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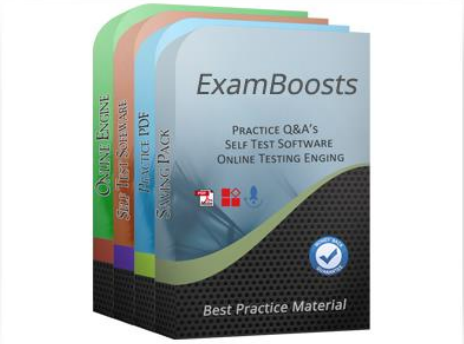

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Reliable & Efficient Test Practice Questions to Satisfy All Candidates

Exam : **AZ-303**

Title : Microsoft Azure Architect Technologies

Vendor : Microsoft

Version : DEMO

NO.1 You have an Azure subscription.
You have 100 Azure virtual machines.
You need to quickly identify underutilized virtual machines that can have their changed to a less expensive offering.
Which Wade should you use?
A. Customer insights
B. Advisor
C. Monitor
D. Metrics
Answer: B
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-cost-recommendations

NO.2 You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named aks1.
You need to enable the cluster autoscaler on aks1.
Which command should you run in Azure CLI?
A. kubeccl autoscale
B. kubectl apply
C. az aks scale
D. az ales update
Answer: D
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler#create-an-aks-cluster-and-enable-the-cluster-autoscaler

NO.3 You have an Azure virtual network that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains 50 virtual machines. Twenty-five of the virtual machines are web servers and the other 25 are application servers.
You need to filter traffic the web servers and the application servers by using application security groups.
Which additional resources should you provision?
A. Azure Private Link
B. a network security group (NSG)
C. Azure-firewall
D. a user-defined route
Answer: B
Explanation:
Application security groups enable you to configure network security as a natural extension of an application's structure, allowing you to group virtual machines and define network security policies based on those groups.
You can filter network traffic inbound to and outbound from a virtual network subnet with a network security group.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-filter-network-traffic

NO.4 You are creating an app that will transcribe speech-to-text in Chinese. The app will use the Speech service in Azure and will authenticate by using a service principal. You configure the app to use the Application ID of the service principal and the client secret Which other value should you add to the app to authenticate to the Speech service?

