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Microsoft AZ-304

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Topic Break Down

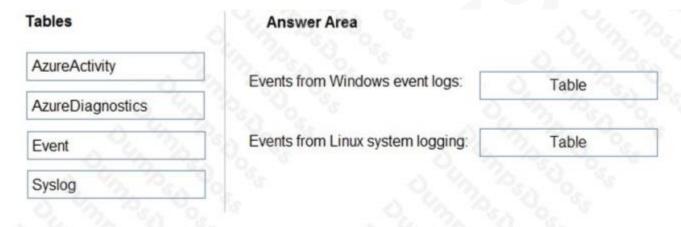| Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Case Study 1	**6**
Topic 2, Case Study 2	**2**
Topic 3, Case Study 3	**2**
Topic 4, Case Study 4	**3**
Topic 5, Case Study 5	**4**
Topic 6, Case Study 6	**2**
Topic 7, Mixed Questions	228
Total	247

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and Linux.

You need to use Azure Monitor to design an alerting strategy for security-related events.

Which Azure Monitor Logs tables should you query? To answer, drag the appropriate tables to the correct log types. Each value 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:

Tables	Answer Area	
AzureActivity	Events from Windows event logs:	Table
AzureDiagnostics		
Event	Events from Linux system logging:	Table
Syslog		

ANSWER:

Tables	Answer Area	
AzureActivity	Events from Windows event logs:	Event
AzureDiagnostics		
Event	Events from Linux system logging:	Syslog
Syslog		

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 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 plan to deploy multiple instances of an Azure web app across several Azure regions.

You need to design an access solution for the app. The solution must meet the following replication requirements:

- Support rate limiting.

- Balance requests between all instances.

- Ensure that users can access the app in the event of a regional outage.

Solution: You use Azure Traffic Manager to provide access to the app.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer. This service allows you to distribute traffic to your public facing applications across the global Azure regions. Traffic Manager also provides your public endpoints with high availability and quick responsiveness. It does not provide rate limiting. Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-traffic-manager https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview

QUESTION NO: 3

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 Storage account that contains two 1-GB data files named File1 and File2. The data files are set to use the archive access tier.

You need to ensure that File1 is accessible immediately when a retrieval request is initiated.

Solution: You move File1 to a new storage account. For File1, you set Access tier to Archive.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Instead use the hot access tier.

The hot access tier has higher storage costs than cool and archive tiers, but the lowest access costs. Example usage scenarios for the hot access tier include:

▪ Data that's in active use or expected to be accessed (read from and written to) frequently. ▪ Data that's staged for processing and eventual migration to the cool access tier.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

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QUESTION NO: 4 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure web app named App1 and an Azure key vault named KV1.

App1 stores database connection strings in KV1.

App1 performs the following types of requests to KV1:

▪ Get

▪ List

▪ Wrap

▪ Delete

▪ Unwrap

▪ Backup

▪ Decrypt

▪ Encrypt

You are evaluating the continuity of service for App1.

You need to identify the following if the Azure region that hosts KV1 becomes unavailable:

▪ To where will KV1 fail over?

▪ During the failover, which request type will be unavailable?

What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
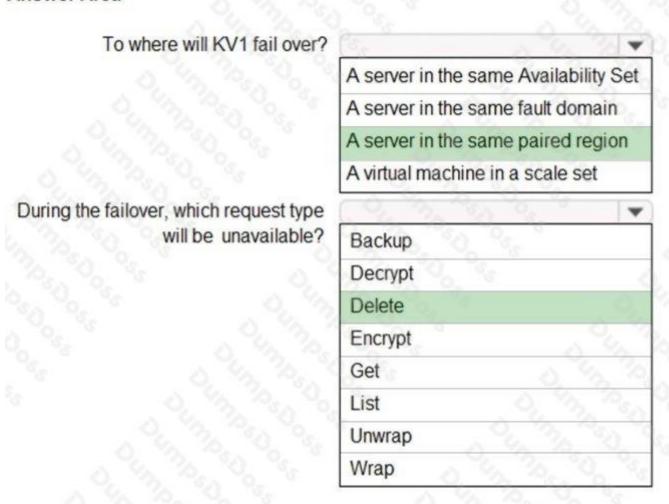
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

To where will KV1 fail over?

A server in the same Availability Set
A server in the same fault domain
A server in the same paired region
A virtual machine in a scale set

During the failover, which request type will be unavailable?

