

Microsoft

Exam Questions az-500

Microsoft Azure Security Technologies



NEW QUESTION 1

You need to meet the identity and access requirements for Group1.
What should you do?

- A. Add a membership rule to Group1.
- B. Delete Group1. Create a new group named Group1 that has a membership type of Office 365. Add users and devices to the group.
- C. Modify the membership rule of Group1.
- D. Change the membership type of Group1 to Assign
- E. Create two groups that have dynamic membership
- F. Add the new groups to Group1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Incorrect Answers:

A, C: You can create a dynamic group for devices or for users, but you can't create a rule that contains both users and devices.

D: For assigned group you can only add individual members. Scenario:

Litware identifies the following identity and access requirements: All San Francisco users and their devices must be members of Group1. The tenant currently contain this group:

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-groups-create-azure-portal>

Testlet 2

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Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York. The company hosts its entire server infrastructure in Azure.

Contoso has two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2. Both subscriptions are associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

Technical requirements

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

Deploy Azure Firewall to VNetWork1 in Sub2.

Register an application named App2 in contoso.com.

Whenever possible, use the principle of least privilege.

Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com

Contoso.com contains the users shown in the following table.

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

Sub1

Sub1 contains six resource groups named RG1, RG2, RG3, RG4, RG5, and RG6.

User2 creates the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Sub1 contains the locks shown in the following table.

Sub1 contains the Azure policies shown in the following table.

Sub2

Sub2 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

All virtual machines have the public IP addresses and the Web Server (IIS) role installed. The firewalls for each virtual machine allow ping requests and web requests.

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

NSG1 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

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

NSG3 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

NSG4 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

NSG1, NSG2, NSG3, and NSG4 have the outbound security rules shown in the following table.

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

- * Deploy Azure Firewall to VNetwork1 in Sub2.
- * Register an application named App2 in contoso.com.
- * Whenever possible, use the principle of least privilege.
- * Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com.m.

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 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 3

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. The forest contains a single domain.

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. You plan to deploy Azure AD Connect and to integrate Active Directory and the Azure AD tenant.

You need to recommend an integration solution that meets the following requirements:

Ensures that password policies and user logon restrictions apply to user accounts that are synced to the tenant Minimizes the number of servers required for the solution.

Which authentication method should you include in the recommendation?

- A. federated identity with Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
- B. password hash synchronization with seamless single sign-on (SSO)
- C. pass-through authentication with seamless single sign-on (SSO)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Password hash synchronization requires the least effort regarding deployment, maintenance, and infrastructure. This level of effort typically applies to organizations that only need their users to sign in to Office 365, SaaS apps, and other Azure AD-based resources. When turned on, password hash synchronization is part of the Azure AD Connect sync process and runs every two minutes.

Incorrect Answers:

A: A federated authentication system relies on an external trusted system to authenticate users. Some companies want to reuse their existing federated system investment with their Azure AD hybrid identity solution. The maintenance and management of the federated system falls outside the control of Azure AD. It's up to the organization by using the federated system to make sure it's deployed securely and can handle the authentication load.

C: For pass-through authentication, you need one or more (we recommend three) lightweight agents installed on existing servers. These agents must have access to your on-premises Active Directory Domain Services, including your on-premises AD domain controllers. They need outbound access to the Internet and access to your domain controllers. For this reason, it's not supported to deploy the agents in a perimeter network.

Pass-through Authentication requires unconstrained network access to domain controllers. All network traffic is encrypted and limited to authentication requests.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-pta>

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

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

You create and enforce an Azure AD Identity Protection user risk policy that has the following settings:

Assignment: Include Group1, Exclude Group2 Conditions: Sign-in risk of Medium and above Access: Allow access, Require password change

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:

Box 1: Yes

User1 is member of Group1. Sign in from unfamiliar location is risk level Medium.

Box 2: Yes

User2 is member of Group1. Sign in from anonymous IP address is risk level Medium.

Box 3: No

Sign-ins from IP addresses with suspicious activity is low.