A. Subscription ID

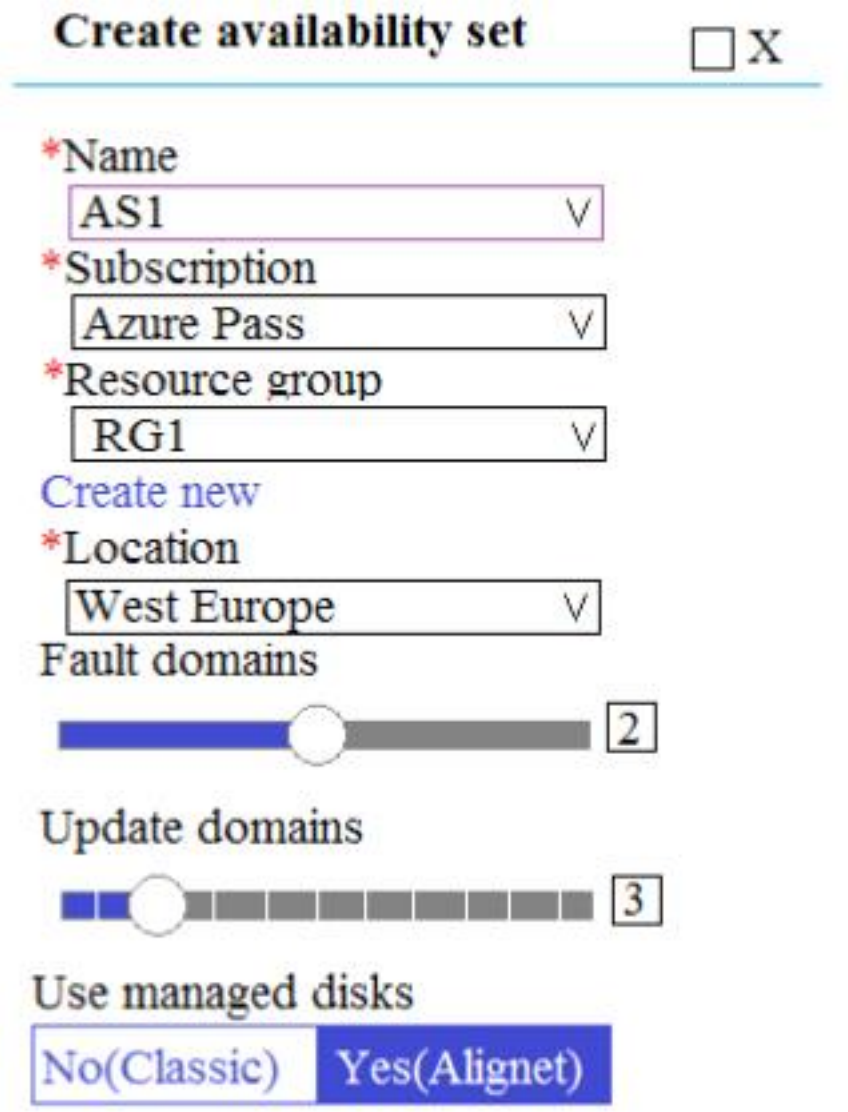
B. Resource Group ID

C. Tenant ID

D. Application Name

Answer: B

NO.5 You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple resource groups. You create an availability set as shown in the following exhibit.



You deploy 10 virtual machines to AS1.

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.

During planned maintenance, at least **[answer choice]** | 4 / 5 / 6 / 8 | virtual machines will be available.

To add another virtual machines to AS1, the virtual machines must'be added to **[answer choice].**

- any region and the RG1 resource group
- the West Europe region and any resource group
- the West Europe region and the RG1 resource group

Answer:

During planned maintenance, at least **[answer choice]** | 4 / 5 / **6** / 8 | virtual machines will be available.

To add another virtual machines to AS1, the virtual machines must'be added to **[answer choice].**

- any region and the RG1 resource group
- the West Europe region and any resource group
- **the West Europe region and the RG1 resource group**

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/regions-and-availability

NO.6 You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table:

Name	IP address
VM1	10.0.1.4
VM2	10.0.2.4
VM3	10.0.3.4

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1 that has the subnets in the following table.

Name	Address space	Connected virtual machine
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24	VM1
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24	VM2
Subnet3	10.0.3.0/24	VM3

VM3 has multiple network adapters, including a network adapter named NIC3. IP forwarding is enabled on NIC3. Routing is enabled on VM3.
You create a route table named RT1 that contains the routers in the following table.

Address prefix	Next hop type	Next hop address
10.0.1.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4
10.0.2.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4

You apply RT1 to Subnet1 and Subnet2.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	○	○
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	○	○
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	○	○
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	○	○
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	○	○

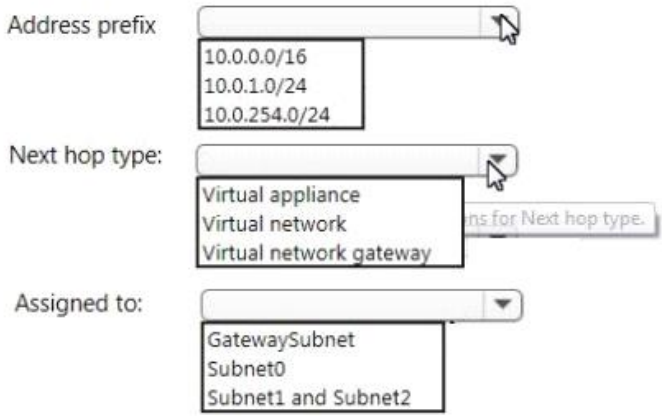
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview
https://www.quora.com/What-is-IP-forwarding

NO.7

Name	IP address range
Subnet0	10.0.0.0/24
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24
GatewaySubnet	10.0.254.0/24

Subnet1 contains a virtual appliance named VM1 that operates as a router.
You create a routing table named RT1.
You need to route all inbound traffic to VNet1 through VM1.
How should you configure RT1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16 and contains the subnets in the following table.