Backup
Decrypt
Delete
Encrypt
Get
List
Unwrap
Wrap

ANSWER:

Answer Area

To where will KV1 fail over?

▼
A server in the same Availability Set
A server in the same fault domain
A server in the same paired region
A virtual machine in a scale set

During the failover, which request type will be unavailable?

▼
Backup
Decrypt
Delete
Encrypt
Get
List
Unwrap
Wrap

Explanation:

Box 1: A server in the same paired region

The contents of your key vault are replicated within the region and to a secondary region at least 150 miles away, but within the same geography to maintain high durability of your keys and secrets.

Box 2: Delete

During failover, your key vault is in read-only mode. Requests that are supported in this mode are: ▪ List certificates

▪ Get certificates ▪ List secrets

▪ Get secrets

▪ List keys

▪ Get (properties of) keys

▪ Encrypt

- Decrypt ▪ Wrap ▪ Unwrap

- Verify

- Sign

- Backup

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/disaster-recovery-guidance

QUESTION NO: 5

You manage an application instance. The application consumes data from multiple databases. Application code references database tables using a combination of the server, database, and table name.

You need to migrate the application data to Azure.

To which two Azure services could you migrate the application to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Azure SQL Managed Instance

B. Azure SQL Database

C. SQL Server in an Azure virtual machine

D. SQL Server Stretch Database

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

A: The managed instance deployment model is designed for customers looking to migrate a large number of apps from on-premises or IaaS, self-built, or ISV provided environment to fully managed PaaS cloud environment, with as low migration effort as possible. Using the fully automated Data Migration Service (DMS) in Azure, customers can lift and shift their on-premises SQL Server to a managed instance that offers compatibility with SQL Server on-premises and complete isolation of customer instances with native VNet support.

D: Access your SQL Server data seamlessly regardless of whether it's on-premises or stretched to the cloud. You set the policy that determines where data is stored, and SQL Server handles the data movement in the background. The entire table is always online and queryable. And, Stretch Database doesn't require any changes to existing queries or applications - the location of the data is completely transparent to the application. Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/sql-server/stretch-database/stretch-database https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-managed-instance

QUESTION NO: 6

You plan to run an image rendering workload in Azure. The workload uses parallel compute processes.

What is the best service to use to run the workload? More than one answer choice may achieve the goal. Select the BEST answer.

A. an Azure virtual machine scale set

B. Azure Function App

C. Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)

D. Azure Batch

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Azure Batch works well with intrinsically parallel (also known as "embarrassingly parallel") workloads. Intrinsically parallel workloads are those where the applications can run independently, and each instance completes part of the work. When the applications are executing, they might access some common data, but they do not communicate with other instances of the application. Intrinsically parallel workloads can therefore run at a large scale, determined by the amount of compute resources available to run applications simultaneously. Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/batch-technical-overview

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QUESTION NO: 7

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that has a security group named Group1. Group1 is configured for assigned membership. Group1 has 50 members, including 20 guest users.

You need to recommend a solution for evaluating the membership of Group1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

▪ The evaluation must be repeated automatically every three months.

▪ Every member must be able to report whether they need to be in Group1.

▪ Users who report that they do not need to be in Group1 must be removed from Group1 automatically.

▪ Users who do not report whether they need to be in Group1 must be removed from Group1 automatically.

What should you include in the recommendation?

A. Change the Membership type of Group1 to Dynamic User.

B. Implement Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.

C. Implement Azure AD Identity Protection.

D. Create an access review.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

In Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you can create complex attribute-based rules to enable dynamic memberships for groups. Dynamic group membership reduces the administrative overhead of adding and removing users.

When any attributes of a user or device change, the system evaluates all dynamic group rules in a directory to see if the change would trigger any group adds or removes. If a user or device satisfies a rule on a group, they are added as a member of that group. If they no longer satisfy the rule, they are removed.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/groups-dynamic-membership

QUESTION NO: 8

You need to recommend a solution for protecting the content of the payment processing system.

What should you include in the recommendation?

A. Always Encrypted with deterministic encryption

B. Always Encrypted with randomized encryption

C. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)

D. Azure Storage Service Encryption

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 9

You are designing a large Azure environment that will contain many subscriptions.

You plan to use Azure Policy as part of a governance solution.

