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Exam : **AZ-102**

Title : Microsoft Azure Administrator
Certification Transition Exam

Vendor : Microsoft

Version : DEMO

NO.1 You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You plan to deploy an Ubuntu Server virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1.

You need to perform a custom deployment of the virtual machine. A specific trusted root certification authority (CA) must be added during the deployment.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

File to create:

	▼
Answer.ini	
Autounattend.conf	
Cloud-init.txt	
Unattend.xml	

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

	▼
The az vm create command	
The Azure portal	
The New-AzureRmVM cmdlet	

Answer:

Answer Area

File to create:

	▼
Answer.ini	
Autounattend.conf	
Cloud-init.txt	
Unattend.xml	

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

	▼
The az vm create command	
The Azure portal	
The New-AzureRmVM cmdlet	

Explanation

Answer Area

File to create:

	▼
Answer.ini	
Autounattend.conf	
Cloud-init.txt	
Unattend.xml	

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

	▼
The az vm create command	
The Azure portal	
The New-AzureRmVM cmdlet	

Box 1: Unattend.xml

In preparation to deploy shielded VMs, you may need to create an operating system specialization answer file.

On Windows, this is commonly known as the "unattend.xml" file. The `New-ShieldingDataAnswerFile` Windows PowerShell function helps you do this. Starting with Windows Server version 1709, you can run certain Linux guest OSes in shielded VMs. If you are using the System Center Virtual Machine Manager Linux agent to specialize those VMs, the `New-ShieldingDataAnswerFile` cmdlet can create compatible answer files for it.

Box 2: The Azure Portal

You can use the Azure portal to deploy a Linux virtual machine (VM) in Azure that runs Ubuntu.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/quick-create-portal>

NO.2 You are the global administrator for an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named `adatum.com`.

You need to enable two-step verification for Azure users.

What should you do?

- A. Configure a playbook in Azure AD conditional access policy.
- B. Create and configure the Identify Hub.
- C. Create an Azure AD conditional access policy.
- D. Install and configure Azure AD Connect.

Answer: C

Explanation

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings>

NO.3 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 that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

NO.4 You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
RG2	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network
VM5	Virtual machine connected to VNet1
VM6	Virtual machine connected to VNet2

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named adatum.com. You set the registration virtual network to VNet2. The adatum.com zone is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Resource group ([change](#))

vmrg

Subscription ([change](#))

Azure Pass

Subscription ID

a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c

Name server 1

-

Name server 2

-

Name server 3

-

Name server 4

-

Tags ([change](#))[Click here to add tags](#)

NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-hostmaster.microsoft.com Host: internal.cloudapp.net Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire:2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1
vm1	A	3600	10.1.0.4
vm9	A	3600	10.1.0.12

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com.zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com.zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com.zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No

Azure DNS provides automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. VM5 does not belong to the registration virtual network though.

Box 2: No

Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks. VM5 does belong to a resolution virtual network.

Box 3: Yes

VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone. By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

NO.5 You have a virtual network named VNet1 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS C:\> Get-AzureRmVirtualNetwork -Name VNet1 -ResourceGroupName Production