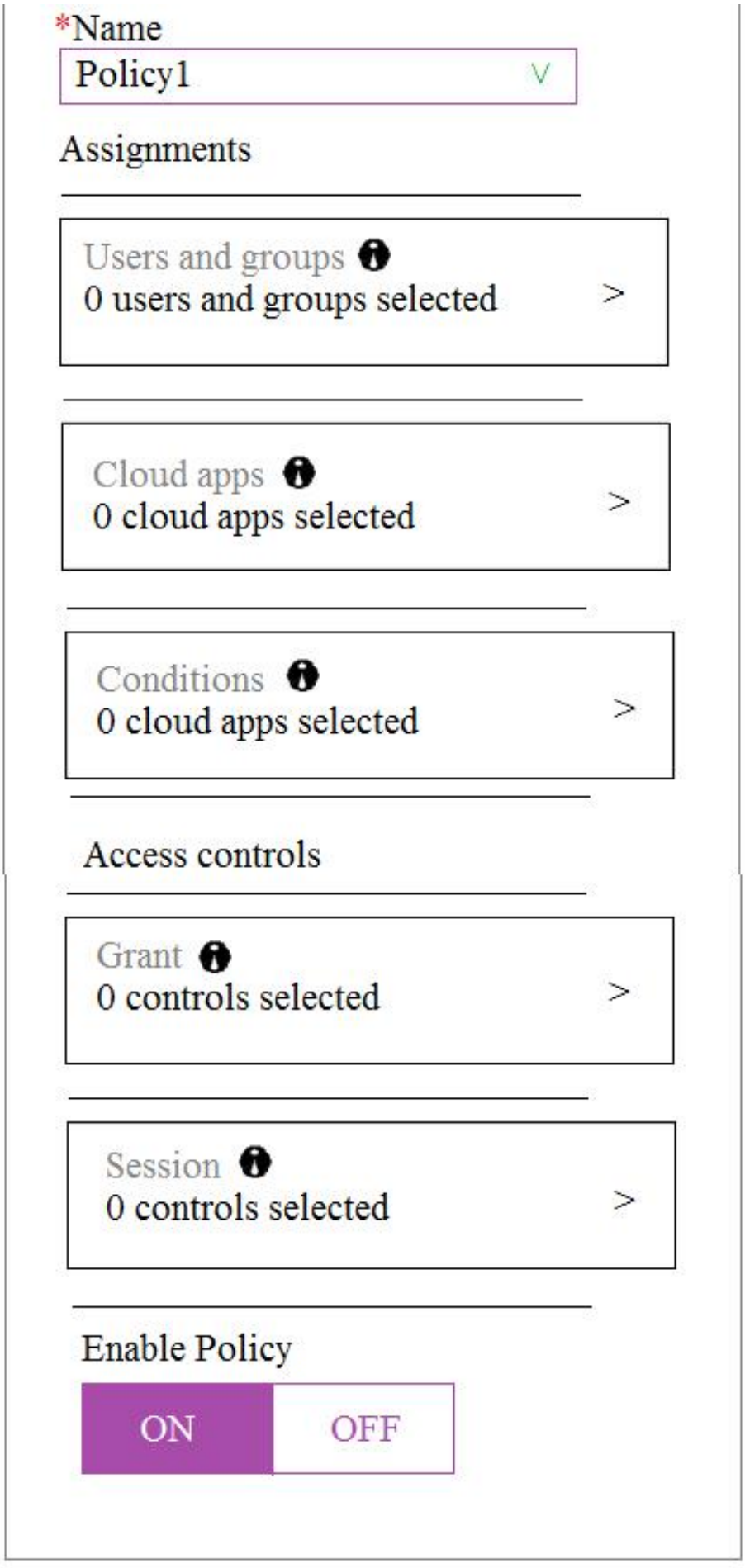
Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area