To which three scopes can you assign Azure Policy definitions? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. management groups

B. subscriptions

C. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenants

D. resource groups

E. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) administrative units

F. compute resources

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

Azure Policy evaluates resources in Azure by comparing the properties of those resources to business rules. Once your business rules have been formed, the policy definition or initiative is assigned to any scope of resources that Azure supports, such as management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, or individual resources.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview

QUESTION NO: 10

You architect a solution that calculates 3D geometry from height-map data.

You have the following requirements:

▪ Perform calculations in Azure.

▪ Each node must communicate data to every other node.

▪ Maximize the number of nodes to calculate multiple scenes as fast as possible. ▪ Require the least amount of effort to implement.

You need to recommend a solution.

Which two actions should you recommend? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Create a render farm that uses Azure Batch.

B. Create a render farm that uses virtual machines (VMs).

C. Enable parallel task execution on compute nodes.

D. Create a render farm that uses virtual machine (VM) scale sets.

E. Enable parallel file systems on Azure.

ANSWER: A C

QUESTION NO: 11

You have an Azure subscription.

Your on-premises network contains a file server named Server1. Server1 stores 5 TB of company files that are accessed rarely.

You plan to copy the files to Azure Storage.

You need to implement a storage solution for the files that meets the following requirements:

▪ The files must be available within 24 hours of being requested. ▪ Storage costs must be minimized.

Which two possible storage solutions achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Create a general-purpose v1 storage account. Create a blob container and copy the files to the blob container.

B. Create a general-purpose v2 storage account that is configured for the Hot default access tier. Create a blob container, copy the files to the blob container, and set each file to the Archive access tier.

C. Create a general-purpose v1 storage account. Create a file share in the storage account and copy the files to the file share.

D. Create a general-purpose v2 storage account that is configured for the Cool default access tier. Create a file share in the storage account and copy the files to the file share.

E. Create an Azure Blob storage account that is configured for the Cool default access tier. Create a blob container, copy the files to the blob container, and set each file to the Archive access tier.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

The Cool access tier is optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days. Using a file share is cheaper than using a blob container.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Using a file share would be cheaper than using a Blob container.

B, E: The Archive tier is optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements (on the order of hours).

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

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QUESTION NO: 12

You have an on-premises Hyper-V cluster. The cluster contains Hyper-V hosts that run Windows Server 2016 Datacenter. The hosts are licensed under a Microsoft Enterprise Agreement that has Software

Assurance.

The Hyper-V cluster contains 30 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2012 R2. Each virtual machine runs a different workload. The workloads have predictable consumption patterns.

You plan to replace the virtual machines with Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines will be sized according to the consumption pattern of each workload.

You need to recommend a solution to minimize the compute costs of the Azure virtual machines.

Which two recommendations should you include in the solution? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Configure a spending limit in the Azure account center.

B. Create a virtual machine scale set that uses autoscaling.

C. Activate Azure Hybrid Benefit for the Azure virtual machines.

D. Purchase Azure Reserved Virtual Machine Instances for the Azure virtual machines.

E. Create a lab in Azure DevTest Labs and place the Azure virtual machines in the lab.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

C: For customers with Software Assurance, Azure Hybrid Benefit for Windows Server allows you to use your on-premises Windows Server licenses and run Windows virtual machines on Azure at a reduced cost. You can use Azure Hybrid Benefit for Windows Server to deploy new virtual machines with Windows OS.

D: With Azure Reserved VM Instances (RIs) you reserve virtual machines in advance and save up to 80 percent.

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/reserved-vm-instances/ https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/hybrid-use-benefit-licensing

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QUESTION NO: 13 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

You are planning an Azure Storage solution for sensitive data. The data will be accessed daily. The data set is less than 10 GB.

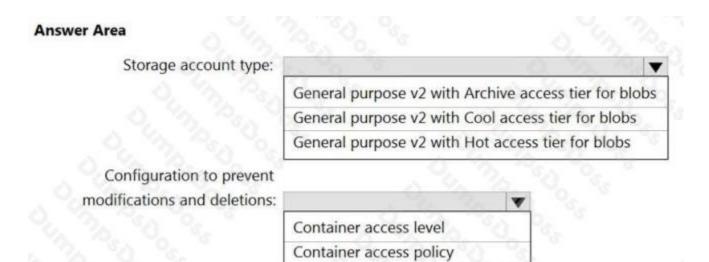You need to recommend a storage solution that meets the following requirements:

▪ All the data written to storage must be retained for five years.

▪ Once the data is written, the data can only be read. Modifications and deletion must be prevented. ▪ After five years, the data can be deleted, but never modified. ▪ Data access charges must be minimized.

