DUMPSARENA

Configuring and Operating a Hybrid Cloud with Microsoft Azure Stack Hub

Microsoft AZ-600

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 10

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 2, New Update	113
Topic 3, Case Study 1	2
Topic 4, Case Study 2	2
Topic 5, Case Study 3	5
Topic 6, Case Study 4	2
Topic 7, Mixed Questions	70
Total	194

QUESTION NO: 1

You are planning an Azure Slack Hub deployment for an enterprise customer.

You need to identify an appropriate identity model for the customer. The solution must use capacity-based billing. Which two identity providers can you use for the customer? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) in an Enterprise Agreement (EA)

B. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) in a Cloud Solution Provider (CSP) subscription

C. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) in an Enterprise Agreement (EA)

D. Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) in a Cloud Solution Provider (CSP) subscription

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Choose an identity store

With a connected deployment, you can choose between Azure AD or AD FS for your identity store. A disconnected deployment, with no internet connectivity, can only use AD FS.

Capacity-based billing

If you decide to use the capacity billing model, you must purchase an Azure Stack Hub Capacity Plan SKU based on the capacity of your system. You need to know the number of physical cores in your Azure Stack Hub to purchase the correct quantity.

Capacity billing requires an Enterprise Agreement (EA) Azure subscription for registration. The reason is that registration sets up the availability of items in the Marketplace, which requires an Azure subscription. The subscription isn't used for Azure Stack Hub usage.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/operator/azure-stack-connected-deployment

QUESTION NO: 2

You have an Azure Stack Hub integrated system that connects to the Internet. The integrated system uses an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) identity provider.

You need to update the Azure App Service resource provider.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Download the App Service installer to a computer that can connect to the Azure Stack Hub endpoints

B. Run appservice.exe as a local administrator

C. From the Updates blade of the administrator portal, select the Resource providers section

D. From the Updates blade of the administrator portal, select the infrastructure section

E. From the administrator portal, select the update, download the update, and then install the update

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/operator/azure-stack-app-service-update?view=azs-2008&pivots=state-connected

QUESTION 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 plan to install an update to an Azure Stack Hub integrated system.

You need to verify whether the integrated system is healthy, and whether you can apply the update. You must achieve the goal as quickly as possible.

Solution: From a privileged endpoint (PEP) session, you run

Test-AzureStack –Group "UpdateReadiness".

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/operator/azure-stack-diagnostic-test?view=azs-2008

QUESTION NO: 4

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 Stack Hub integrated system that connects to the Internet. The integrated system uses an Enterprise Agreement (EA) for licensing.

You are creating an Azure Resource Manager template to generate a marketplace item for a virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019 Datacenter and a custom application.

You need to ensure that Windows Server is licensed by using the bring-your-own-license model.

Solution: You add licenseType: None to the Azure Resource Manager template.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/operator/azure-stack-windows-server-faq?view=azs-2008&tabs=az1%2Caz2

QUESTION NO: 5 - (HOTSPOT)

You have a connected Azure Stack Hub integrated system.

You perform the following tasks:

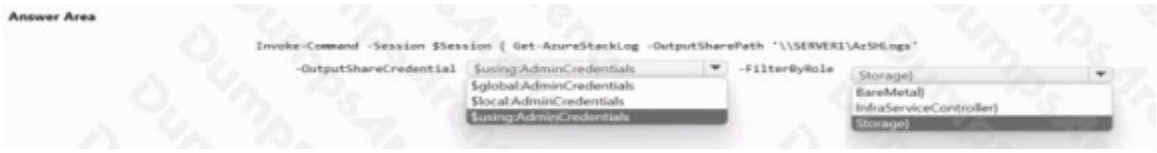
• On a server named SERVER1. you create a file share named AzSHLogs.

• You create a PowerShell remoting session to the privileged endpoint (PEP) of the integrated system.

• In a variable named $Session, you store a reference to the session.

• In a variable named $AdHinCredentials. you store a reference to the credentials required to write to AzSHLogs.