Name                : VNet1
ResourceGroupName   : Production
Location            : westus
Id                  : /subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1
Etag                : W/"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d"
ResourceGuid        : 562696cc-b2ba-4cc5-9619-0a735d6c34c7
ProvisioningState    : Succeeded
Tags                :
AddressSpace        : {
  "AddressPrefixes": [
    "10.2.0.0/16"
  ]
}
DhcpOptions          : {}
Subnets             : {
  {
    "Name": "default",
    "Etag": "W/\\"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d\"",
    "Id": "/subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1/subnets/default",
    "AddressPrefix": "10.2.0.0/24",
    "IpConfigurations": [],
    "ResourceNavigationLinks": [],
    "ServiceEndpoints": [],
    "ProvisioningState": "Succeeded"
  }
}
VirtualNetworkPeerings : []
EnableDDoSProtection   : false
EnableVmProtection     : false
```

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.

Answer Area

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first **[answer choice]**.

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first **[answer choice]**.

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

Answer:

Answer Area

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first **[answer choice]**.

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first **[answer choice]**.

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

Explanation

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first **[answer choice]**.

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first **[answer choice]**.

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

Box 1: add a subnet

Your IaaS virtual machines (VMs) and PaaS role instances in a virtual network automatically receive a private IP address from a range that you specify, based on the subnet they are connected to. We need to add the 192.168.1.0/24 subnet.

Box 2: add a network interface

The 10.2.1.0/24 network exists. We need to add a network interface.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-static-private-ip-arm-portal>

NO.6 You are troubleshooting a performance issue for an Azure Application Gateway. You need to compare the total requests to the failed requests during the past six hours. What should you use?

- A. Connection monitor in Azure Network Watcher
- B. Metrics in Application Gateway
- C. NSG flow logs in Azure Network Watcher
- D. Diagnostics logs in Application Gateway

Answer: B

Explanation

Application Gateway currently has seven metrics to view performance counters.

Metrics are a feature for certain Azure resources where you can view performance counters in the portal. For Application Gateway, the following metrics are available:

- * Total Requests
- * Failed Requests
- * Current Connections
- * Healthy Host Count