NO.8 You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
You need to create a conditional access policy that requires all users to use multi-factor authentication when they access the Azure portal.
Which three settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings to the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


*Name
Policy1
Assignments
Users and groups
0 users and groups selected
Cloud apps
0 cloud apps selected
Conditions
0 cloud apps selected
Access controls
Grant
0 controls selected
Session
0 controls selected
Enable Policy
ON
OFF

Answer:

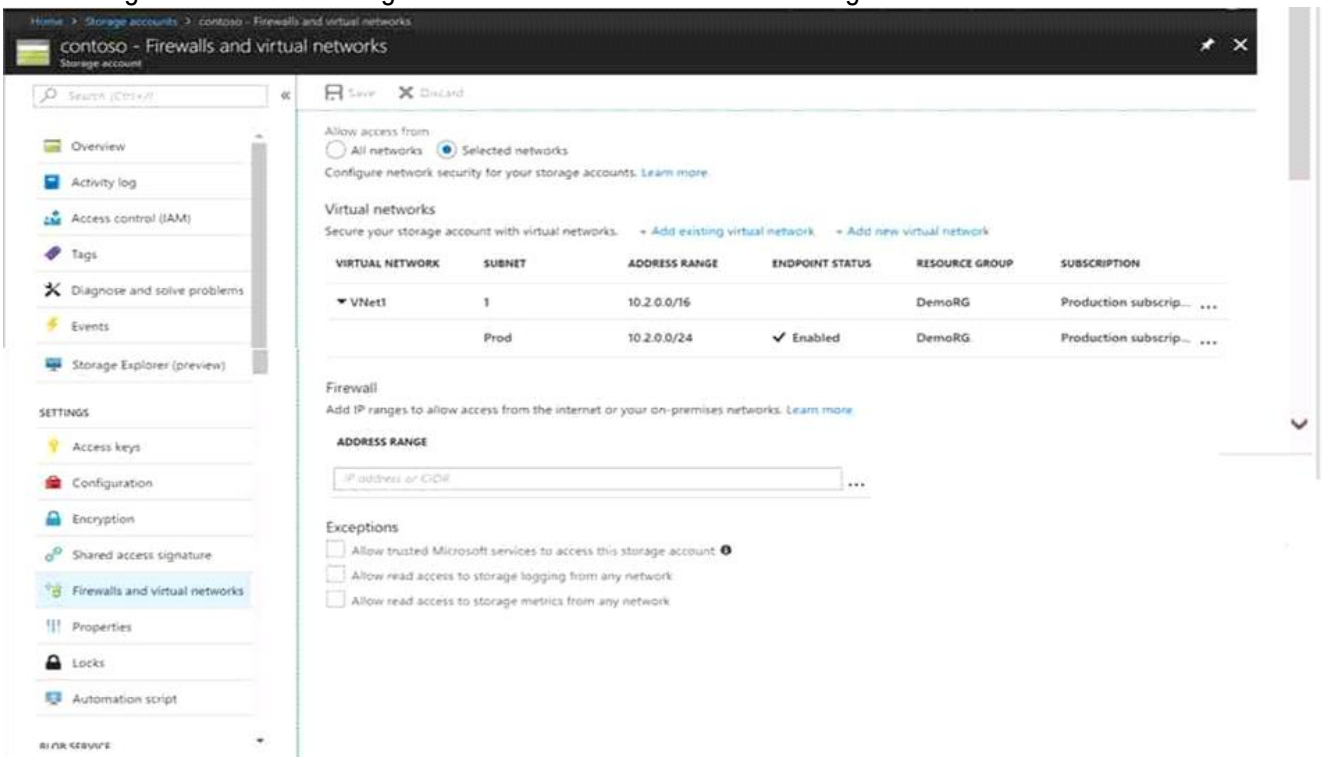

*Name
Policy1
Assignments
Users and groups
0 users and groups selected
Cloud apps
0 cloud apps selected
Conditions
0 cloud apps selected
Access controls
Grant
0 controls selected
Session
0 controls selected
Enable Policy
ON
OFF

