



AZ-301^{Q&As}

Microsoft Azure Architect Design

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QUESTION 1

Note: This question is a 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 subscription that contains a resource group named RG1.

You create an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) group named ResearchUsers that contains the user accounts of all researchers.

You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:

1.
The researchers must be allowed to create Azure virtual machines.
2.
The researchers must only be able to create Azure virtual machines by using specific Azure Resource Manager templates.

Solution: On RG1, assign a custom role-based access control (RBAC) role to the ResearchUsers group.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead: On RG1, assign the Contributor role to the ResearchUsers group. Create a custom Azure Policy definition and assign the policy to RG1.

QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

You have databases in Azure as shown in the following table.



Name	Type	Pricing tier
SQLdb1	Azure SQL Database	Basic
SQLdb2	Azure SQL Database	Standard
SQLdb3	Azure SQL Database	Premium
DW1	Azure SQL Data Warehouse	<i>Not available</i>

You are designing a data retention policy.

You need to identify which databases can retain a daily backup for up to 35 days and which databases can retain monthly backups for up to 120 months.

Which databases should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Databases that can retain a daily backup for up to 35 days:

▼

DW1 only

SQLdb2 and SQLdb3 only

SQLdb1, SQLdb2 and SQLdb3 only

SQLdb1, SQLdb2, SQLdb3 and DW1

Databases that can retain monthly backups for up to 120 months:

▼

DW1 only

SQLdb2 and SQLdb3 only

SQLdb1, SQLdb2 and SQLdb3 only

SQLdb1, SQLdb2, SQLdb3 and DW1

Correct Answer:



Databases that can retain a daily backup for up to 35 days:

DW1 only
SQLdb2 and SQLdb3 only
SQLdb1, SQLdb2 and SQLdb3 only
SQLdb1, SQLdb2, SQLdb3 and DW1

Databases that can retain monthly backups for up to 120 months:

DW1 only
SQLdb2 and SQLdb3 only
SQLdb1, SQLdb2 and SQLdb3 only
SQLdb1, SQLdb2, SQLdb3 and DW1

QUESTION 3

HOTSPOT

You manage a network that includes an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services domain and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Employees are required to use different accounts when using on-premises or cloud resources. You must recommend a solution that lets employees sign in to all company resources by using a single account. The solution must implement an

identity provider.

You need provide guidance on the different identity providers.

How should you describe each identity provider? To answer, select the appropriate description from each list in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



synchronized identity

▼
User management occurs on-premises. Azure AD authenticates employees by using on-premises passwords.
User management occurs on-premises. The on-premises domain controller authenticates employee credentials.
Both user management and authentication occur in Azure AD.

federated identity

▼
User management occurs on-premises. Azure AD authenticates employees by using on-premises passwords.
User management occurs on-premises. The on-premises domain controller authenticates employee credentials.
Both user management and authentication occur in Azure AD.

Correct Answer:

synchronized identity

▼
User management occurs on-premises. Azure AD authenticates employees by using on-premises passwords.
User management occurs on-premises. The on-premises domain controller authenticates employee credentials.
Both user management and authentication occur in Azure AD.

federated identity

▼
User management occurs on-premises. Azure AD authenticates employees by using on-premises passwords.
User management occurs on-premises. The on-premises domain controller authenticates employee credentials.
Both user management and authentication occur in Azure AD.

Box1: User management occurs on-premises. Azure AD authenticates employees by using on-premises passwords.

Azure AD Domain Services for hybrid organizations Organizations with a hybrid IT infrastructure consume a mix of cloud resources and on-premises resources. Such organizations synchronize identity information from their on-premises directory to their Azure AD tenant. As hybrid organizations look to migrate more of their on-premises applications to the cloud, especially legacy directory-aware applications, Azure AD Domain Services can be useful to them.

Example: Litware Corporation has deployed Azure AD Connect, to synchronize identity information from their on-premises directory to their Azure AD tenant. The identity information that is synchronized includes user accounts, their credential hashes for authentication (password hash sync) and group memberships.

