer Area



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:



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

NEW QUESTION 9
You have an Azure SQL database.
You implement Always Encrypted.
You need to ensure that application developers can retrieve and decrypt data in the database.
Which two pieces of information should you provide to the developers? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. a stored access policy
B. a shared access signature (SAS)
C. the column encryption key
D. user credentials
E. the column master key

Answer: CE

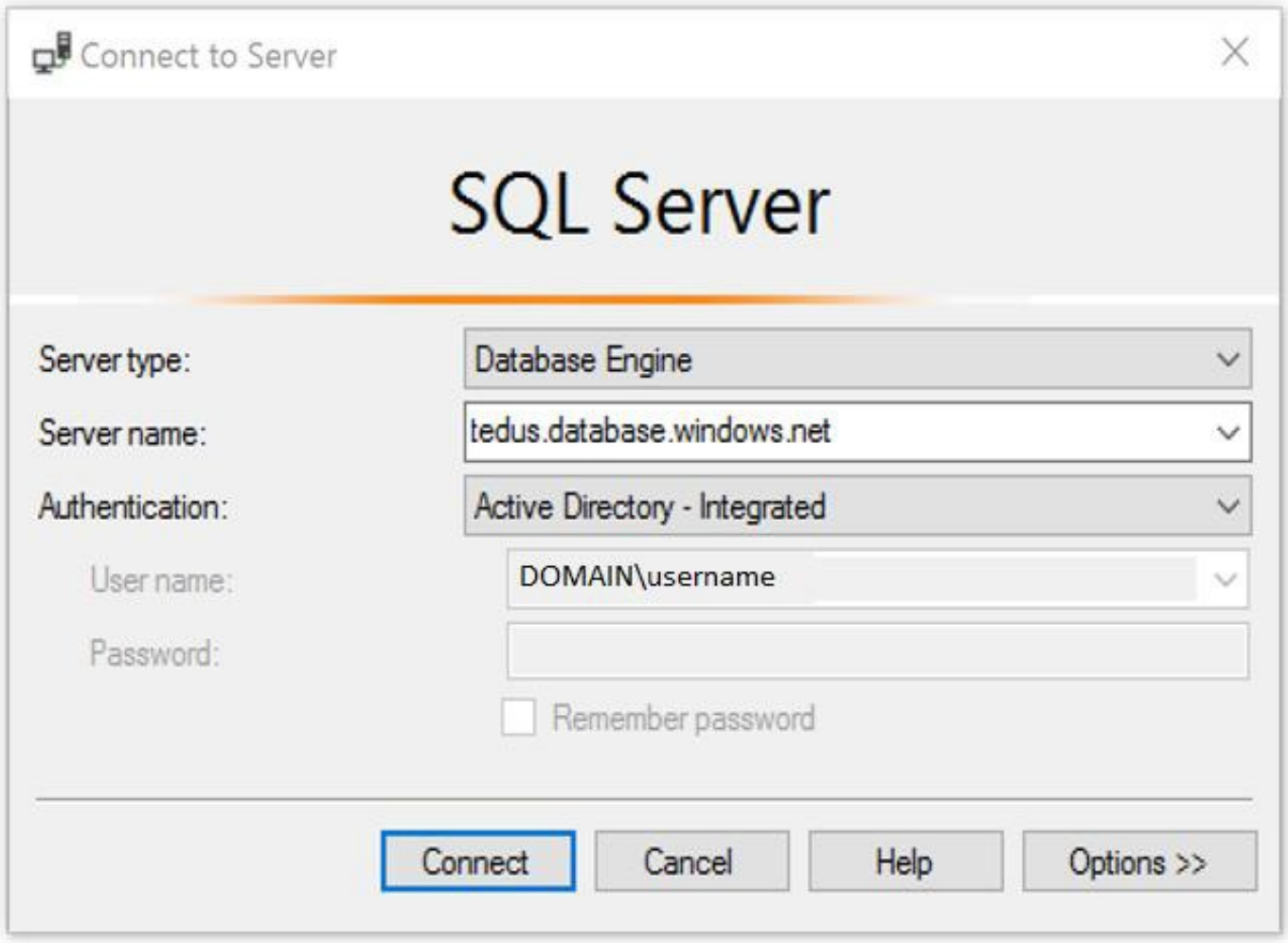
Explanation:
Always Encrypted uses two types of keys: column encryption keys and column master keys. A column encryption key is used to encrypt data in an encrypted column. A column master key is a key-protecting key that encrypts one or more column encryption keys.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/always-encrypted-database-engine

NEW QUESTION 10
You have a hybrid configuration of Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
All users have computers that run Windows 10 and are hybrid Azure AD joined.
You have an Azure SQL database that is configured to support Azure AD authentication.
Database developers must connect to the SQL database by using Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) and authenticate by using their on-premises Active Directory account.
You need to tell the developers which authentication method to use to connect to the SQL database from SSMS. The solution must minimize authentication prompts.
Which authentication method should you instruct the developers to use?

A. SQL Login
B. Active Directory – Universal with MFA support
C. Active Directory – Integrated
D. Active Directory – Password

Answer: C

Explanation:
Azure AD can be the initial Azure AD managed domain. Azure AD can also be an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services that is federated with the Azure AD.
Using an Azure AD identity to connect using SSMS or SSDT
The following procedures show you how to connect to a SQL database with an Azure AD identity using SQL Server Management Studio or SQL Server Database Tools.
Active Directory integrated authentication
Use this method if you are logged in to Windows using your Azure Active Directory credentials from a federated domain.
1. Start Management Studio or Data Tools and in the Connect to Server (or Connect to Database Engine) dialog box, in the Authentication box, select Active Directory - Integrated. No password is needed or can be entered because your existing credentials will be presented for the connection.



2. Select the Options button, and on the Connection Properties page, in the Connect to database box, type the name of the user database you want to connect to. (The AD domain name or tenant ID" option is only supported for Universal with MFA connection options, otherwise it is greyed out.)
References:
https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/sql-database/sql-database-aad-authentication-configure.md

NEW QUESTION 10
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 12
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