You need to collect the Hyper-V event logs for all the cluster hosts and copy the logs to the AzSHLogs share. How should you complete the PowerShell script? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



ANSWER:

Explanation:

Box 1: $using:AdminCredentials

Box 2: Storage

Send Azure Stack Hub diagnostic logs by using the privileged endpoint (PEP)

To run Get-AzureStackLog on an integrated system, you need to have access to the privileged endpoint (PEP). Here's an example script you can run using the PEP to collect logs.

$ipAddress = "" # You can also use the machine name instead of IP here.

$password = ConvertTo-SecureString "" -AsPlainText -Force

$cred = New-Object -TypeName System.Management.Automation.PSCredential ("\CloudAdmin", $password)

$shareCred = Get-Credential

$session = New-PSSession -ComputerName $ipAddress -ConfigurationName PrivilegedEndpoint -Credential $cred -SessionOption (New-PSSessionOption -Culture en-US -UICulture en-US)

$fromDate = (Get-Date).AddHours(-8)

$toDate = (Get-Date).AddHours(-2) # Provide the time that includes the period for your issue

Invoke-Command -Session $session { Get-AzureStackLog -OutputSharePath "" -OutputShareCredential $using:shareCred -FilterByRole Storage -FromDate $using:fromDate -ToDate $using:toDate}

if ($session) {

Remove-PSSession -Session $session

}

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/operator/azure-stack-get-azurestacklog

QUESTION NO: 6

Which three components are required to configure an Azure Stack Hub infrastructure backup? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. an SMB file share in the trusted network perimeter

B. credentials that have write access to storage

C. an Azure Blob storage account

D. an encryption certificate

E. an SMB file share in Azure

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/operator/azure-stack-backup-reference?view=azs-2008

QUESTION NO: 7 - (HOTSPOT)

HOTSPOT

You plan to deploy two Azure Stack Hub integrated systems named AZStack1 and AZStack2.

AZStack1 must meet the following requirements:

- Connect to the Internet.
- Have minimal capital expenditures.
- Use the minimum number of on-premises servers for identity.
- Have no existing licenses for Windows virtual machines deployed.

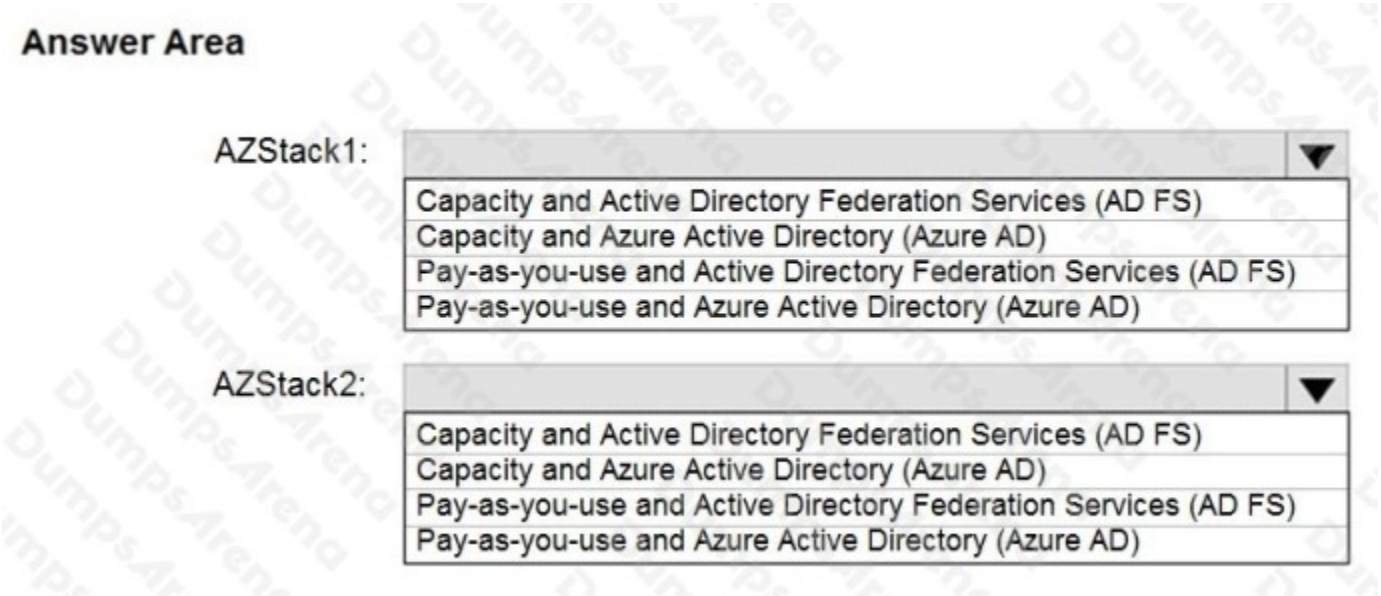
AZStack2 must meet the following requirements:

- Be disconnected from the Internet.
- Use the minimum number of on-premises servers for identity.
- Support the syndication of Azure Stack Hub Marketplace items.

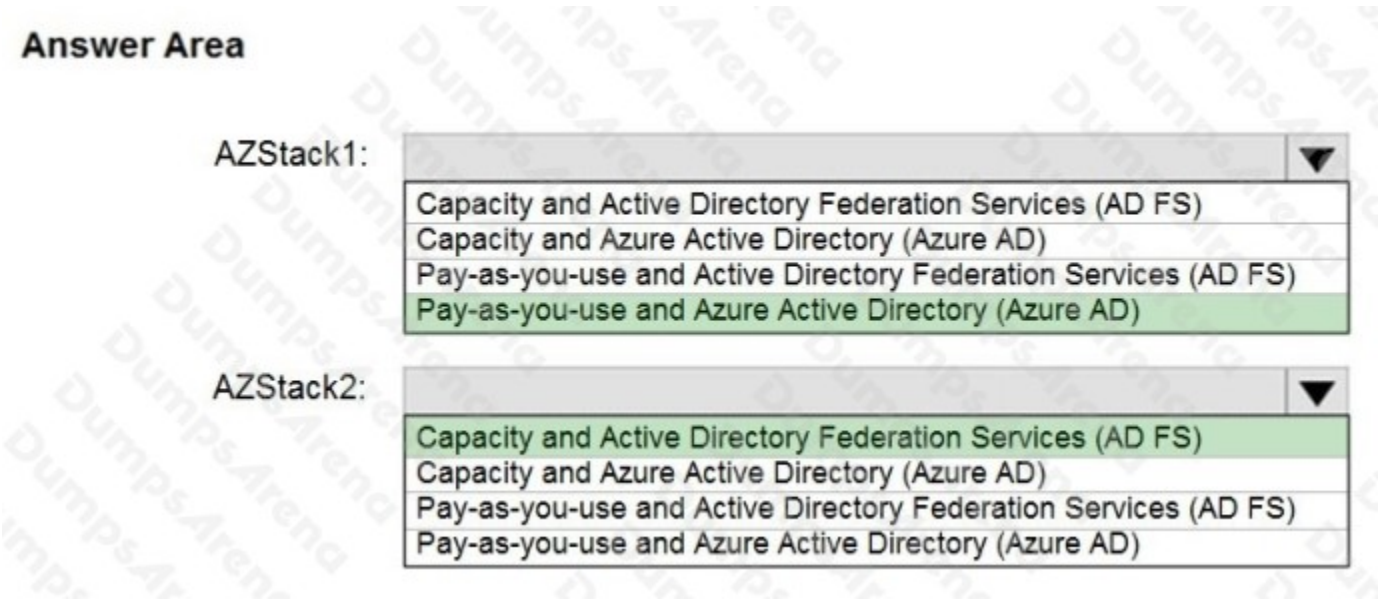
Which identity provider and licensing model should you use for each integrated system? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