What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
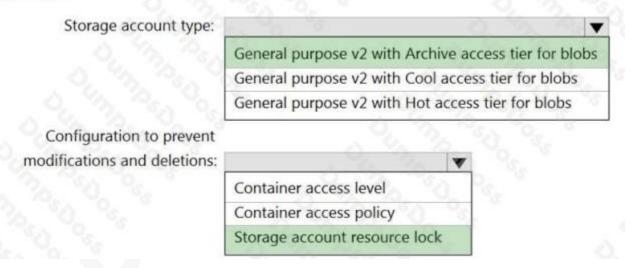
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Storage account type: ▼

| General purpose v2 with Archive access tier for blobs |
| General purpose v2 with Cool access tier for blobs |
| General purpose v2 with Hot access tier for blobs |

Configuration to prevent
modifications and deletions: ▼

| Container access level |
| Container access policy |
| Storage account resource lock |

ANSWER:

Answer Area

Storage account type: ▼

| **General purpose v2 with Archive access tier for blobs** |
| General purpose v2 with Cool access tier for blobs |
| General purpose v2 with Hot access tier for blobs |

Configuration to prevent
modifications and deletions: ▼

| Container access level |
| Container access policy |
| **Storage account resource lock** |

Explanation:

Box 1: General purpose v2 with Archive acce3ss tier for blobs

Archive - Optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements, on the order of hours. Cool - Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days. Hot - Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently.

Box 2: Storage account resource lock

As an administrator, you can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources. The lock overrides any permissions the user might have.

Note: 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.
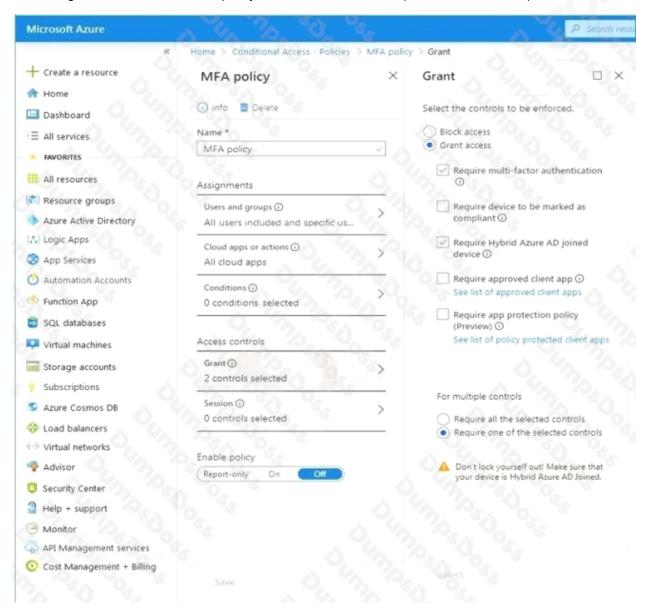
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

QUESTION NO: 14

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant and Windows 10 devices.

You configure a conditional access policy as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

What is the result of the policy?

A. All users will always be prompted for multi-factor authentication (MFA).

B. Users will be prompted for multi-factor authentication (MFA) only when they sign in from devices that are NOT joined to Azure AD.

C. All users will be able to sign in without using multi-factor authentication (MFA).

D. Users will be prompted for multi-factor authentication (MFA) only when they sign in from devices that are joined to Azure AD.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Either the device should be joined to Azure AD or MFA must be used.

QUESTION NO: 15 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

You have an on-premises network that uses an IP address space of 172.16.0.0/16.

You plan to deploy 25 virtual machines to a new Azure subscription.

You identify the following technical requirements:

- All Azure virtual machines must be placed on the same subnet named Subnet1.

- All the Azure virtual machines must be able to communicate with all on-premises servers.

- The servers must be able to communicate between the on-premises network and Azure by using a site-to-site VPN.

You need to recommend a subnet design that meets the technical requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, drag the appropriate network addresses to the correct subnets. Each network address 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:

Network Addresses

172.16.0.0/16
172.16.1.0/28
192.168.0.0/24
192.168.1.0/28

Answer Area

Subnet1: Network address

Gateway subnet: Network address

ANSWER:

Network Addresses

172.16.0.0/16
172.16.1.0/28
192.168.0.0/24
192.168.1.0/28

Answer Area

Subnet1: 192.168.0.0/24

Gateway subnet: 192.168.1.0/28

Explanation: