SC-100 Q&As

Microsoft Cybersecurity Architect

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QUESTION 1

For a Microsoft cloud environment, you are designing a security architecture based on the Microsoft Cloud Security Benchmark.

What are three best practices for identity management based on the Azure Security Benchmark? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Manage application identities securely and automatically.

B. Manage the lifecycle of identities and entitlements

C. Protect identity and authentication systems.

D. Enable threat detection for identity and access management.

E. Use a centralized identity and authentication system.

Correct Answer: ACE

QUESTION 2

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 are designing the encryption standards for data at rest for an Azure resource.

You need to provide recommendations to ensure that the data at rest is encrypted by using AES-256 keys. The solution must support rotating the encryption keys monthly.

Solution: For Azure SQL databases, you recommend Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) that uses Microsoft-managed keys.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

We need to use customer-managed keys.

Transparent data encryption (TDE) helps protect Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Managed Instance, and Azure Synapse Analytics against the threat of malicious offline activity by encrypting data at rest. It performs real-time encryption and

decryption of the database, associated backups, and transaction log files at rest without requiring changes to the application.

In Azure, the default setting for TDE is that the Database Encryption Key (DEK) is protected by a built-in server certificate. The built-in server certificate is unique for each server and the encryption algorithm used is AES 256.

TDE protector is either a service-managed certificate (service-managed transparent data encryption) or an asymmetric key stored in Azure Key Vault (customer- managed transparent data encryption).

Note: Automated key rotation in Key Vault allows users to configure Key Vault to automatically generate a new key version at a specified frequency. You can use rotation policy to configure rotation for each individual key. Our

recommendation is to rotate encryption keys at least every two years to meet cryptographic best practices.

This feature enables end-to-end zero-touch rotation for encryption at rest for Azure services with customer-managed key (CMK) stored in Azure Key Vault. Please refer to specific Azure service documentation to see if the service covers endto-end rotation.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/transparent-data-encryption-tde-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/keys/how-to-configure-key-rotation

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QUESTION 3

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 are designing a security strategy for providing access to Azure App Service web apps through an Azure Front Door instance.

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that the web apps only allow access through the Front Door instance.

Solution: You recommend access restrictions based on HTTP headers that have the Front Door ID.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

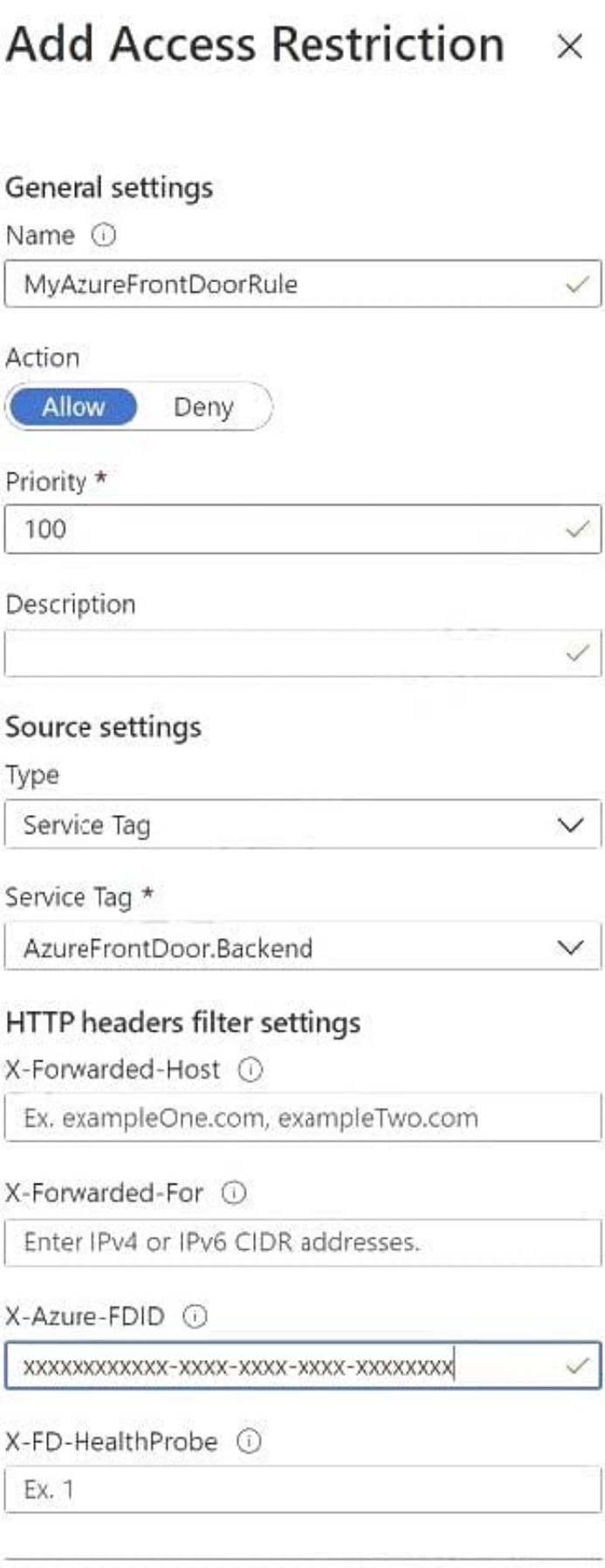
B. No

Correct Answer: A

Restrict access to a specific Azure Front Door instance.