Note:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

HOTSPOT

Your company has two offices in Seattle and New York. Each office connects to the Internet by using a NAT device. The offices use the IP addresses shown in the following table.

The company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

The MFA service settings are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

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:

Box 2: No

Use of Microsoft Authenticator is not required.

Note: Microsoft Authenticator is a multifactor app for mobile devices that generates time-based codes used during the Two-Step Verification process. Box 3: No The New York IP address subnet is included in the "skip multi-factor authentication for request.

References:

<https://www.cayosoft.com/difference-enabling-enforcing-mfa/>

NEW QUESTION 7

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.

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

HOTSPOT

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

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:

- 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 9

HOTSPOT

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

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:

- 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

NEW QUESTION 10

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.

In Azure Security Center, you have a security playbook named Play1. Play1 is configured to send an email message to a user named User1. You need to modify Play1 to send email messages to a distribution group named Alerts.

What should you use to modify Play1?

- A. Azure DevOps
- B. Azure Application Insights
- C. Azure Monitor
- D. Azure Logic Apps Designer

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can change an existing playbook in Security Center to add an action, or conditions. To do that you just need to click on the name of the playbook that you want to change, in the Playbooks tab, and Logic App Designer opens up.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/security-center-playbooks>

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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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.

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

Azure Security Center is set to the Free tier.

Planned changes

Litware plans to deploy the Azure resources shown in the following table.

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 able 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 14

You need to configure WebApp1 to meet the data and application requirements.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Upload a public certificate.
- B. Turn on the HTTPS Only protocol setting.
- C. Set the Minimum TLS Version protocol setting to 1.2.
- D. Change the pricing tier of the App Service plan.
- E. Turn on the Incoming client certificates protocol setting.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

A: To configure Certificates for use in Azure Websites Applications you need to upload a public Certificate.

C: Over time, multiple versions of TLS have been released to mitigate different vulnerabilities. TLS 1.2 is the most current version available for apps running on Azure App Service.

Incorrect Answers:

B: We need support the http url as well.

Note:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-configure-tls-mutual-auth>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/app-service-and-functions-hosted-apps-can-now-update-tls-versions/>

NEW QUESTION 19

Your company has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory Azure (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The company develops a mobile application named App1. App1 uses the OAuth 2 implicit grant type to acquire Azure AD access tokens. You need to register App1 in Azure AD. What information should you obtain from the developer to register the application?

- A. a redirect URI
- B. a reply URL
- C. a key
- D. an application ID

Answer: A

Explanation:

For Native Applications you need to provide a Redirect URI, which Azure AD will use to return token responses.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/v1-protocols-oauth-code>

NEW QUESTION 24

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. You plan to implement an application that will consist of the resources shown in the following table.

Users will authenticate by using their Azure AD user account and access the Cosmos DB account by using resource tokens. You need to identify which tasks will be implemented in CosmosDB1 and WebApp1.

Which task should you identify for each resource? 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:

CosmosDB1: Create database users and generate resource tokens.

Azure Cosmos DB resource tokens provide a safe mechanism for allowing clients to read, write, and delete specific resources in an Azure Cosmos DB account according to the granted permissions.

WebApp1: Authenticate Azure AD users and relay resource tokens

A typical approach to requesting, generating, and delivering resource tokens to a mobile application is to use a resource token broker. The following diagram shows a high-level overview of how the sample application uses a resource token broker to manage access to the document database data:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/xamarin/xamarin-forms/data-cloud/cosmosdb/authentication>

NEW QUESTION 27

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure key vault named Vault1.

In Vault1, you create a secret named Secret1.

An application developer registers an application in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). You need to ensure that the application can use Secret1.

What should you do?

- A. In Azure AD, create a role.
- B. In Azure Key Vault, create a key.
- C. In Azure Key Vault, create an access policy.
- D. In Azure AD, enable Azure AD Application Proxy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Key Vault provides a way to securely store credentials and other keys and secrets, but your code needs to authenticate to Key Vault to retrieve them.