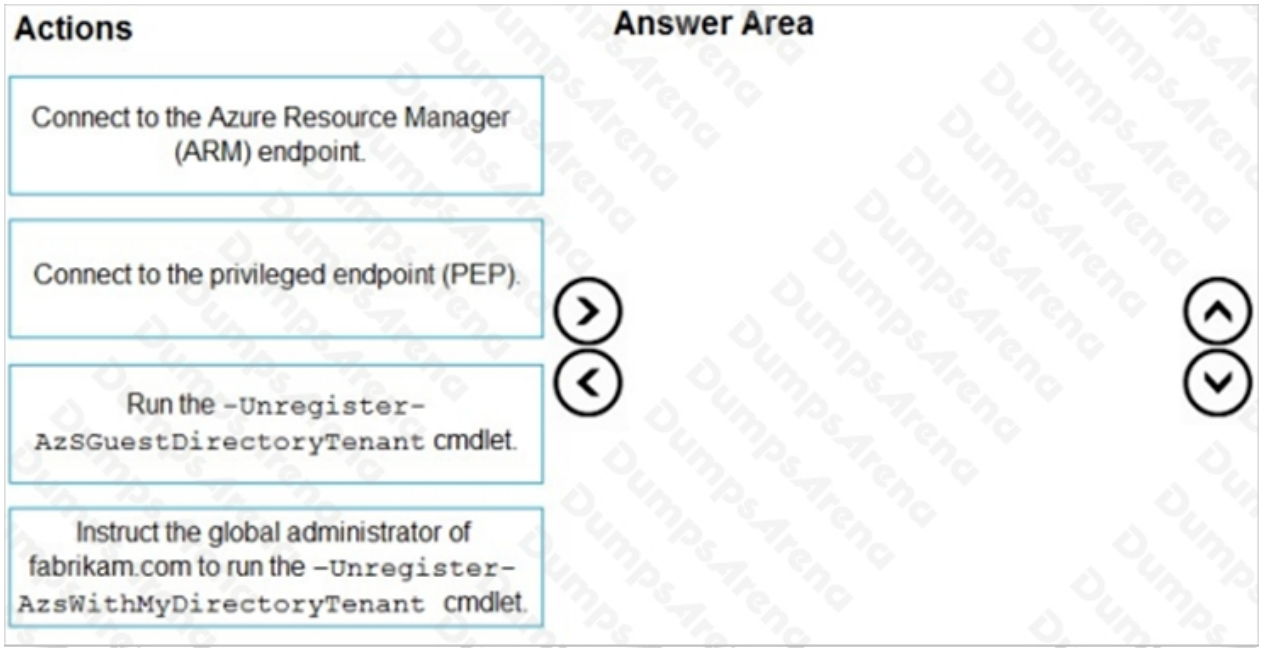
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/operator/azure-stack-connected-deployment?view=azs-2008

QUESTION NO: 8 - (DRAG DROP)

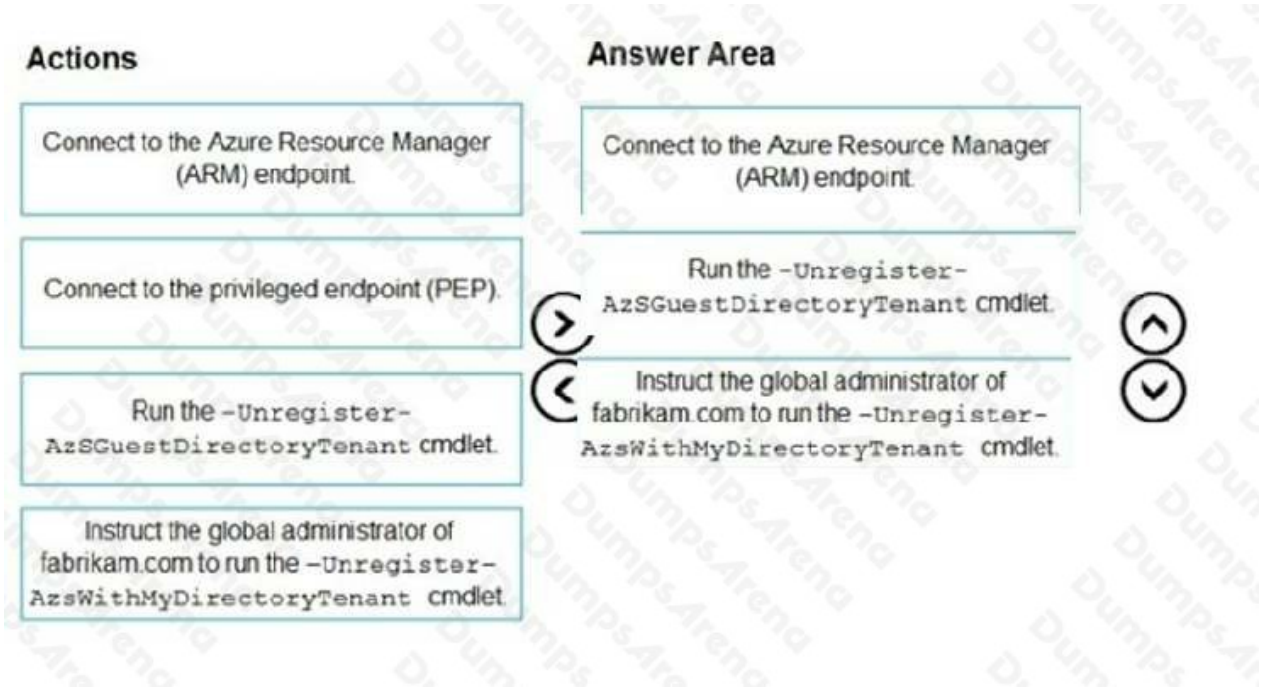
You have an Azure Stack Hub integrated system that contains a guest Azure AD tenant named fabrikam.com.