- * Response Status
- * Throughput
- * Unhealthy Host count

You can filter on a per backend pool basis to show healthy/unhealthy hosts in a specific backend pool

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gatewaydiagnostics# Metrics>

NO.7 You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles:

- * Reader
- * Security Admin
- * Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

- A.** Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1
- B.** Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
- C.** Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription.
- D.** Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.

Answer: A

Explanation

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

NO.8 You plan to grant the member of a new Azure AD group named group 75099086 the right to delegate administrative access to any resource in the resource group named 7509086.

You need to create the Azure AD group and then to assign the correct role to the group. The solution must use the principle of least privilege and minimize the number of role assignments.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer:

See explanation below.

Explanation

Step 1:

Click Resource groups from the menu of services to access the Resource Groups blade

Microsoft Azure « 🔍 📧 >_ ⚙️ 😊 ? TACORSEROUTLOOK (DEFAULT...)

Resource groups
tacorsreroutlook (Default Directory)

+ Add Columns Refresh

Subscriptions: Pay-As-You-Go – Don't see a subscription? [Switch directories](#)

Filter by name... All locations No grouping

1 items

NAME	SUBSCRIPTION	LOCATION
vSRX-Dev	Pay-As-You-Go	West US

Step 2:

Click Add (+) to create a new resource group. The Create Resource Group blade appears. Enter corp7509086 as the Resource group name, and click the Create button.

Microsoft Azure « 🔍 📧 >_ ⚙️ 😊 ? TACORSEROUTLOOK (DEFAULT...)

Resource groups tacorsreroutlook (Default Directory)

Resource group
Create an empty resource group

* Resource group name
Enter resource group name

* Subscription
Pay-As-You-Go

* Resource group location
Central US

Pin to dashboard

Create

Step 3:

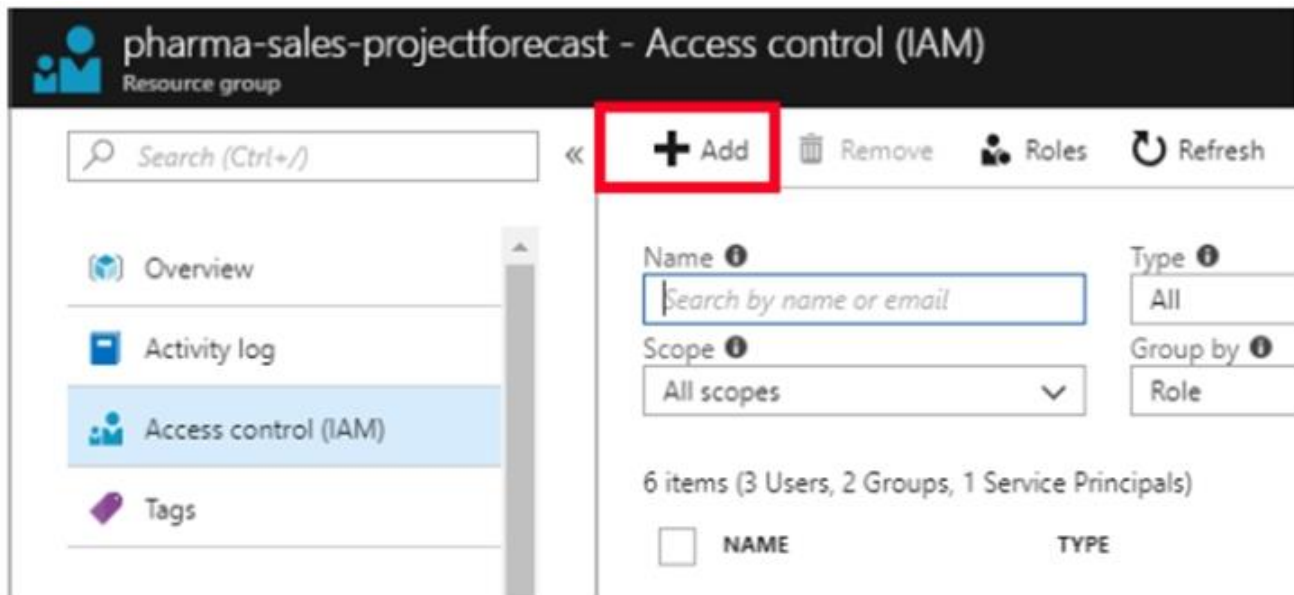
Select Create.

Your group is created and ready for you to add members.

Now we need to assign a role to this resource group scope.

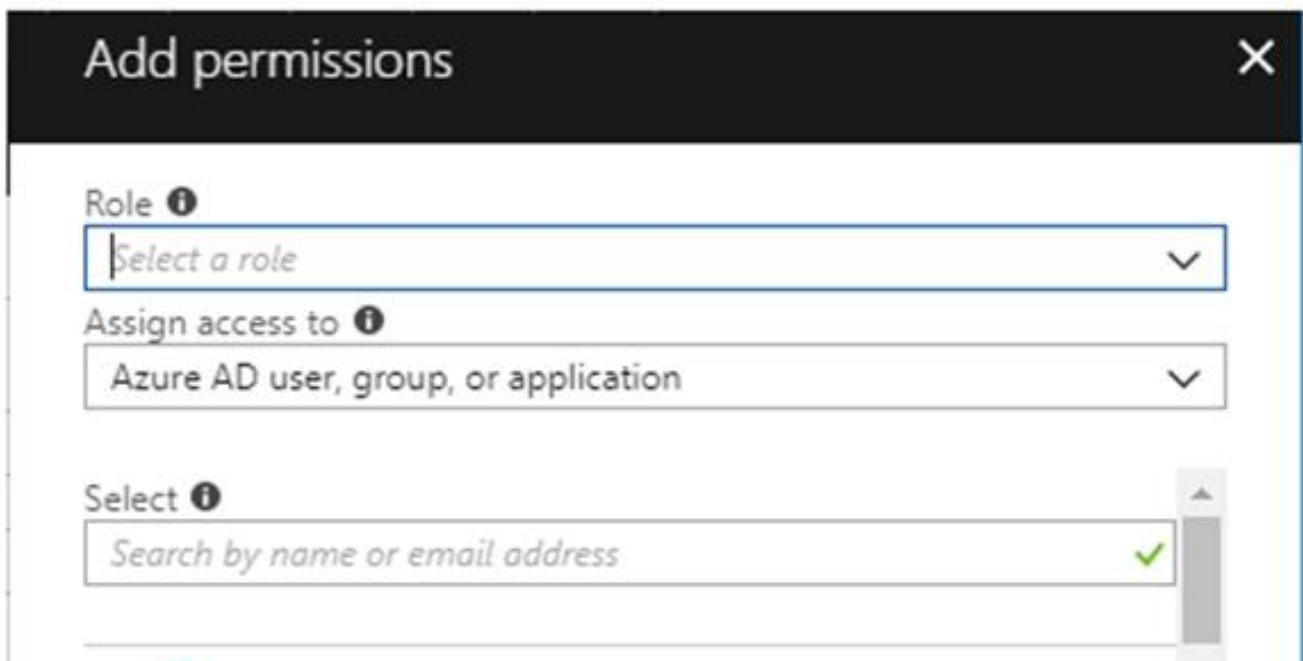
Step 4:

Choose the newly created Resource group, and Access control (IAM) to see the current list of role assignments at the resource group scope. Click +Add to open the Add permissions pane.



Step 5:

In the Role drop-down list, select a role Delegate administration, and select Assign access to: resource group corp7509086



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal>

https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/vsrx/topics/task/multi-task/security-vsrx-azure-marketplace-resou

NO.9 Overview