Managed identities for Azure resources overview makes solving this problem simpler, by giving Azure services an automatically managed identity in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). You can use this identity to authenticate to any service that supports Azure AD authentication, including Key Vault, without having any credentials in your code.

Example: How a system-assigned managed identity works with an Azure VM

After the VM has an identity, use the service principal information to grant the VM access to Azure resources. To call Azure Resource Manager, use role-based access control (RBAC) in Azure AD to assign the appropriate role to the VM service principal. To call Key Vault, grant your code access to the specific secret or key in Key Vault.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/quick-create-net>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview>

NEW QUESTION 31

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains an Azure Storage account named Contosostorage1 and an Azure key vault named Contosokeyvault1. You plan to create an Azure Automation runbook that will rotate the keys of Contosostorage1 and store them in Contosokeyvault1.

You need to implement prerequisites to ensure that you can implement the runbook.

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: Create an Azure Automation account

Runbooks live within the Azure Automation account and can execute PowerShell scripts.

Step 2: Import PowerShell modules to the Azure Automation account

Under 'Assets' from the Azure Automation account Resources section select 'to add in Modules to the runbook. To execute key vault cmdlets in the runbook, we need to add AzureRM.profile and AzureRM.key vault.

Step 3: Create a connection resource in the Azure Automation account

You can use the sample code below, taken from the AzureAutomationTutorialScript example runbook, to authenticate using the Run As account to manage Resource Manager resources with your runbooks. The AzureRunAsConnection is a connection asset automatically created when we created 'run as accounts' above. This can be found under Assets -> Connections. After the authentication code, run the same code above to get all the keys from the vault.

```
$connectionName = "AzureRunAsConnection" try
{
# Get the connection "AzureRunAsConnection "
$servicePrincipalConnection=Get-AutomationConnection -Name $connectionName
"Logging in to Azure..." Add-AzureRmAccount `
-ServicePrincipal `
-TenantId $servicePrincipalConnection.TenantId `
-ApplicationId $servicePrincipalConnection.ApplicationId `
-CertificateThumbprint $servicePrincipalConnection.CertificateThumbprint
}
```

References:

<https://www.rahulpnath.com/blog/accessing-azure-key-vault-from-azure-runbook/>

NEW QUESTION 35

You have an Azure SQL Database server named SQL1.

You plan to turn on Advanced Threat Protection for SQL1 to detect all threat detection types. Which action will Advanced Threat Protection detect as a threat?

- A. A user updates more than 50 percent of the records in a table.
- B. A user attempts to sign as select * from table1.
- C. A user is added to the db_owner database role.
- D. A user deletes more than 100 records from the same table.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Advanced Threat Protection can detect potential SQL injections: This alert is triggered when an active exploit happens against an identified application vulnerability to SQL injection. This means the attacker is trying to inject malicious SQL statements using the vulnerable application code or stored procedures.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-threat-detection-overview>

NEW QUESTION 36

HOTSPOT

You have the Azure Information Protection conditions shown in the following table.

You have the Azure Information Protection labels shown in the following table.

You need to identify how Azure Information Protection will label files.

What should you identify? 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: Label 2 only

How multiple conditions are evaluated when they apply to more than one label

1. The labels are ordered for evaluation, according to their position that you specify in the policy: The label positioned first has the lowest position (least sensitive) and the label positioned last has the highest position (most sensitive).

2. The most sensitive label is applied.

3. The last sublabel is applied.

Box 2: No Label

Automatic classification applies to Word, Excel, and PowerPoint when documents are saved, and apply to Outlook when emails are sent. Automatic classification does not apply to Microsoft Notepad.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/information-protection/configure-policy-classification>

NEW QUESTION 41

Your company uses Azure DevOps.

You need to recommend a method to validate whether the code meets the company's quality standards and code review standards. What should you recommend implementing in Azure DevOps?

- A. branch folders
- B. branch permissions
- C. branch policies
- D. branch locking

Answer: C

Explanation:

Branch policies help teams protect their important branches of development. Policies enforce your team's code quality and change management standards.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branch-policies?view=azure-devops&viewFallbackFrom=vsts>

NEW QUESTION 45

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