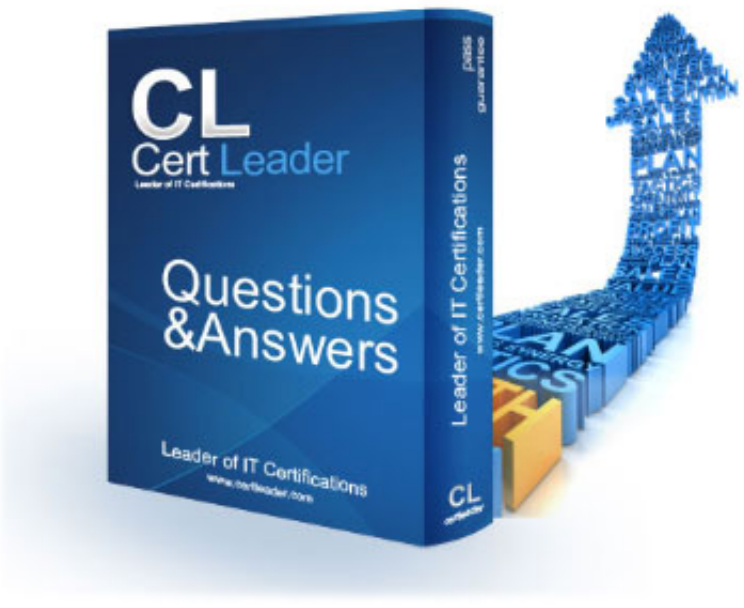
az-500 Dumps

Microsoft Azure Security Technologies

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



NEW QUESTION 1
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 Subscription named Sub1.
You have an Azure Storage account named Sa1 in a resource group named RG1.
Users and applications access the blob service and the file service in Sa1 by using several shared access signatures (SASs) and stored access policies. You discover that unauthorized users accessed both the file service and the blob service.
You need to revoke all access to Sa1.
Solution: You create a new stored access policy. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
To revoke a stored access policy, you can either delete it, or rename it by changing the signed identifier. Changing the signed identifier breaks the associations between any existing signatures and the stored access policy. Deleting or renaming the stored access policy immediately effects all of the shared access signatures associated with it.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/Establishing-a-Stored-Access-Policy

NEW QUESTION 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 have a hybrid configuration of Azure Active Directory (AzureAD). You have an Azure HDInsight cluster on a virtual network.
You plan to allow users to authenticate to the cluster by using their on-premises Active Directory credentials. You need to configure the environment to support the planned authentication.
Solution: You deploy the On-premises data gateway to the on-premises network. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Instead, you connect HDInsight to your on-premises network by using Azure Virtual Networks and a VPN gateway.
- Note: To allow HDInsight and resources in the joined network to communicate by name, you must perform the following actions: Create Azure Virtual Network.
- Create a custom DNS server in the Azure Virtual Network.
- Configure the virtual network to use the custom DNS server instead of the default Azure Recursive Resolver. Configure forwarding between the custom DNS server and your on-premises DNS server.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/hdinsight/connect-on-premises-network

NEW QUESTION 3
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?

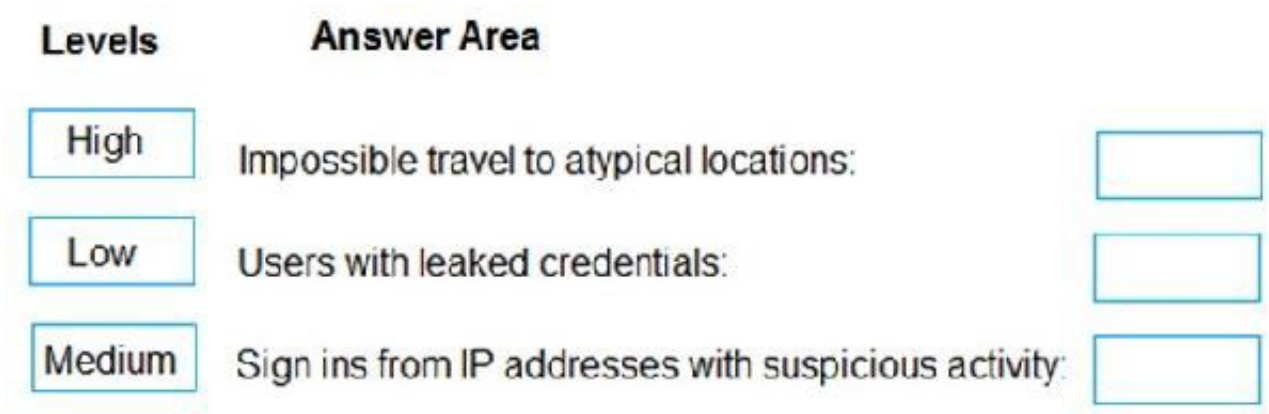
A. Synchronization Rules Editor
B. Web Service Configuration Tool
C. the Azure AD Connect wizard
D. Active Directory Users and Computers

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 4
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:

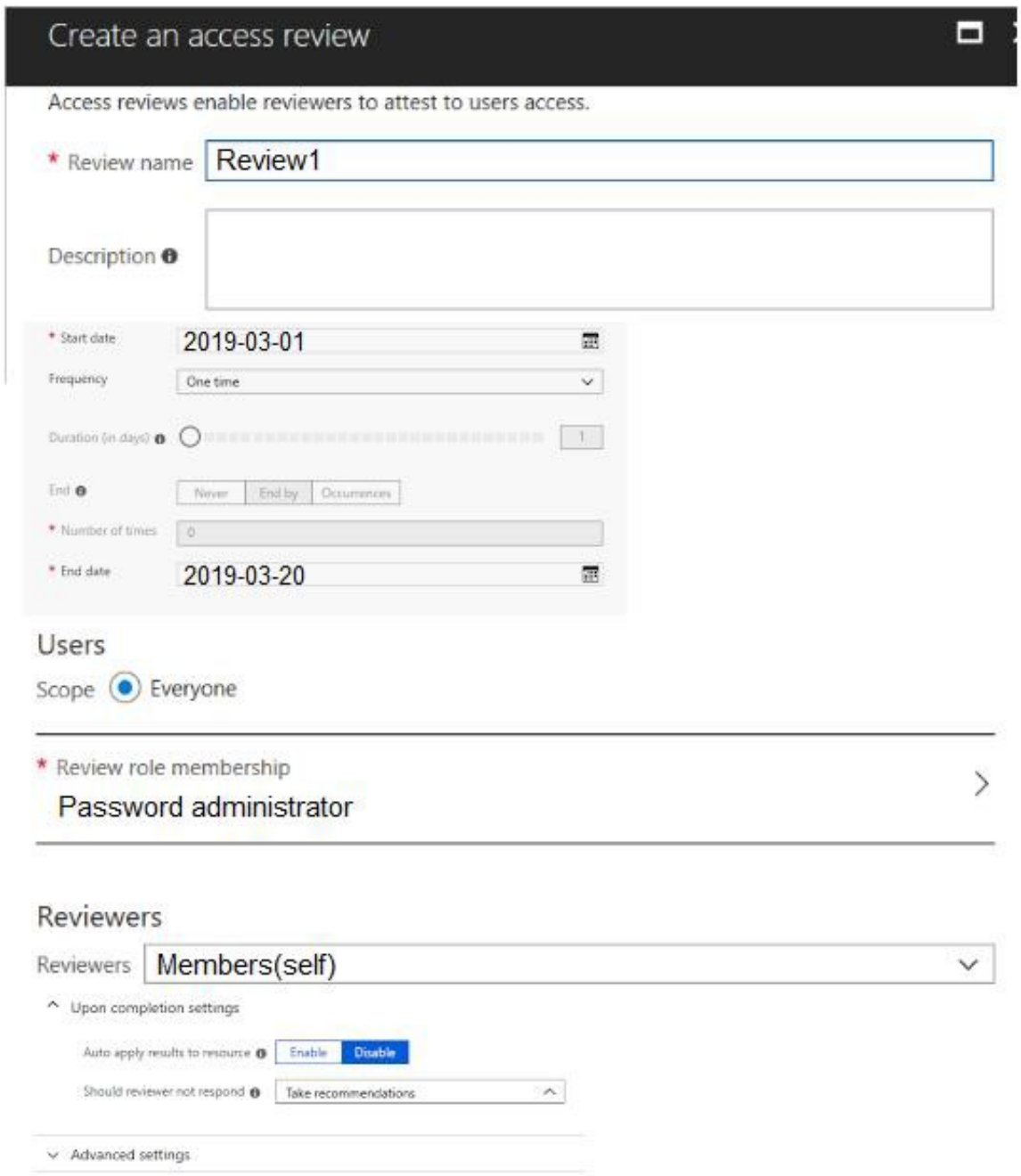
Sign-in Activity	Risk Level
Users with leaked credentials	High
Sign-ins from anonymous IP addresses	Medium
Impossible travel to atypical locations	Medium
Sign-ins from infected devices	Medium
Sign-ins from IP addresses with suspicious activity	Low
Sign-ins from unfamiliar locations	Medium

References:
http://www.rebeladmin.com/2018/09/step-step-guide-configure-risk-based-azure-conditional-access-policies/

NEW QUESTION 5
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role	Sign in frequency
User1	Password administrator	Sign in every work day
User2	Password administrator	Sign in bi-weekly
User3	Global administrator, Password administrator	Signs in every month

You configure an access review named Review1 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.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

User3 can perform Review1 for
- User3 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1, User2, and User3

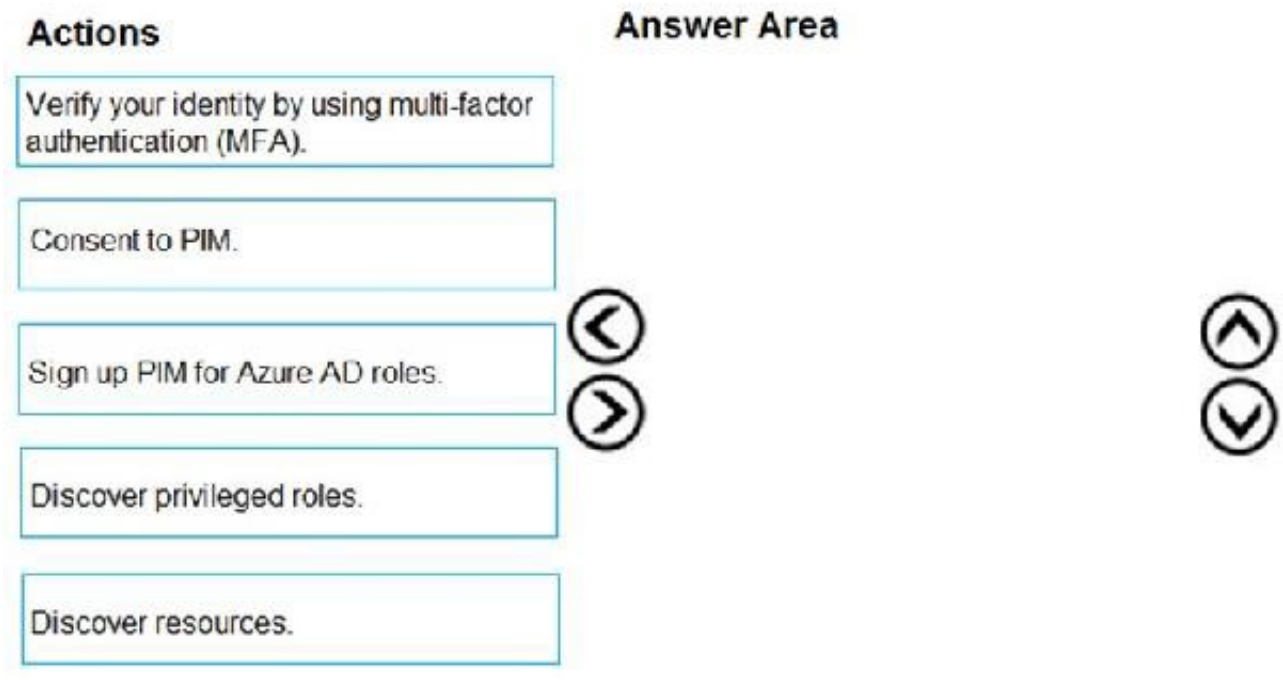
If User2 fails to complete Review1 by March 20, 2019
- The Password administrator role will be revoked from User2
- User2 will retain the Password administrator role
- User3 will receive a confirmation request

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: User3 only
Use the Members (self) option to have the users review their own role assignments.
Box 2: User3 will receive a confirmation request
Use the Should reviewer not respond list to specify what happens for users that are not reviewed by the reviewer within the review period. This setting does not impact users who have been reviewed by the reviewers manually. If the final reviewer's decision is Deny, then the user's access will be removed.
No change - Leave user's access unchanged Remove access - Remove user's access Approve access - Approve user's access
Take recommendations - Take the system's recommendation on denying or approving the user's continued access
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-start-security-review

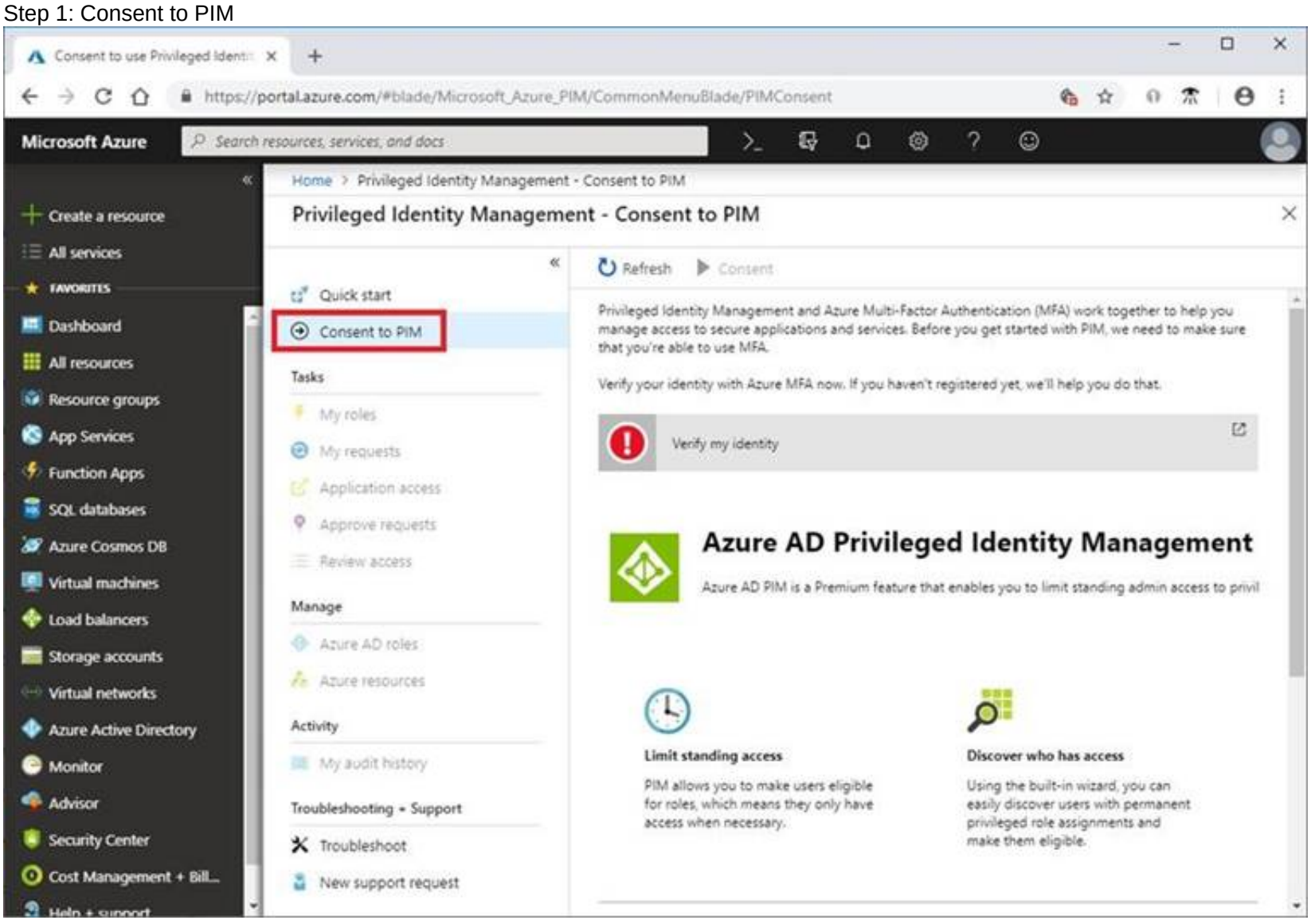
NEW QUESTION 6
DRAG DROP
You create an Azure subscription.
You need to ensure that you can use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Privileged Identity Management (PIM) to secure Azure AD roles.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Select and Place:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Step 1: Consent to PIM



Step: 2 Verify your identity by using multi-factor authentication (MFA)
Click Verify my identity to verify your identity with Azure MFA. You'll be asked to pick an account.
Step 3: Sign up PIM for Azure AD roles
Once you have enabled PIM for your directory, you'll need to sign up PIM to manage Azure AD roles.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-getting-started

NEW QUESTION 7
Your company plans to create separate subscriptions for each department. Each subscription will be associated to the same Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
You need to configure each subscription to have the same role assignments. What should you use?

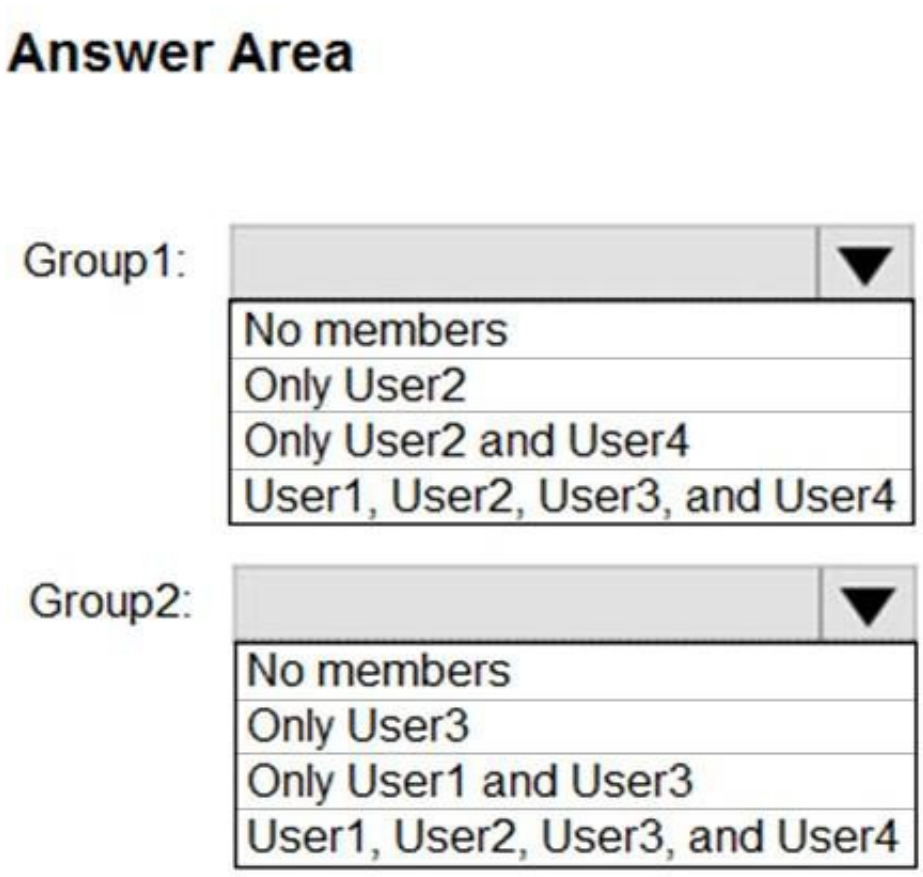
A. Azure Security Center
B. Azure Blueprints
C. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM)
D. Azure Policy

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) service also allows Privileged Role Administrators to make permanent admin role assignments.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-add-role-to-user

NEW QUESTION 8
HOTSPOT
What is the membership of Group1 and Group2? 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: User1, User2, User3, User4
Contains "ON" is true for Montreal (User1), MONTREAL (User2), London (User 3), and Ontario (User4) as string and regex operations are not case sensitive.
Box 2: Only User3
Match "*on" is only true for London (User3).
Scenario:
Contoso.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	City	Role
User1	Montreal	Global administrator
User2	MONTREAL	Security administrator
User3	London	Privileged role administrator
User4	Ontario	Application administrator
User5	Seattle	Cloud application administrator
User6	Seattle	User administrator
User7	Sydney	Reports reader
User8	Sydney	*None*

Contoso.com contains the security groups shown in the following table.

Name	Membership type	Dynamic membership rule
Group1	Dynamic user	`user.city -contains "ON"`
Group2	Dynamic user	`user.city -match "*on"`

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

NEW QUESTION 9
HOTSPOT
You are evaluating the security of the network communication between the virtual machines in Sub2. 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
From VM1, you can successfully ping the public IP address of VM2.	○	○
From VM1, you can successfully ping the private IP address of VM3.	○	○
From VM1, you can successfully ping the public IP address of VM5.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
NSG1 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG2 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	80	TCP	Internet	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Box 2: Yes
Box 3: No Note:
Sub2 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Network interface	Application security group	Connected to
VM1	NIC1	ASG1	Subnet1.1
VM2	NIC2	ASG2	Subnet1.1
VM3	NIC3	*None*	Subnet1.2
VM4	NIC4	ASG1	Subnet1.3
VM5	NIC5	*None*	Subnet2.1

Name	Subnet
VNetwork1	Subnet1.1, Subnet1.2 and Subent1.3
VNetwork2	Subnet2.1

Sub2 contains the network security groups (NSGs) shown in the following table.

Name	Associated to
NSG1	NIC2
NSG2	Subnet1.1
NSG3	Subnet1.3
NSG4	Subnet2.1

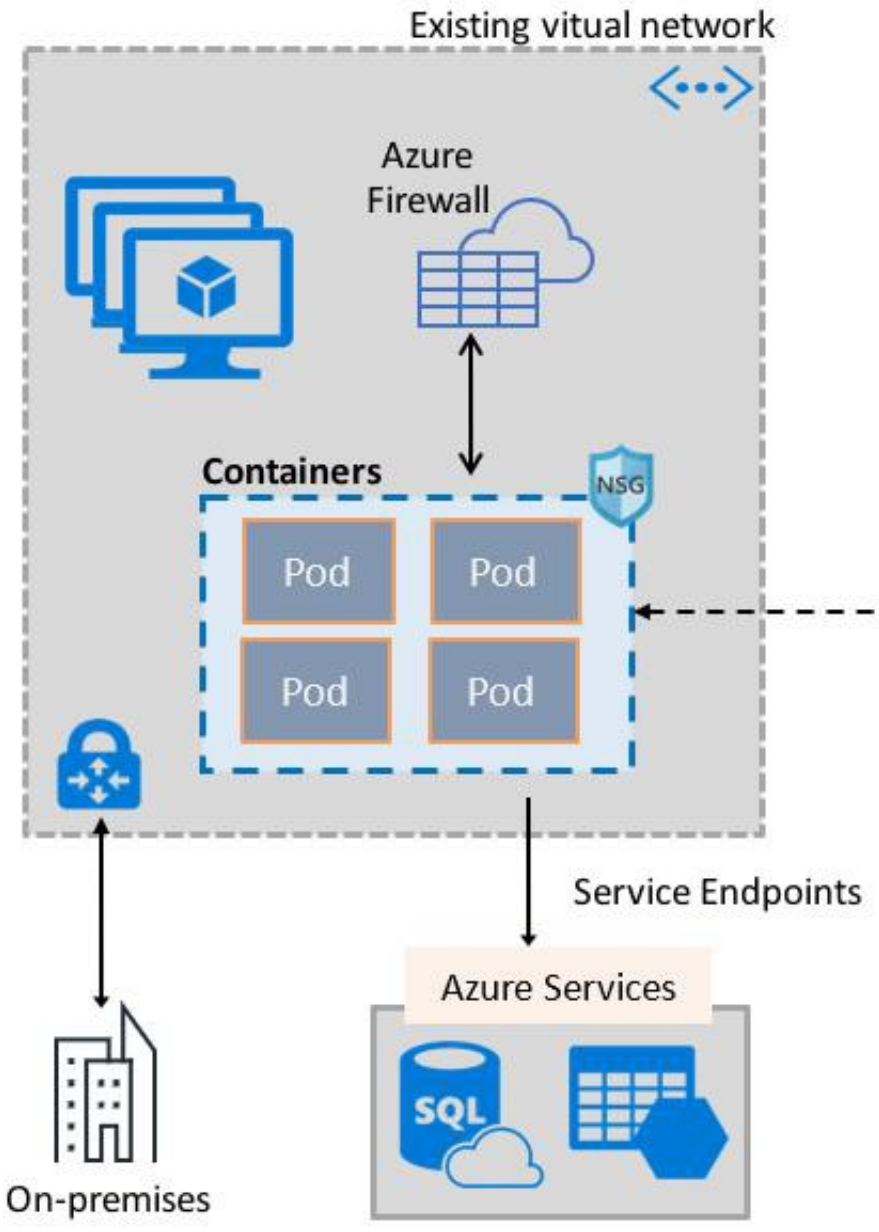
Question Set 3

NEW QUESTION 10
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1. Sub1 contains a virtual network named VNet1 that contains one subnet named Subnet1.
You create a service endpoint for Subnet1.
Subnet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Ubuntu Server 18.04.
You need to deploy Docker containers to VM1. The containers must be able to access Azure Storage resources and Azure SQL databases by using the service endpoint.

A. Create an application security group and a network security group (NSG).
B. Edit the docker-compose.yml file.
C. Install the container network interface (CNI) plug-in.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Azure Virtual Network container network interface (CNI) plug-in installs in an Azure Virtual Machine. The plug-in supports both Linux and Windows platform. The plug-in assigns IP addresses from a virtual network to containers brought up in the virtual machine, attaching them to the virtual network, and connecting them directly to other containers and virtual network resources. The plug-in doesn't rely on overlay networks, or routes, for connectivity, and provides the same performance as virtual machines.
The following picture shows how the plug-in provides Azure Virtual Network capabilities to Pods:



References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/container-networking-overview

NEW QUESTION 10
You have Azure Resource Manager templates that you use to deploy Azure virtual machines.
You need to disable unused Windows features automatically as instances of the virtual machines are provisioned. What should you use?

A. device compliance policies in Microsoft Intune
B. Azure Automation State Configuration
C. application security groups
D. Azure Advisor

Answer: B

Explanation:
You can use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage Azure VMs (both Classic and Resource Manager), on-premises VMs, Linux machines, AWS VMs, and on-premises physical machines.
Note: Azure Automation State Configuration provides a DSC pull server similar to the Windows Feature DSC-Service so that target nodes automatically receive configurations, conform to the desired state, and report back on their compliance. The built-in pull server in Azure Automation eliminates the need to set up and maintain your own pull server. Azure Automation can target virtual or physical Windows or Linux machines, in the cloud or on-premises.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started

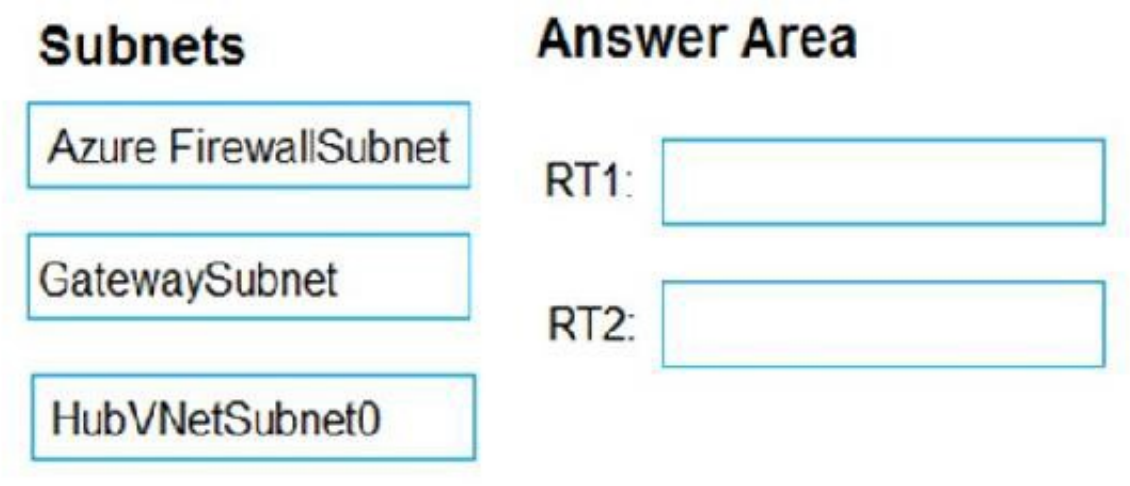
NEW QUESTION 12
DRAG DROP
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Region	Description
HubVNet	East US	HubVNet is a virtual network connected to the on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN that has BGP route propagation enabled. HubVNet contains a subnet named HubVNetSubnet0.
SpokeVNet	East US	SpokeVNet is a virtual network connected to HubVNet by using VNet peering. SpokeVNet contains a subnet named SpokeVNetSubnet0.

The Azure virtual machines on SpokeVNetSubnet0 can communicate with the computers on the on-premises network. You plan to deploy an Azure firewall to

HubVNet.
You create the following two routing tables:
- RT1: Includes a user-defined route that points to the private IP address of the Azure firewall as a next hop address RT2: Disables BGP route propagation and defines the private IP address of the Azure firewall as the default gateway

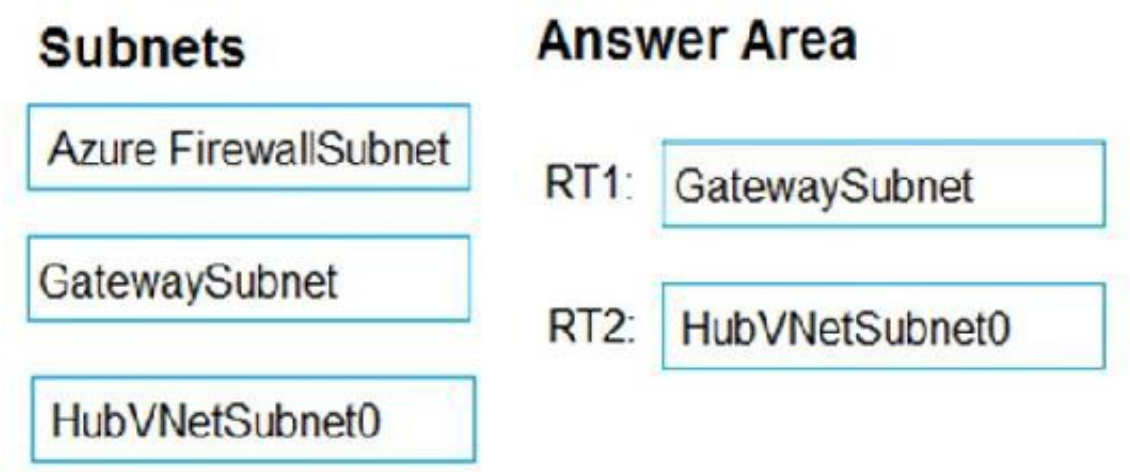
You need to ensure that traffic between SpokeVNetSubnet0 and the on-premises network flows through the Azure firewall.
To which subnet should you associate each route table? To answer, drag the appropriate subnets to the correct route tables. Each subnet may be used once, more than once, or not at all. 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:



NEW QUESTION 17
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Status
VM1	RG1	Stopped (Deallocated)
VM2	RG2	Stopped (Deallocated)

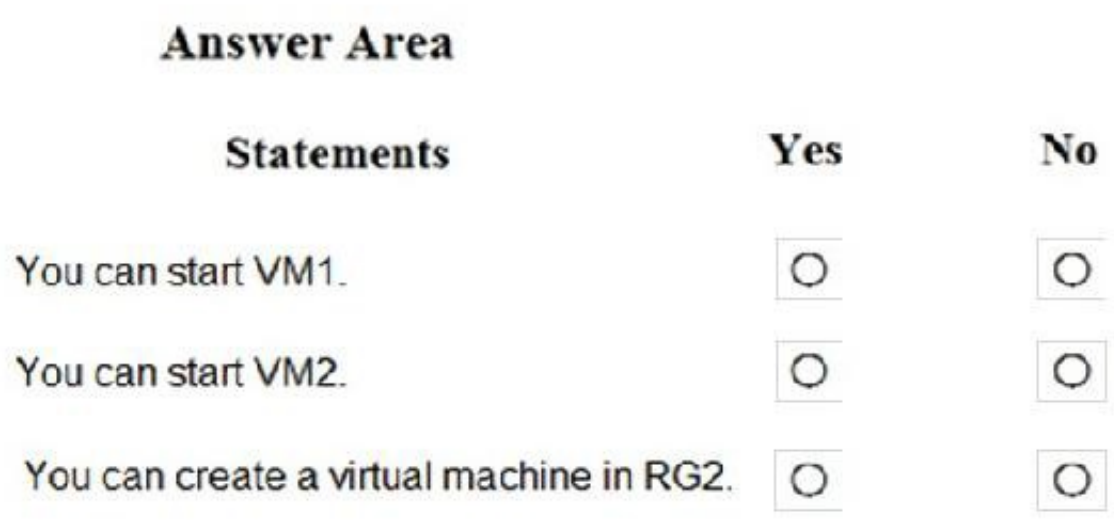
You create the Azure policies shown in the following table.

Policy definition	Resource type	Scope
Not allowed resource types	virtualMachines	RG1
Allowed resource types	virtualMachines	RG2

You create the resource locks shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Created on
Lock1	Read-only	VM1
Lock2	Read-only	RG2

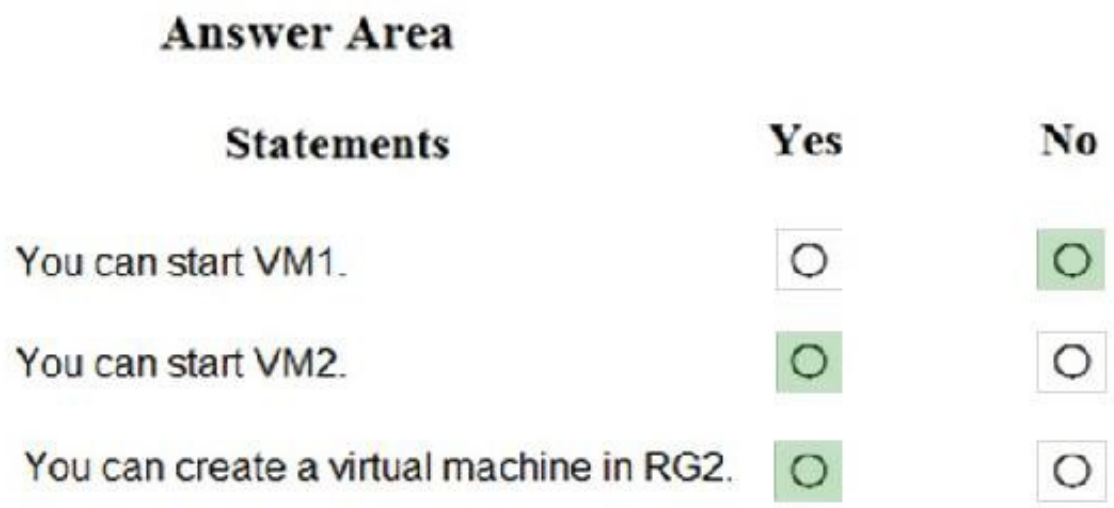
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



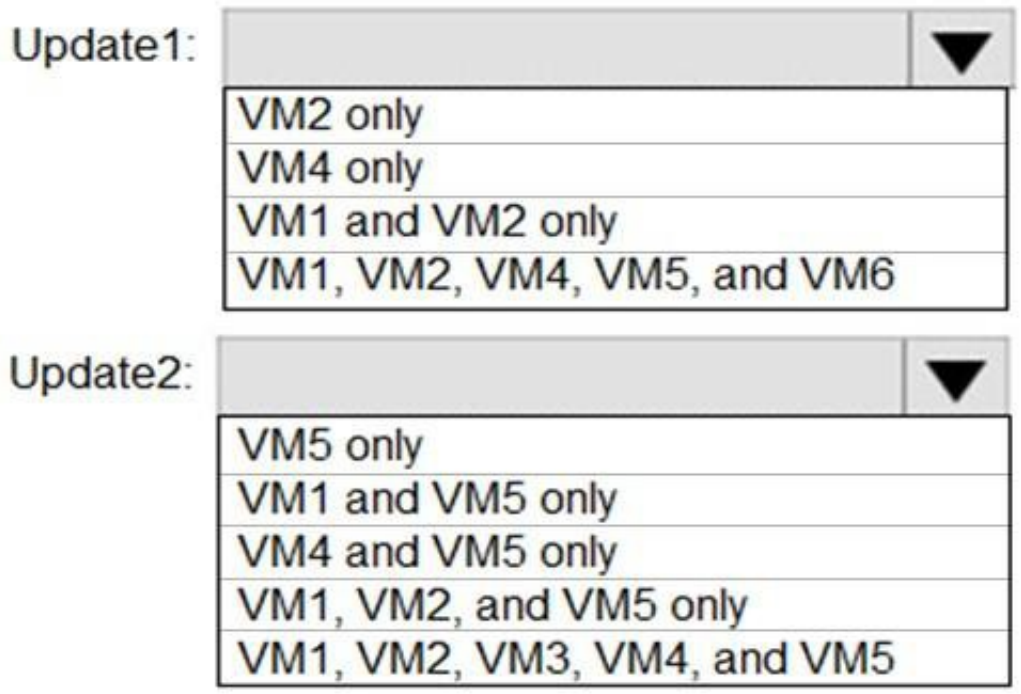
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/concepts/resource-locking

NEW QUESTION 18
HOTSPOT
You have Azure virtual machines that have Update Management enabled. The virtual machines are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Region	Resource group
VM1	Windows Server 2012	East US	RG1
VM2	Windows Server 2012 R2	West US	RG1
VM3	Windows Server 2016	West US	RG2
VM4	Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS	West US	RG2
VM5	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.4	East US	RG1
VM6	CentOS 7.5	East US	RG1

You schedule two update deployments named Update1 and Update2. Update1 updates VM3. Update2 updates VM6.
Which additional virtual machines can be updated by using Update1 and Update2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area



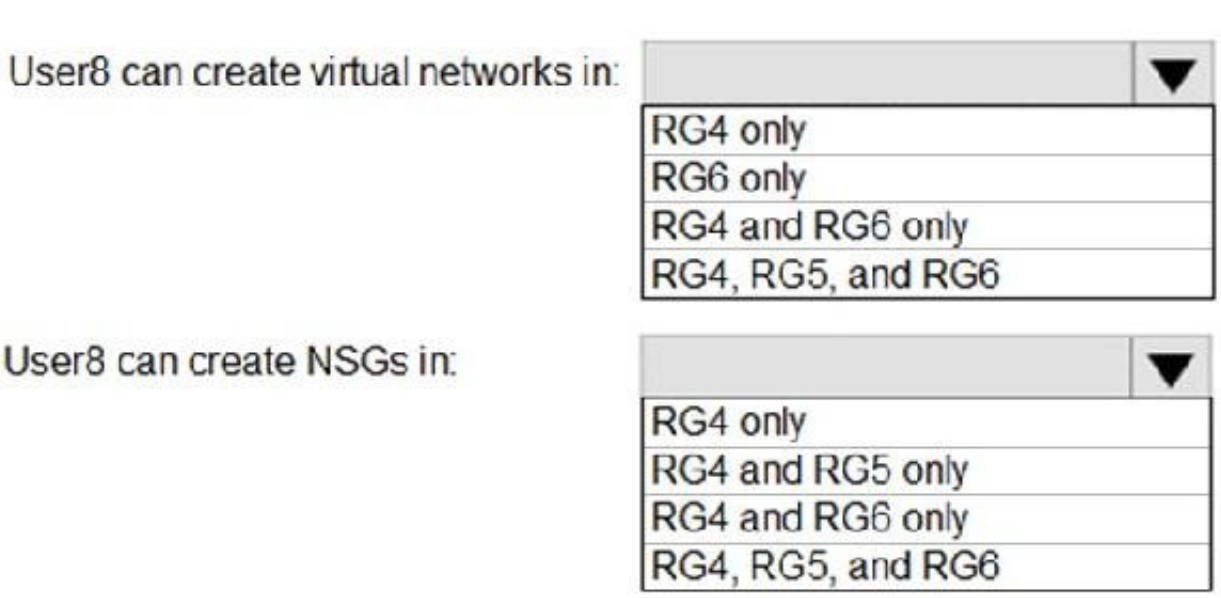
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Update1: VM1 and VM2 only
VM3: Windows Server 2016 West US RG2
Update2: VM4 and VM5 only VM6: CentOS 7.5 East US RG1
For Linux, the machine must have access to an update repository. The update repository can be private or public. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-update-management

NEW QUESTION 22
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:

Answer 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 24
You need to ensure that you can meet the security operations requirements.
What should you do first?

A. Turn on Auto Provisioning in Security Center.
B. Integrate Security Center and Microsoft Cloud App Security.
C. Upgrade the pricing tier of Security Center to Standard.
D. Modify the Security Center workspace configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Standard tier extends the capabilities of the Free tier to workloads running in private and other public clouds, providing unified security management and threat protection across your hybrid cloud workloads. The Standard tier also adds advanced threat detection capabilities, which uses built-in behavioral analytics and machine learning to identify attacks and zero-day exploits, access and application controls to reduce exposure to network attacks and malware, and more.
Scenario: Security Operations Requirements
Litware must be able to customize the operating system security configurations in Azure Security Center. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/security-center-pricing

Question Set 3

NEW QUESTION 29
HOTSPOT
You suspect that users are attempting to sign in to resources to which they have no access.
You need to create an Azure Log Analytics query to identify failed user sign-in attempts from the last three days. The results must only show users who had more than five failed sign-in attempts.
How should you configure the query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
let timeframe = 3d;
SecurityEvent
| where TimeGenerated > ago(3d)
| where AcccountType == 'User' and [ ▼ ] ==4625
| Summarie failed_login_attempts= [ ▼ ]
    latest_failed_login=arg_max(TimeGenerated by Account
| where failed login attempts > 5
```

- ActivityID
- DataType
- EventID
- QuantityUnit

- Count(),
- Countif(),
- Makeset(),
- Split(),

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The following example identifies user accounts that failed to log in more than five times in the last day, and when they last attempted to log in. let timeframe = 1d;
SecurityEvent
| where TimeGenerated > ago(1d)
| where AccountType == 'User' and EventID == 4625 // 4625 - failed log in
| summarize failed_login_attempts=count(), latest_failed_login=arg_max(TimeGenerated, Account) by Account
| where failed_login_attempts > 5
| project-away Account1
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/examples

NEW QUESTION 31
You create a new Azure subscription.
You need to ensure that you can create custom alert rules in Azure Security Center. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of

the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Onboard Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Identity Protection.
B. Create an Azure Storage account.
C. Implement Azure Advisor recommendations.
D. Create an Azure Log Analytics workspace.
E. Upgrade the pricing tier of Security Center to Standard.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
D: You need write permission in the workspace that you select to store your custom alert.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/security-center-custom-alert

NEW QUESTION 35
DRAG DROP
You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines. Azure Diagnostics is enabled on all the virtual machines. You are planning the monitoring of Azure services in the subscription.
You need to retrieve the following details:
- Identify the user who deleted a virtual machine three weeks ago.
- Query the security events of a virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016.

What should you use in Azure Monitor? To answer, drag the appropriate configuration settings to the correct details. Each configuration setting 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:
Box1: Activity log
Azure activity logs provide insight into the operations that were performed on resources in your subscription. Activity logs were previously known as “audit logs” or “operational logs,” because they report control-plane events for your subscriptions.
Activity logs help you determine the “what, who, and when” for write operations (that is, PUT, POST, or DELETE). Box 2: Logs
Log Integration collects Azure diagnostics from your Windows virtual machines, Azure activity logs, Azure Security Center alerts, and Azure resource provider logs. This integration provides a unified dashboard for all your assets, whether they're on-premises or in the cloud, so that you can aggregate, correlate, analyze, and alert for security events.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/azure-log-audit
Testlet 1
This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.
To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other question on this case study.
At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next sections of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.
To start the case study
To display the first question on this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.