NO.9 You monitor Azure virtual machines by using Azure Monitor.
You plan to restart the virtual machines when CPU usage exceeds 95 percent for more than 30 minutes.
You need to create an alert in Azure Monitor to restart the virtual machines. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
Which type of action should you use in the alert?
A. Webhook
B. Logic App
C. ITSM
D. Automation Runbook
Answer: D
Explanation:
Automation runbooks allows you to automatically perform standard remediations in response to VM alerts, like restarting or stopping the VM.
Previously, during VM alert rule creation you were able to specify an Automation webhook to a runbook in order to run the runbook whenever the alert triggered. However, this required you to do the work of creating the runbook, creating the webhook for the runbook, and then copying and pasting the webhook during alert rule creation. With this new release, the process is much easier because you can directly choose a runbook from a list during alert rule creation, and you can choose an Automation account which will run the runbook or easily create an account.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/automatically-remediate-azure-vm-alerts-with-automation-runbooks/

NO.10 You have a resource group named RG1 that contains the following:
* A virtual network that contains two subnets named Subnet 1 and AzureFirewallSubnet
* An Azure Storage account named contososa1
* An Azure firewall deployed to AzureFirewallSubnet
You need to ensure that contososa1 is accessible from Subnet 1 over the Azure backbone network.
What should you do?
A. Remove the Azure firewall-
B. Modify the Firewall and virtual networks settings for contososa1.
C. implement a virtual network service endpoint.
D. Create a stored access policy for contososa1.
Answer: C
Explanation:
Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoints extend your virtual network private address space and the identity of your VNet to the Azure services, over a direct connection. Endpoints allow you to secure your critical Azure service resources to only your virtual networks. Traffic from your VNet to the Azure service always remains on the Microsoft Azure backbone network. Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview

NO.11 You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1.

You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.



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.

The virtual machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account **[answer choice]**.

always
during a backup
never

Azure Backup will be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account **[answer choice]**.

always
during a backup
never

Answer:

The virtual machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account **[answer choice]**.

always
during a backup
never

Azure Backup will be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account **[answer choice]**.

always
during a backup
never

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-backup-now-supports-storage-accounts-secured-with-azure-storage-firewalls-and-virtual-networks/

NO.12 Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Domain Admins
User2	Domain Users
User3	ADSyncAdmins
User4	Account Operators

You plan to install Azure AD Connect and enable SSO.
You need to specify which user to use to enable SSO. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which user should you specify?

A. User2

B. User4

C. User1

D. User3

Answer: C

Explanation:
You need to have domain administrator credentials for each Active Directory forest that:
You synchronize to Azure AD through Azure AD Connect.
Contains users you want to enable for Seamless SSO.
Note: The domain administrator credentials are not stored in Azure AD Connect or in Azure AD. They're used only to enable Seamless SSO through Azure AD Connect.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sso-quick-start

NO.13 Note: This question is part of 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 Cosmos DB database that contains a container named Container1. The partition key for Container1 is set to /day. Container1 contains the items shown in the following table.

Name	Content
Item1	{ "id": "1", "day": "Mon", "value" : "10" }
Item2	{ "id": "2", "day": "Mon", "value" : "15" }
Item3	{ "id": "3", "day": "True", "value" : "10" }
Item4	{ "id": "4", "day": "Wed", "value" : "15" }

You need to programmatically query Azure Cosmos DB and retrieve item1 and item2 only.
Solution: You run the following query.

```
SELECT day FROM c
  WHERE c.value = "10" OR c.value = "15"
```

You set the EnableCrossPartitionQuery property to True.
Does this meet the goal?