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to allow connections between the VNET01-USEA2 and VNET01-USWE2 virtual networks. You need to ensure that virtual machines can communicate across both virtual networks by using their private IP address. The solution must NOT require any virtual network gateways.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer:

See explanation below.

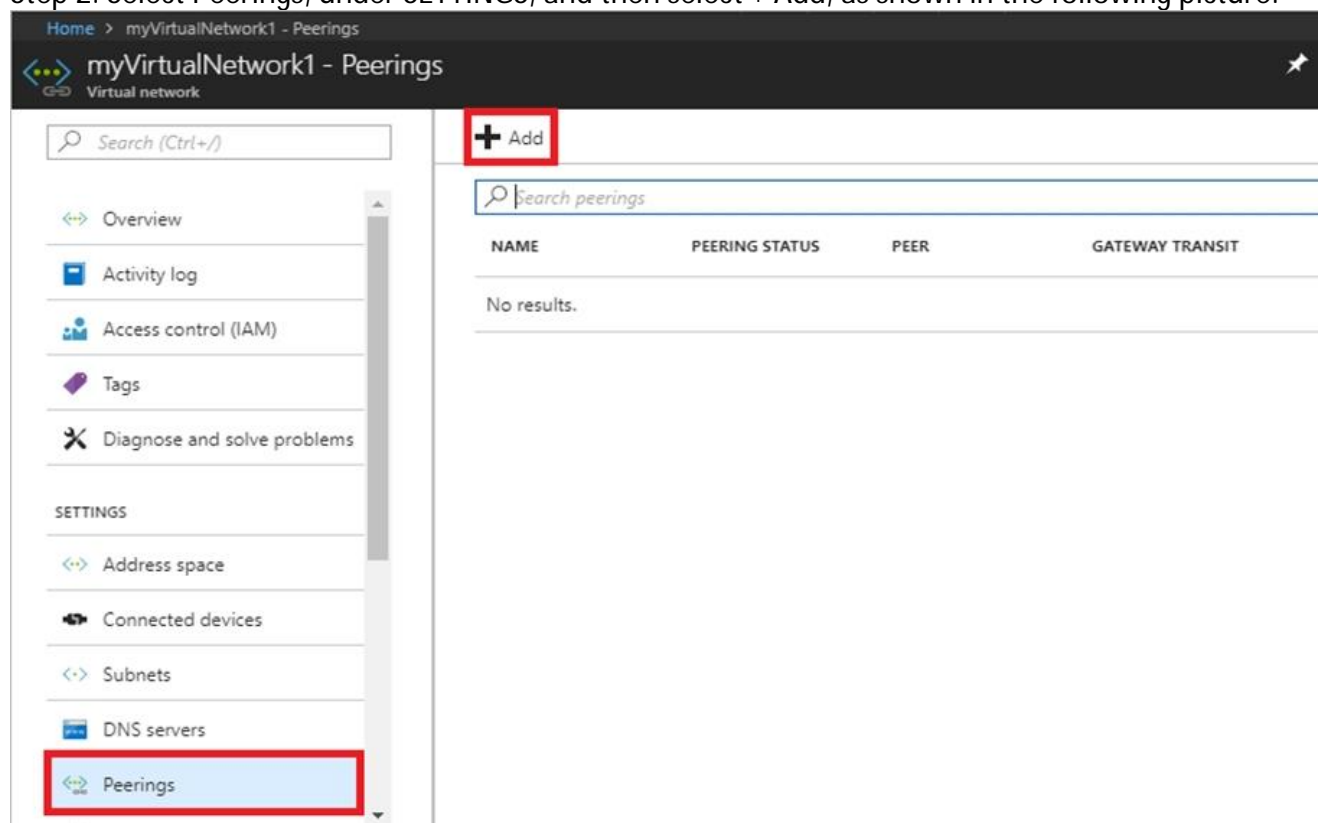
Explanation

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect two Azure virtual networks. Once peered, the virtual networks appear as one, for connectivity purposes.

Peer virtual networks

Step 1. In the Search box at the top of the Azure portal, begin typing VNET01-USEA2. When VNET01-USEA2 appears in the search results, select it.

Step 2. Select Peering, under SETTINGS, and then select + Add, as shown in the following picture:



Step 3. Enter, or select, the following information, accept the defaults for the remaining settings, and then select OK.

Name: myVirtualNetwork1-myVirtualNetwork2 (for example)

Subscription: elect your subscription.

Virtual network: VNET01-USWE2 - To select the VNET01-USWE2 virtual network, select Virtual

network, then select VNET01-USWE2. You can select a virtual network in the same region or in a different region.

Now we need to repeat steps 1-3 for the other network VNET01-USWE2:

Step 4. In the Search box at the top of the Azure portal, begin typing VNET01- USEA2. When VNET01 - USEA2 appears in the search results, select it.

Step 5. Select Peerings, under SETTINGS, and then select + Add.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-connect-virtual-networks-portal>

NO.10 You have an Azure subscription that is used by four departments in your company. The subscription contains

10 resource groups. Each department uses resources in several resource groups.

You need to send a report to the finance department. The report must detail the costs for each department.

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.

Actions		Answer Area
Assign a tag to each resource group.		
Open the Resource costs blade of each resource group.	➤	
Download the usage report.		
Assign a tag to each resource.	⬅	
From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.		

Answer:

Actions		Answer Area
Assign a tag to each resource group.		Assign a tag to each resource.
Open the Resource costs blade of each resource group.	➤	From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.
Download the usage report.		Download the usage report.
Assign a tag to each resource.	⬅	
From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.		

Explanation

Assign a tag to each resource.

From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.

Download the usage report.

Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource.

You apply tags to your Azure resources giving metadata to logically organize them into a taxonomy. After you apply tags, you can retrieve all the resources in your subscription with that tag name and

value. Each resource or resource group can have a maximum of 15 tag name/value pairs. Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.

Box 2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag

After you get your services running, regularly check how much they're costing you. You can see the current spend and burn rate in Azure portal.

* Visit the Subscriptions blade in Azure portal and select a subscription.

* You should see the cost breakdown and burn rate in the popup blade.

* Click Cost analysis in the list to the left to see the cost breakdown by resource. Wait 24 hours after you add a service for the data to populate.

* You can filter by different properties like tags, resource group, and timespan. Click Apply to confirm the filters and Download if you want to export the view to a Comma-Separated Values (.csv) file.

Box 3: Download the usage report

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-getting-started>

NO.11 You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet name	Subnet address range
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	Subnet1	10.1.1.0/24
VNet2	10.10.0.0/16	Subnet2	10.10.1.0/24
VNet3	172.16.0.0/16	Subnet3	172.16.1.0/24

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table:

Name	Network	Subnet	IP address
VM1	VNet1	Subnet1	10.1.1.4
VM2	VNet2	Subnet2	10.10.1.4
VM3	VNet3	Subnet3	172.16.1.4

The firewalls on all the virtual machines are configured to allow all ICMP traffic.

You add the peerings in the following table.

Virtual network	Peering network
VNet1	VNet3
VNet2	VNet3
VNet3	VNet1

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can ping VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can ping VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can ping VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can ping VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can ping VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can ping VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can ping VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can ping VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can ping VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes

Vnet1 and Vnet3 are peers.

Box 2: Yes

Vnet2 and Vnet3 are peers.

Box 3: No

Peering connections are non-transitive.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/hub-spoke>

NO.12 You create an Azure Migrate project named TestMig in a resource group named test-migration.

You need to discover which on-premises virtual machines to assess for migration.

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.

Actions

Answer Area

- Create a collector virtual machine.
- Download the OVA file for the collector appliance.