Overview
Litware, Inc. is a digital media company that has 500 employees in the Chicago area and 20 employees in the San Francisco area.
Existing Environment
Litware has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that has a subscription ID of 43894a43-17c2-4a39-8cfc-3540c2653ef4.
Sub1 is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named litwareinc.com. The tenant contains the user objects and the device objects of all the Litware employees and their devices. Each user is assigned an Azure AD Premium P2 license. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) is activated.
The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
Group1	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type, contains all the San Francisco users, and provides access to many Azure AD applications and Azure resources.
Group2	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type and contains the Chicago IT team

The Azure subscription contains the objects shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
VNet1	Virtual network	VNet1 is a virtual network that contains security-sensitive IT resources. VNet1 contains three subnets named Subnet0, Subnet1, and AzureFirewallSubnet.
VM0	Virtual machine	VM0 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016, connects to Subnet0, and has just in time (JIT) VM access configured.
VM1	Virtual machine	VM1 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016 and connects to Subent0.
SQLDB1	Azure SQL Database	SQLDB1 is an Azure SQL database on a SQL Database server named LitwareSQLServer1.
WebApp1	Web app	WebApp1 is an Azure web app that is accessible by using https://litwareinc.com and http://www.litwareinc.com.
Resource Group1	Resource group	Resource Group1 is a resource group that contains VNet1, VM0, and VM1.
Resource Group2	Resource group	Resource Group2 is a resource group that contains shared IT resources.

Azure Security Center is set to the Free tier.
Planned changes
Litware plans to deploy the Azure resources shown in the following table.

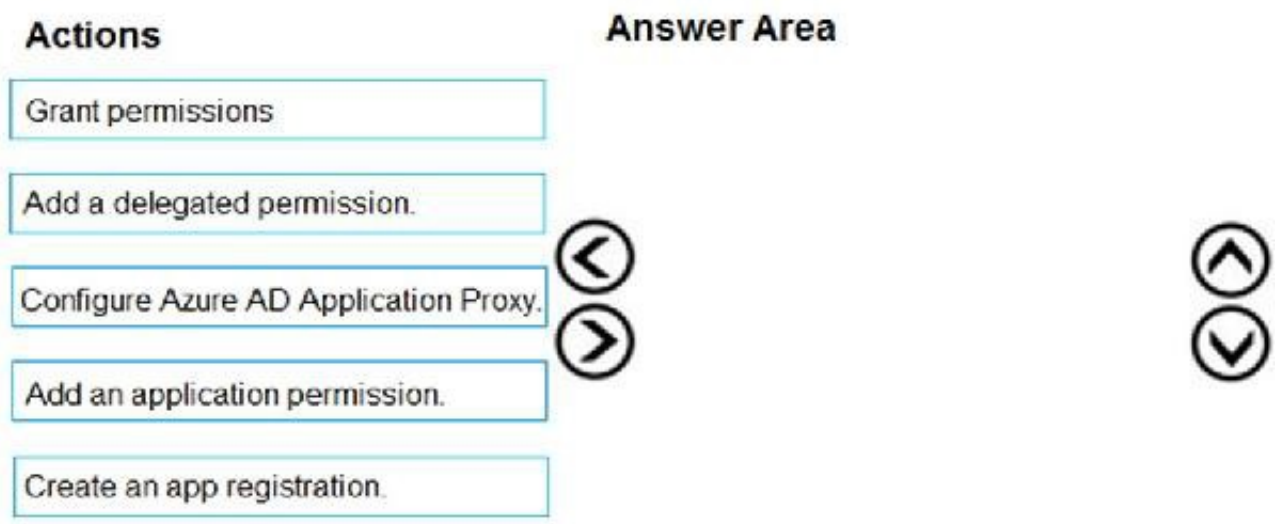
Name	Type	Description
Firewall1	Azure Firewall	An Azure firewall on VNet1.
RT1	Route table	A route table that will contain a route pointing to Firewall1 as the default gateway and will be assigned to Subnet0.
AKS1	Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)	A managed AKS cluster

Litware identifies the following identity and access requirements:
- All San Francisco users and their devices must be members of Group1.
- The members of Group2 must be assigned the Contributor role to Resource Group2 by using a permanent eligible assignment.
- Users must be prevented from registering applications in Azure AD and from consenting to applications that access company information on the users' behalf.

Platform Protection Requirements
Litware identifies the following platform protection requirements:
- Microsoft Antimalware must be installed on the virtual machines in Resource Group1.
- The members of Group2 must be assigned the Azure Kubernetes Service Cluster Admin Role. Azure AD users must be to authenticate to AKS1 by using their Azure AD credentials.
- Following the implementation of the planned changes, the IT team must be able to connect to VM0 by using JIT VM access.
- A new custom RBAC role named Role1 must be used to delegate the administration of the managed disks in Resource Group1. Role1 must be available only for Resource Group1.

Security Operations Requirements
Litware must be able to customize the operating system security configurations in Azure Security Center.

NEW QUESTION 38
DRAG DROP
Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
The company is developing an application named App1. App1 will run as a service on server that runs Windows Server 2016. App1 will authenticate to contoso.com and access Microsoft Graph to read directory data.
You need to delegate the minimum required permissions to App1.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence from the Azure portal? 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:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

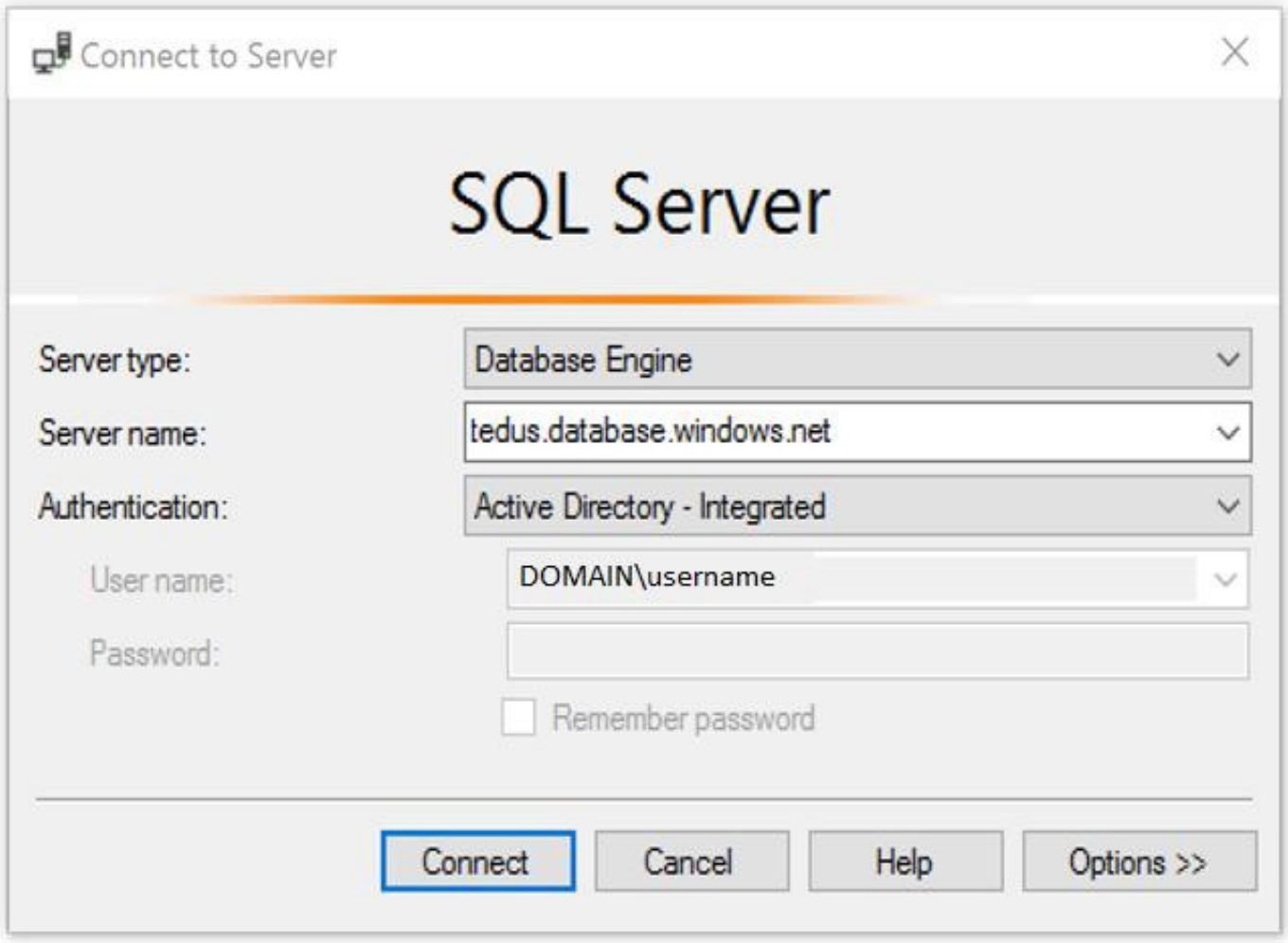
Explanation:
Step 1: Create an app registration
First the application must be created/registered.
Step 2: Add an application permission
Application permissions are used by apps that run without a signed-in user present.
Step 3: Grant permissions
Incorrect Answers: Delegated permission
Delegated permissions are used by apps that have a signed-in user present.
Application Proxy:
Azure Active Directory's Application Proxy provides secure remote access to on-premises web applications.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/v2-permissions-and-consent

NEW QUESTION 39
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 43
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