

## Exam Questions az-500

Microsoft Azure Security Technologies

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### 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 generate new SASs. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Instead you should create a new stored access policy.

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 affects 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.

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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 3

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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 create a site-to-site VPN between the virtual network and the on-premises network. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

You can 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 4

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 5**

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:

Levels	Answer Area
High	Impossible travel to atypical locations: <input type="text"/>
Low	Users with leaked credentials: <input type="text"/>
Medium	Sign ins from IP addresses with suspicious activity: <input type="text"/>

- 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 6**

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 7**

You are configuring an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that will connect to an Azure Container Registry. You need to use the auto-generated service principal to authenticate to the Azure Container Registry. What should you create?

- A. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) group
- B. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) role assignment
- C. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user
- D. a secret in Azure Key Vault

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

When you create an AKS cluster, Azure also creates a service principal to support cluster operability with other Azure resources. You can use this auto-generated service principal for authentication with an ACR registry. To do so, you need to create an Azure AD role assignment that grants the cluster's service principal access to the container registry.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/container-registry/container-registry-auth-aks>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

**HOTSPOT**

You have two Azure virtual machines in the East US2 region as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Type	Tier
VM1	Windows Server 2008 R2	A3	Basic
VM2	Ubuntu 16.04-DAILY-LTS	L4s	Standard

You deploy and configure an Azure Key vault.

You need to ensure that you can enable Azure Disk Encryption on VM1 and VM2.

What should you modify on each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

## Answer Area

VM1:  ▼

<input type="checkbox"/> The operating system version
<input type="checkbox"/> The tier
<input type="checkbox"/> The type

VM2:  ▼

<input type="checkbox"/> The operating system version
<input type="checkbox"/> The tier
<input type="checkbox"/> The type

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

VM1: The Tier

The Tier needs to be upgraded to standard.

Disk Encryption for Windows and Linux IaaS VMs is in General Availability in all Azure public regions and Azure Government regions for Standard VMs and VMs with Azure Premium Storage.

VM2: The type

Need to change the VMtype to any of A, D, DS, G, GS, F, and so on, series IaaS VMs.

Not the operating system version: Ubuntu 16.04 is supported. References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/azure-security-disk-encryption-overview>  
[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/azure-security-disk-encryption-faq#bkmk\\_LinuxOSSupport](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/azure-security-disk-encryption-faq#bkmk_LinuxOSSupport)

**NEW QUESTION 9**

**HOTSPOT**

You plan to use Azure Log Analytics to collect logs from 200 servers that run Windows Server 2016. You need to automate the deployment of the Microsoft Monitoring Agent to all the servers by using an Azure Resource Manager template. How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",
  "name": "[concat(parameter('vmname'), /OMSExtension)]",
  "apiVersion": "[variables('apiVersion')]",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[concat('Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/', parameters('vmName'))]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "publisher": "Microsoft.EnterpriseCloud.Monitoring",
    "type": "MicrosoftMonitoringAgent",
    "typeHandlerVersion": "1.0",
    "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
    "settings": {
      "[variable('var1')]"
      "AzureADApplicationID"
      "WorkspaceID"
      "WorkspaceName"
      "WorkspaceURL"
    },
    "protectedSettings": {
      "[variable('var2')]"
      "AzureADApplicationSecret"
      "StorageAccountKey"
      "WorkspaceID"
      "WorkspaceKey"
    }
  }
}
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",
  "name": "[concat(parameter('vmname'), /OMSExtension)]",
  "apiVersion": "[variables('apiVersion')]",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[concat('Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/', parameters('vmName'))]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "publisher": "Microsoft.EnterpriseCloud.Monitoring",
    "type": "MicrosoftMonitoringAgent",
    "typeHandlerVersion": "1.0",
    "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
    "settings": {
      "[variable('var1')]"
      "AzureADApplicationID"
      "WorkspaceID"
      "WorkspaceName"
      "WorkspaceURL"
    },
    "protectedSettings": {
      "[variable('var2')]"
      "AzureADApplicationSecret"
      "StorageAccountKey"
      "WorkspaceID"
      "WorkspaceKey"
    }
  }
}
```

References:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/manageabilityguys/2015/11/19/enabling-the-microsoft-monitoring-agent-in-windows-json-templates/>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You are assigned the Global administrator role for the tenant. You are responsible for managing Azure Security Center settings. You need to create a custom sensitivity label. What should you do first?

- A. Create a custom sensitive information type.
- B. Elevate access for global administrators in Azure AD.
- C. Upgrade the pricing tier of the Security Center to Standard.
- D. Enable integration with Microsoft Cloud App Security.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

First, you need to create a new sensitive information type because you can't directly modify the default rules.  
 References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/securitycompliance/customize-a-built-in-sensitive-information-type>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

From the Azure portal, you are configuring an Azure policy. You plan to assign policies that use the DeployIfNotExist, AuditIfNotExist, Append, and Deny effects. Which effect requires a managed identity for the assignment?

- A. AuditIfNotExist
- B. Append
- C. DeployIfNotExist
- D. Deny

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

When Azure Policy runs the template in the deployIfNotExists policy definition, it does so using a managed identity.  
 References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/governance/policy/how-to/remediate-resources>

**NEW QUESTION 13**

**HOTSPOT**

You need to create an Azure key vault. The solution must ensure that any object deleted from the key vault be retained for 90 days. How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.  
 Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

```
New-AzureRmKeyVault -VaultName 'KeyVault1' -ResourceGroupName 'RG1'
```

**-Location 'East US'**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-EnabledForDeployment</li> <li>-EnablePurgeProtection</li> <li>-Tag</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Confirm</li> <li>-DefaultProfile</li> <li>-EnableSoftDelete</li> <li>-SKU</li> </ul>
---	--

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: -EnablePurgeProtection  
 If specified, protection against immediate deletion is enabled for this vault; requires soft delete to be enabled as well.  
 Box 2: -EnableSoftDelete  
 Specifies that the soft-delete functionality is enabled for this key vault. When soft-delete is enabled, for a grace period, you can recover this key vault and its contents after it is deleted.  
 References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.keyvault/new-azurermkeyvault>

**NEW QUESTION 18**

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