- Create a migration group in the project.
- Configure the collector and start discovery.
- Create an assessment in the project.

⏪
⏩

1
2
3

⏩
⏪

Answer:

Actions

Answer Area

- Create a collector virtual machine.
- Download the OVA file for the collector appliance.
- Create a migration group in the project.
- Configure the collector and start discovery.
- Create an assessment in the project.

⏪
⏩

1
2
3

Download the OVA file for the collector appliance.

Create a migration group in the project.

Create an assessment in the project.

⏩
⏪

Explanation

Answer Area

- 1 Download the OVA file for the collector appliance.
- 2 Create a migration group in the project.
- 3 Create an assessment in the project.

Step 1: Download the OVA file for the collection appliance

Azure Migrate uses an on-premises VM called the collector appliance, to discover information about your on-premises machines. To create the appliance, you download a setup file in Open Virtualization Appliance (.ova) format, and import it as a VM on your on-premises vCenter Server.

Step 2: Create a migration group in the project

For the purposes of assessment, you gather the discovered VMs into groups. For example, you might group VMs that run the same application. For more precise grouping, you can use dependency visualization to view dependencies of a specific machine, or for all machines in a group and refine the group.

Step 3: Create an assessment in the project

After a group is defined, you create an assessment for it.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/migrate-overview>

NO.13 You need to add a deployment slot named staging to an Azure web app named corplod@lab.LabInstance.Idn4.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

When new code is deployed to staging, the code must be swapped automatically to the production slot.

Azure-related costs must be minimized.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer:

See explanation below.

Explanation

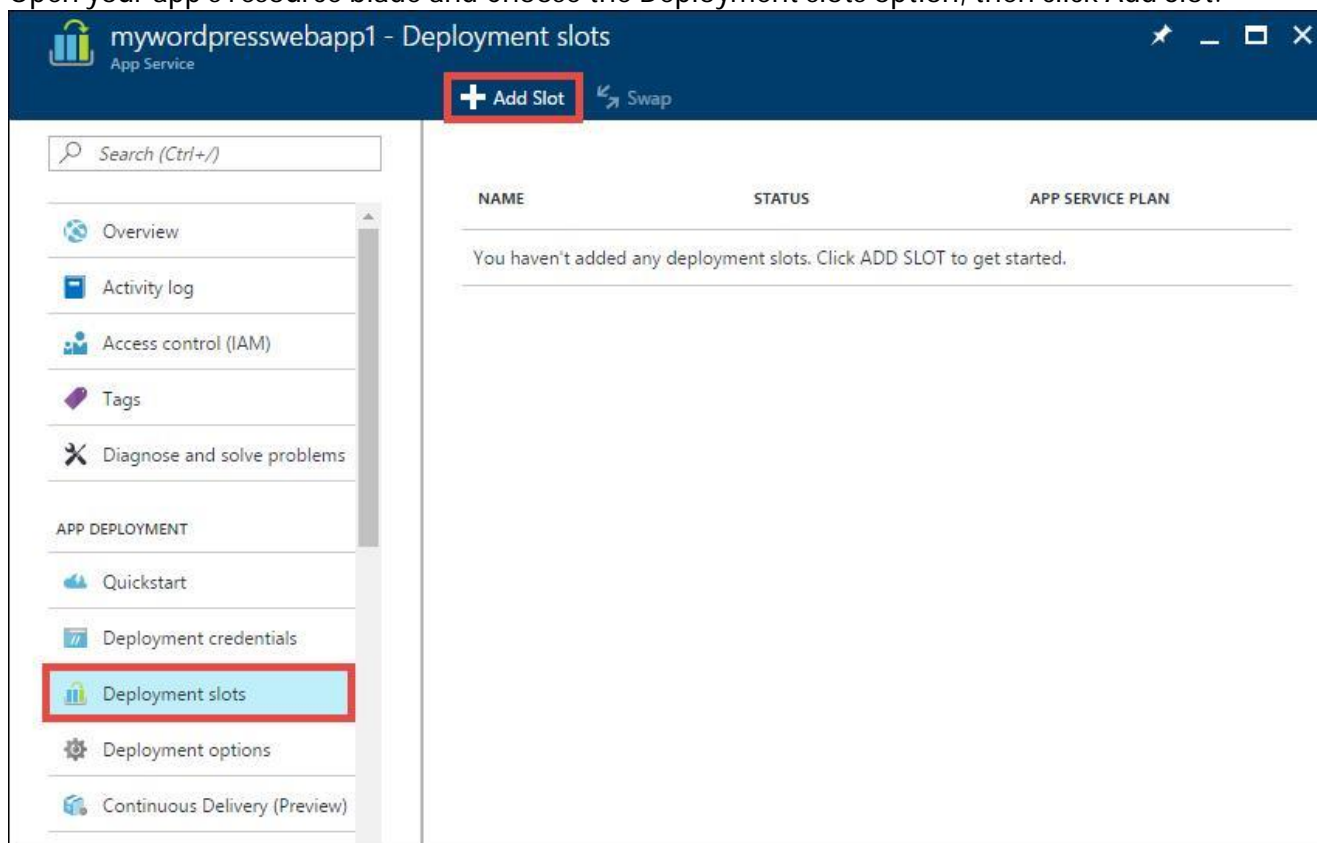
Step 1:

Locate and open the corplod@lab.LabInstance.Idn4 web app.

1. In the Azure portal, on the left navigation panel, click Azure Active Directory.
2. In the Azure Active Directory blade, click Enterprise applications.

Step 2:

Open your app's resource blade and Choose the Deployment slots option, then click Add Slot.



Step 3:

In the Add a slot blade, give the slot a name, and select whether to clone app configuration from another existing deployment slot. Click the check mark to continue.

The first time you add a slot, you only have two choices: clone configuration from the default slot in production or not at all.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-staged-publishing>

NO.14 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 web app named App1. App1 runs in an Azure App Service plan named Plan1. Plan1 is associated to the Free pricing tier.