You need to unregister fabrikam.com.

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.



ANSWER:



Explanation:

Step 1: Connect to the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) endpoint

Compare to the steps in the note below.

Use https://adminmanagement..

Azure Resource Manager (administrator)

Adminmanagement..

Azure Resource Manager (user)

Management..

Step 2: Run the –Unregister-AzSGuestDirectoryTenant cmdlet.

Unregister a guest directory

If you no longer want to allow sign-ins to Azure Stack Hub services from a guest directory tenant, you can unregister the directory. Again, both the home Azure Stack Hub directory and guest directory need to be configured.

Configure guest directory

Step 3: Instruct the global administrator of fabrikam.com to run the –unregister- AzsWithMyDirectoryTenant cmdlet.

Configure guest directory

Note: Enabling AAD Multi-Tenancy in Azure Stack

Allowing users and service principals from multiple AAD directory tenants to sign in and create resources on Azure Stack. There are two personas involved in implementing this scenario.

1. The Administrator of the Azure Stack installation

2. The Directory Tenant Administrator of the directory that needs to be onboarded to Azure Stack

Step 1: Onboard the Guest Directory Tenant to Azure Stack

This step will let Azure Resource manager know that it can accept users and service principals from the guest directory tenant.

$adminARMEndpoint = "https://adminmanagement.."

$azureStackDirectoryTenant = ".onmicrosoft.com" # this is the primary tenant Azure Stack is registered to

$guestDirectoryTenantToBeOnboarded = ".onmicrosoft.com" # this is the new tenant that needs to be onboarded to Azure Stack

$location = "local"

Register-AzsGuestDirectoryTenant -AdminResourceManagerEndpoint $adminARMEndpoint `

-DirectoryTenantName $azureStackDirectoryTenant `

-GuestDirectoryTenantName $guestDirectoryTenantToBeOnboarded `

-ResourceGroupName "system.local" `

-Location $location

With this step, the work of the Azure Stack administrator is done.

Guest Directory Tenant Administrator

Step 2: Registering Azure Stack applications with the Guest Directory

Execute the following cmdlet as the administrator of the directory that needs to be onboarded, replacing $guestDirectoryTenantName with your directory domain name

$tenantARMEndpoint = "https://management.."

$guestDirectoryTenantName = ".onmicrosoft.com" # this is the new tenant that needs to be onboarded to Azure Stack

Register-AzsWithMyDirectoryTenant -TenantResourceManagerEndpoint $tenantARMEndpoint `

-DirectoryTenantName $guestDirectoryTenantName

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/operator/enable-multitenancy

https://github.com/Azure/AzureStack-Tools/blob/master/Identity/README.md

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/operator/enable-multitenancy

QUESTION NO: 9

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 are creating an Azure Resource Manager template to generate a marketplace item for a virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019 Datacenter and a custom application.

You need to ensure that Windows Server is licensed by using the bring-your-own-license model.