Traffic from Azure Front Door to your application originates from a well-known set of IP ranges defined in the AzureFrontDoor.Backend service tag. Using a service tag restriction rule, you can restrict traffic to only originate from Azure Front

Door. To ensure traffic only originates from your specific instance, you will need to further filter the incoming requests based on the unique http header that Azure Front Door sends.


Add Access Restriction
General settings
Name
MyAzureFrontDoorRule
Action
Allow
Deny
Priority *
100
Description
Source settings
Type
Service Tag
Service Tag *
AzureFrontDoor.Backend
HTTP headers filter settings
X-Forwarded-Host
Ex. exampleOne.com, exampleTwo.com
X-Forwarded-For
Enter IPv4 or IPv6 CIDR addresses.
X-Azure-FDID
xxxxxxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxx
X-FD-HealthProbe
Ex. 1

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-ip-restrictions#managing-access-restriction-rules

QUESTION 4

You have an Azure subscription that has Microsoft Defender for Cloud enabled. Suspicious authentication activity alerts have been appearing in the Workload protections dashboard.

You need to recommend a solution to evaluate and remediate the alerts by using workflow automation. The solution must minimize development effort. What should you include in the recommendation?

A. Azure Monitor webhooks

B. Azure Logics Apps

C. Azure Event Hubs

D. Azure Functions apps

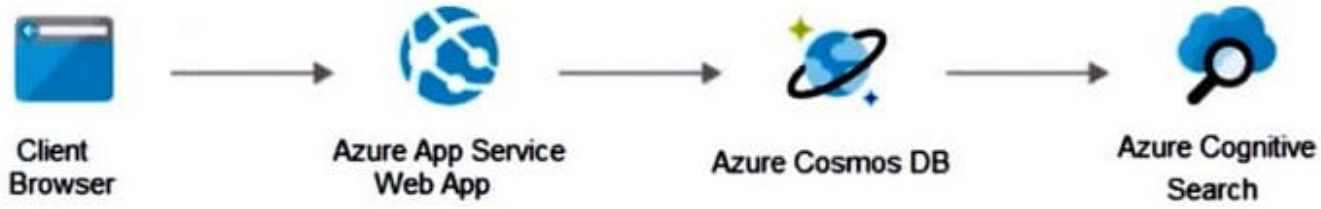
Correct Answer: B

The workflow automation feature of Microsoft Defender for Cloud feature can trigger Logic Apps on security alerts, recommendations, and changes to regulatory compliance.Note: Azure Logic Apps is a cloud-based platform for creating and running automated workflows that integrate your apps, data, services, and systems. With this platform, you can quickly develop highly scalable integration solutions for your enterprise and business-to-business (B2B) scenarios.

QUESTION 5

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 on-premises network contains an e-commerce web app that was developed in Angular and Node.js. The web app uses a MongoDB database. You plan to migrate the web app to Azure. The solution architecture team proposes the following architecture as an Azure landing zone.



You need to provide recommendations to secure the connection between the web app and the database. The solution must follow the Zero Trust model.

Solution: You recommend implementing Azure Key Vault to store credentials.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead use solution: You recommend creating private endpoints for the web app and the database layer.

Note:

How to Use Azure Private Endpoints to Restrict Public Access to WebApps.

As an Azure administrator or architect, you are sometimes asked the question: “How can we safely deploy internal business applications to Azure App Services?”

These applications characteristically are:

Not accessible from the public internet.

Accessible from within the on-premises corporate network

Accessible via an authorized VPN client from outside the corporate network.

For such scenarios, we can use Azure Private Links, which enables private and secure access to Azure PaaS services over Azure Private Endpoints, along with the Site-to-Site VPN, Point-to-Site VPN, or the Express Route. Azure Private

Endpoint is a read-only network interface service associated with the Azure PAAS Services. It allows you to bring deployed sites into your virtual network, limiting access to them at the network level.

It uses one of the private IP addresses from your Azure VNet and associates it with the Azure App Services. These services are called Private Link resources. They can be Azure Storage, Azure Cosmos DB, SQL, App Services Web App,

your own / partner owned services, Azure Backups, Event Grids, Azure Service Bus, or Azure Automations.

Reference: https://www.varonis.com/blog/securing-access-azure-webapps