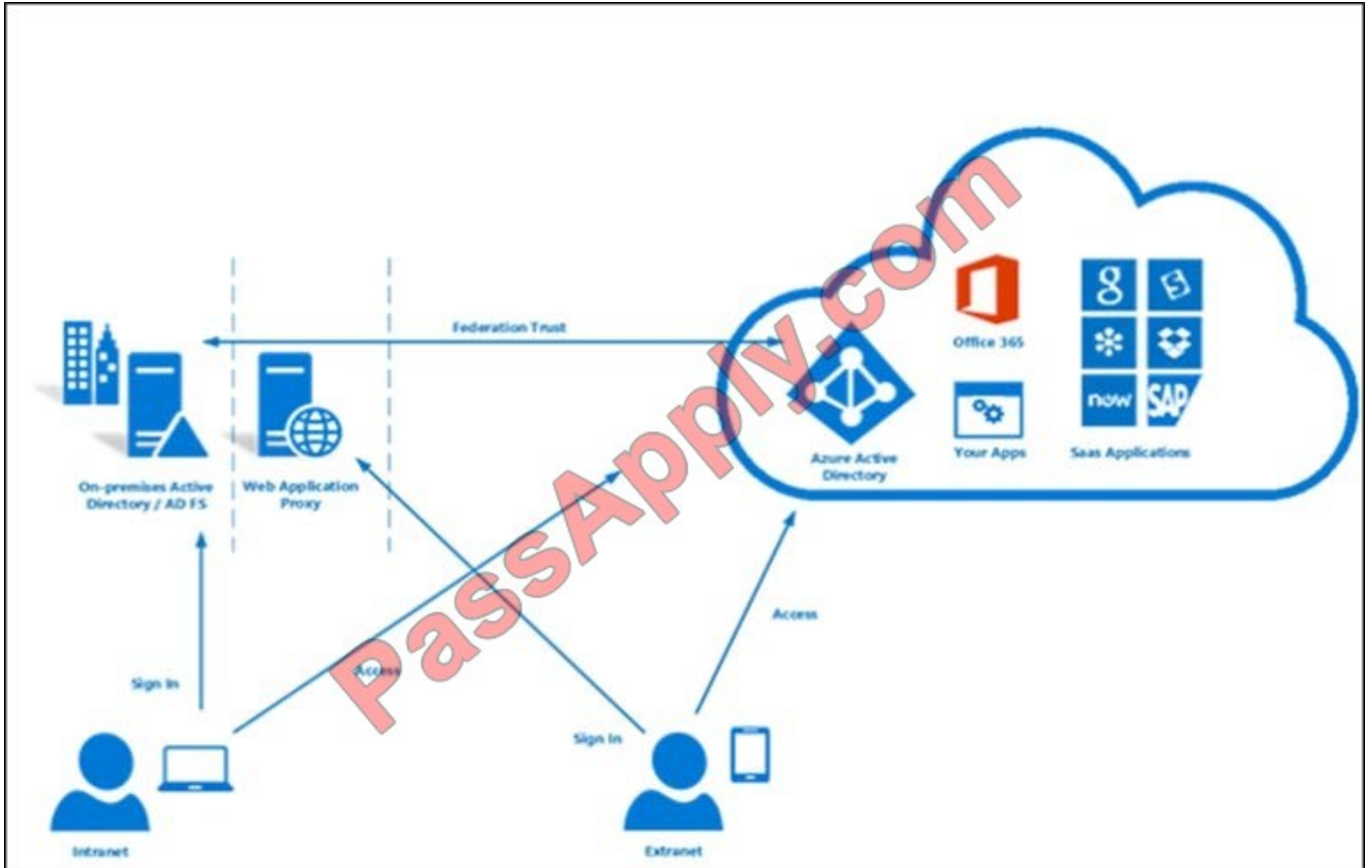


User accounts, group memberships, and credentials from Litware's on-premises directory are synchronized to Azure AD via Azure AD Connect. These user accounts, group memberships, and credentials are automatically available within the

managed domain.

Box 2: User management occurs on-premises. The on-premises domain controller authenticates employee credentials.

You can federate your on-premises environment with Azure AD and use this federation for authentication and authorization. This sign-in method ensures that all user authentication occurs on-premises.



References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/active-directory-ds-overview>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/whatis-fed>

QUESTION 4

A company deploys Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Connect to synchronize identity information from their on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) directory to their Azure AD tenant. The identity information that is synchronized includes user accounts, credential hashes for authentication (password sync), and group membership. The company plans to deploy several Windows and Linux virtual machines (VMs) to support their applications.

The VMs have the following requirements:

1. Support domain join, LDAP read, LDAP bind, NTLM and Kerberos authentication, and Group Policy.
2. Allow users to sign in to the domain using their corporate credentials and connect remotely to the VM by using Remote Desktop.

You need to support the VM deployment. Which service should you use?

- A. Azure AD Domain Services
- B. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management



C. Azure AD Managed Service Identity

D. Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)

Correct Answer: A

Azure AD Domain Services provides managed domain services such as domain join, group policy, LDAP, Kerberos/NTLM authentication that are fully compatible with Windows Server Active Directory.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/active-directory-ds-overview>

QUESTION 5

Note: This question is a 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.

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You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AZD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant contains a group named Group1. Group1 contains all the administrative user accounts.

You discover several login attempts to the Azure portal from countries where administrative users do NOT work.

You need to ensure that all login attempts to the Azure portal from those countries require Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).

Solution: You implement an access package.

Does this solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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