Solution: You add licenseType: Windows_Server to the Azure Resource Manager template.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/operator/azure-stack-windows-server-faq?view=azs-2008&tabs=az1%2Caz2

QUESTION NO: 10 - (DRAG DROP)

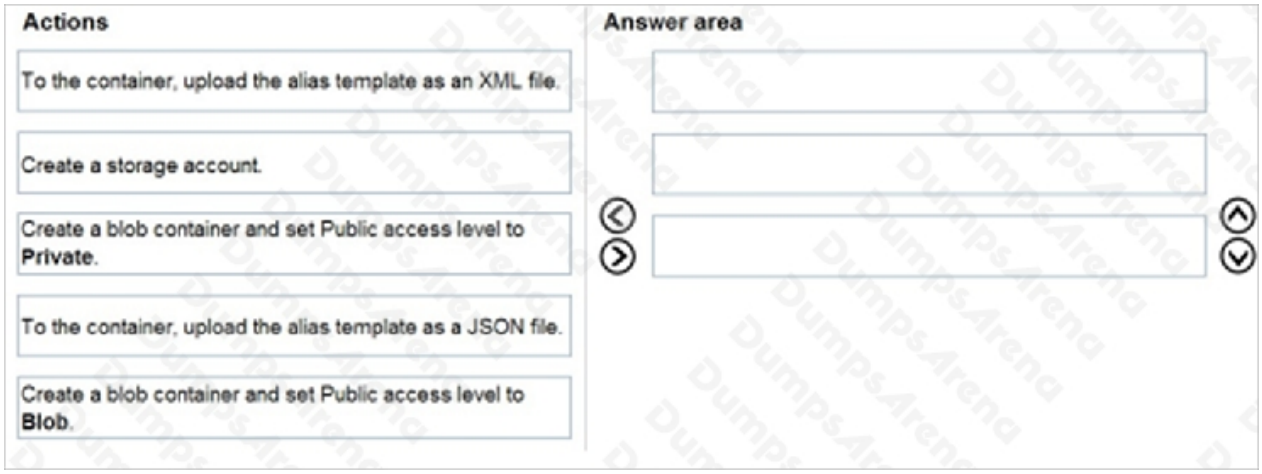
You have an Azure Stack Hub integrated system.

You plan to enable Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) for Azure Stack Hub users.

You create an alias template file.

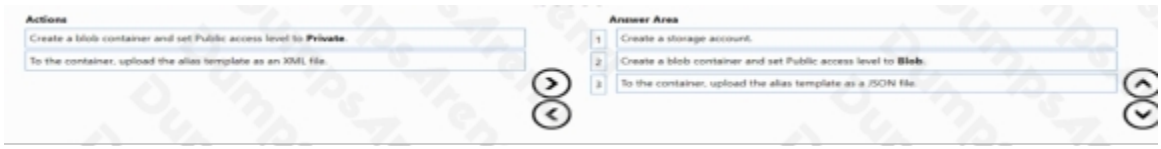
You need to configure the virtual machine aliases endpoint. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

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.



ANSWER:

Explanation:



Step 1: Create a storage account

A sample alias file with many common image aliases is available. You can use that as a starting point. Host this file in a space where your CLI clients can reach it. One way is to host the file in a blob storage account and share the URL with your users:

1. Download the sample file from GitHub.

2. Create a storage account in Azure Stack Hub (Step 1). When that's done, create a blob container. Set the access policy to "public." (Step 2)

3. Upload the JSON file to the new container (Step 3). When that's done, you can view the URL of the blob. Select the blob name and then select the URL from the blob properties.

Step 2: Create a blob container and set the Public access to Blob.

Set up the VM aliases endpoint

Azure Stack Hub operators should set up a publicly accessible endpoint that hosts a VM alias file. The VM alias file is a JSON file that provides a common name for an image. You use the name when you deploy a VM as an Azure CLI parameter.

Note: When public access is allowed for a storage account, you can configure a container with the following permissions:

* Public read access for blobs only: Blobs within the container can be read by anonymous request, but container data is not available anonymously. Anonymous clients cannot enumerate the blobs within the container.

* Public read access for container and its blobs: Container and blob data can be read by anonymous request, except for container permission settings and container metadata. Clients can enumerate blobs within the container by anonymous request, but cannot enumerate containers within the storage account.

* No public read access: The container and its blobs can be accessed only with an authorized request. This option is the default for all new containers.

Step 3: To the container, upload the alias template as a JSON file.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/operator/azure-stack-cli-admin

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/anonymous-read-access-configure