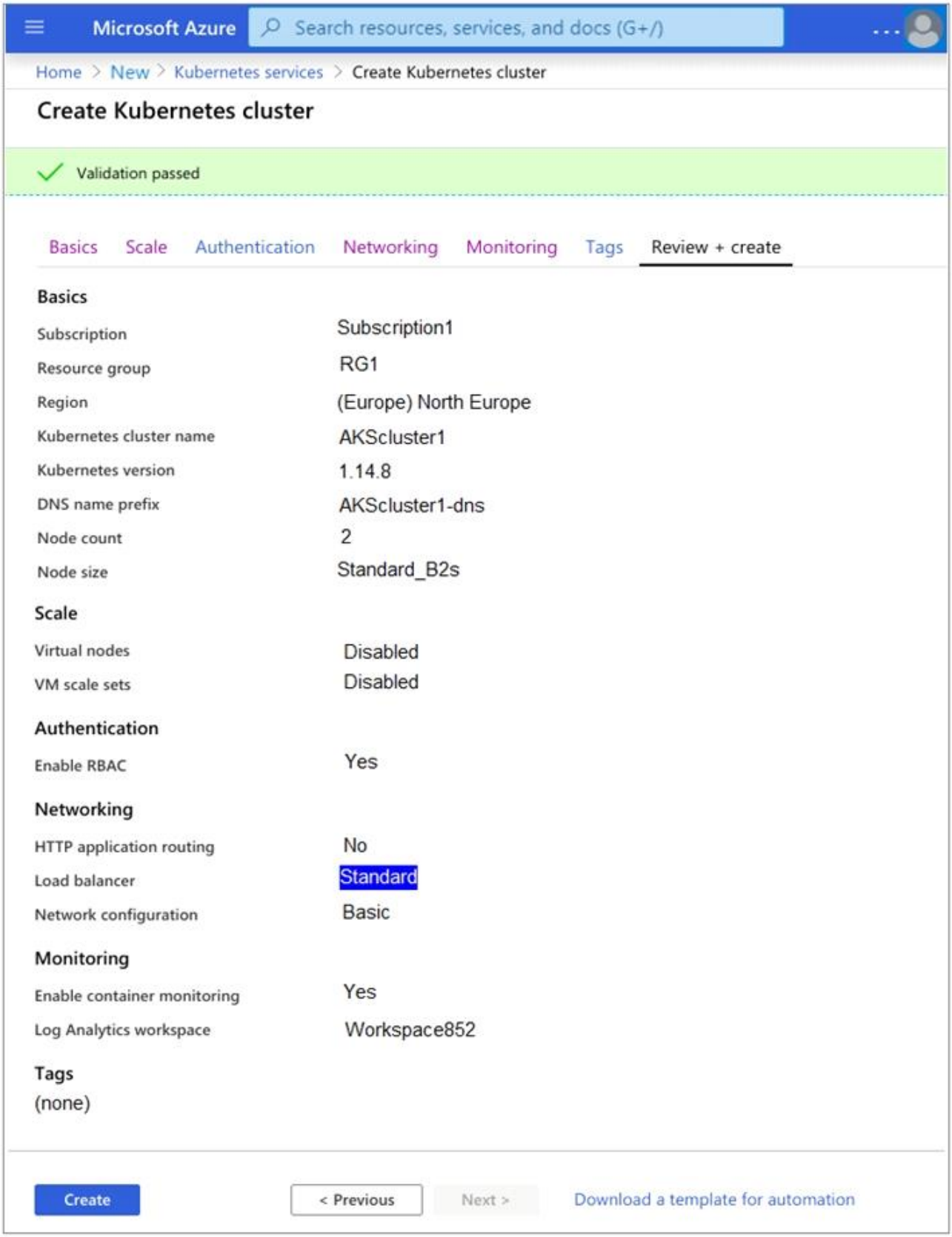
A. No

B. Yes

Answer: A

Explanation:
Returns Item1, Item2, Item3, and Item4.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql-query-where

NO.14 You create an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



You deploy a containerized application named App1 to the agentPool node pool.
You need to create a containerized application named App2 that runs on four nodes of size DS3 v2.
What should you do first?

A. Upgrade the AKS cluster.

B. Enable virtual nodes for the AKS cluster.

C. modify the autoscaling settings for the agentPool node.

D. Create a new node pool.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Changing the agent size is not allowed. In the future Microsft plans to support multiple node pools wherein you can create different pools with different VM sizes.

