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Microsoft Azure Administrator Certification Transition

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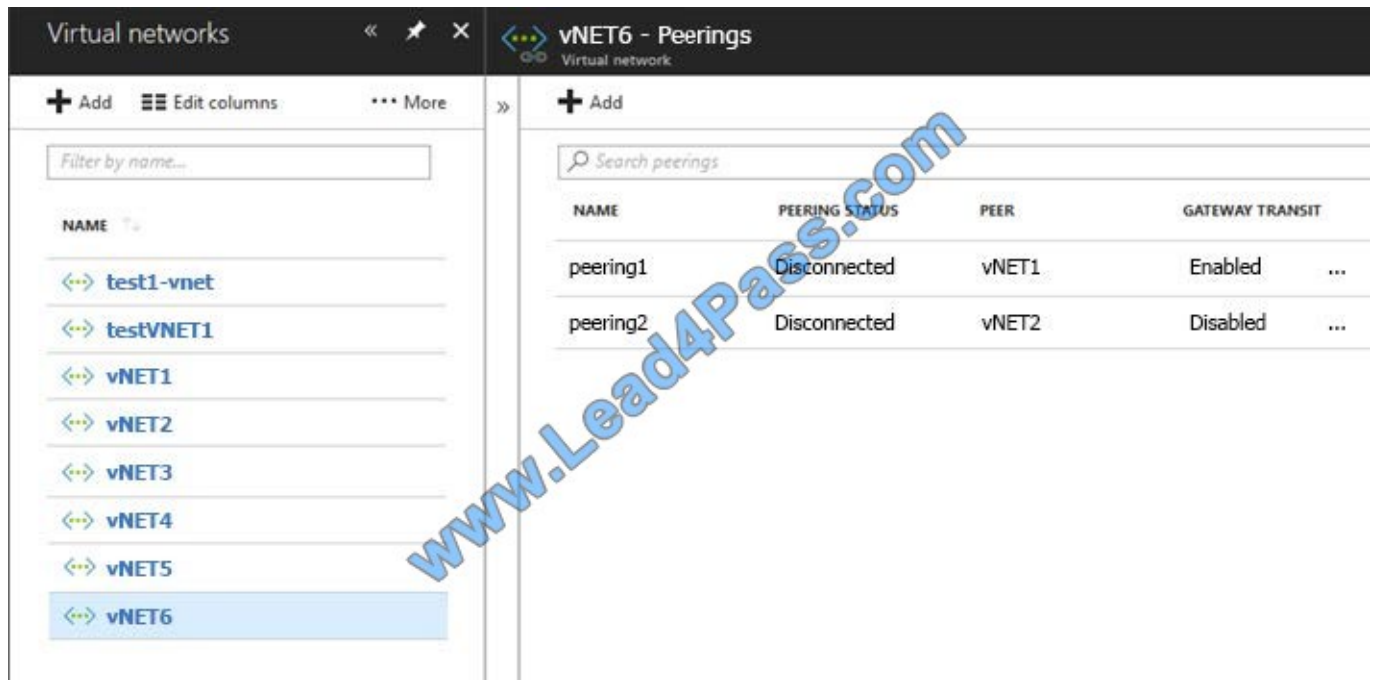
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QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Virtual networks		vNET6 - Peerings			
+ Add	EE Edit columns	*** More		+ Add	

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT	
peering1	Disconnected	vNET1	Enabled	...
peering2	Disconnected	vNET2	Disabled	...

Virtual networks list:

NAME
- test1-vnet
- testVNET1
- vNET1
- vNET2
- vNET3
- vNET4
- vNET5
- vNET6

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

- vNET6 only
- vNET6 and vNET1 only
- vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only
- all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [**answer choice**].

- add a service endpoint
- add a subnet
- delete peering1
- modify the address space

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

vNET6 only
vNET6 and vNET1 only
vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only
all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [**answer choice**].

add a service endpoint
add a subnet
delete peering1
modify the address space

Explanation:

Box 1: vNET6 only

Box 2: Modify the address space

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints

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QUESTION 2

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

Name	Address space	Subnet	Resource group Azure region
VNet1	10.11.0.0/16	10.11.0.0/17	West US
VNet2	10.11.0.0/17	10.11.0.0/25	West US
VNet3	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.1.0/24	East US
VNet4	192.168.16.0/22	192.168.16.0/24	North Europe

To which virtual networks can you establish a peering connection from VNet1?

A. VNet2 and VNet3 only

B. VNet2 only

C. VNet3 and VNet4 only

D. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4

Correct Answer: C

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces. The VNet1 and VNhet2 address spaces overlap. The range of VNet2 is contained inside the range of VNet1.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints

QUESTION 3

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing se

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disable

B. Session persistence to Client IP

C. a health probe

D. Session persistence to None

Correct Answer: B

You can set the sticky session in load balancer rules with setting the session persistence as the client IP.

References:

https://cloudopszone.com/configure-azure-load-balancer-for-sticky-sessions/

QUESTION 4

DRAG DROP

You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

You deploy an Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service, and you create a sync group.

You need to synchronize files from Server1 to Azure.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions

| Create an Azure on-premises data gateway. |
| Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server 1. |
| Create a Recovery Services vault. |
| Register Server 1. |
| Install the DFS Replication server role on Server 1. |
| Add a server endpoint. |

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Actions

| Create an Azure on-premises data gateway. |
| Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server 1. |
| Create a Recovery Services vault. |

Answer Area

| Install the DFS Replication server role on Server 1. |
| Register Server 1. |
| Add a server endpoint. |

Explanation:

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share

Step 2: Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service.

Step 3: Add a server endpoint

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

A sync group defines the sync topology for a set of files. Endpoints within a sync group are kept in sync with each other. A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.

A server endpoint represents a path on registered server.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide

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QUESTION 5

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.

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

You create an Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, and then you add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10.

You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address.

You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You create a PTR record for www in the contoso.com zone.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Modify the Name Server (NS) record.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns

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