You discover that App1 stops each day after running continuously for 60 minutes.

You need to ensure that App1 can run continuously for the entire day.

Solution: You change the pricing tier of Plan1 to Basic. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation

The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Basic tier has no such cap.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

NO.15 You are planning the move of App1 to Azure.

You create a network security group (NSG).

You need to recommend a solution to provide users with access to App1.

What should you recommend?

- A.** Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
- B.** Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
- C.** Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
- D.** Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.

Answer: A

Explanation

As App1 is public-facing we need an incoming security rule, related to the access of the web servers.

Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers: a SQL database, a web front end, and a processing middle tier.

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

NO.16 You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You plan to set up Azure File Sync between Server1 and the Azure file share.

You need to prepare the subscription for the planned Azure File Sync.

Which two actions should you perform in the Azure subscription? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct targets. Each action 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.

Actions		Answer Area
Create a Storage Sync Service		First action: <input type="text" value="Action"/>
Create a sync group	➤	Second action: <input type="text" value="Action"/>
Install the Azure File Sync agent	⬅	
Run Server Registration		

Answer:

Actions		Answer Area
Create a Storage Sync Service		First action: Create a Storage Sync Service
Create a sync group	➤	Second action: Run Server Registration
Install the Azure File Sync agent	⬅	
Run Server Registration		

Explanation

Answer Area	
First action:	Create a Storage Sync Service
Second action:	Run Server Registration

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

The deployment of Azure File Sync starts with placing a Storage Sync Service resource into a resource group of your selected subscription.

Second action: Run Server Registration

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service. A server can only be registered to one Storage Sync Service and can sync with other servers and Azure file shares associated with the same Storage Sync Service.

The Server Registration UI should open automatically after installation of the Azure File Sync agent.

Microsoft Azure File Sync - Server Registration

Choose a Storage Sync Service

Azure Subscription

Subscription ID:

Resource Group

Storage Sync Service

Register