Reference:

https://github.com/Azure/AKS/issues/132

NO.15 Note: This question is part of 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 Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

A user named Admin1 attempts to create an access review from the Azure Active Directory admin center and discovers that the Access reviews settings are unavailable. Admin1 discovers that all the other Identity Governance settings are available.

Admin1 is assigned the User administrator, Compliance administrator, and Security administrator roles.

You need to ensure that the Admin1 can create access reviews in contoso.com.

Solution: You purchase an Azure Directory Premium P2 license for contoso.com.

Does this meet the goal?

A. No

B. Yes

Answer: A

Explanation:

Instead use Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.

Note: PIM essentially helps you manage the who, what, when, where, and why for resources that you care about. Key features of PIM include:

Conduct access reviews to ensure users still need roles

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-configure

NO.16 You have an Azure Cosmos DB account named Account1. Account1 includes a database named DB1 that contains a container named Container1. The partition key for Container1 is set to /city.

You plan to change the partition key for Container1.

What should you do first?

A. Create a new Azure Cosmos DB account.

B. Implement the Azure Cosmos DB.NET.SDK.

C. Delete Container1.

D. Regenerate the keys for Account1.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Change Feed Processor and Bulk Executor Library, in Azure Cosmos DB can be leveraged to achieve a live migration of your data from one container to another. This allows you to re-distribute your data to match the desired new partition key scheme, and make the relevant application changes afterwards, thus achieving the effect of "updating your partition key".
Incorrect Answers:
A: It is not possible to "update" your partition key in an existing container.
Reference:
https://devblogs.microsoft.com/cosmosdb/how-to-change-your-partition-key/

NO.17 You have an Azure key vault named KV1.
You need to ensure that applications can use KV1 to provision certificates automatically from an external certification authority (CA).
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. From KV1, create a certificate signing request (CSR).

B. Obtain the CA account credentials.

C. From KV1, create a certificate issuer resource.

D. Obtain the root CA certificate.

E. From KV1, create a private key,

Answer: A,D
Explanation:
C: Obtain the root CA certificate (step 4 in the picture below)
D: From KV1, create a certificate signing request (CSR) (step 2 in the picture below) Note:
Creating a certificate with a CA not partnered with Key Vault
This method allows working with other CAs than Key Vault's partnered providers, meaning your organization can work with a CA of its choice.

The following step descriptions correspond to the green lettered steps in the preceding diagram.
In the diagram above, your application is creating a certificate, which internally begins by creating a key in your key vault.
Key Vault returns to your application a Certificate Signing Request (CSR).
Your application passes the CSR to your chosen CA.
Your chosen CA responds with an X509 Certificate.
Your application completes the new certificate creation with a merger of the X509 Certificate from your CA.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/certificates/certificate-scenarios

NO.18 You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure key vault named KeyVault1 and the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	VNET1/Subnet2

KeyVault1 has an access policy that provides several users with Create Key permissions.
You need to ensure that the users can only register secrets in KeyVault1 from VM1.
What should you do?

A. Modify the access policy for KeyVault1.

B. Create a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1.

C. Configure KeyVault1 to use a hardware security module (HSM).

D. Configure the Firewall and virtual networks settings for KeyVault1.

Answer: A
Explanation:
You grant data plane access by setting Key Vault access policies for a key vault.
Note 1: Grant our VM's system-assigned managed identity access to the Key Vault.
Select Access policies and click Add new.
In Configure from template, select Secret Management.
Choose Select Principal, and in the search field enter the name of the VM you created earlier. Select the VM in the result list and click Select.
Click OK to finishing adding the new access policy, and OK to finish access policy selection.
Note 2: Access to a key vault is controlled through two interfaces: the management plane and the data plane. The management plane is where you manage Key Vault itself. Operations in this plane include creating and deleting key vaults, retrieving Key Vault properties, and updating access policies. The data plane is where you work with the data stored in a key vault. You can add, delete, and modify keys, secrets, and certificates.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-windows-vm-access-nonaad
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/secure-your-key-vault2