SC-100Q&As

Microsoft Cybersecurity Architect

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QUESTION 1

You have an on-premises network and a Microsoft 365 subscription.

You are designing a Zero Trust security strategy.

Which two security controls should you include as part of the Zero Trust solution? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

A. Always allow connections from the on-premises network.

B. Disable passwordless sign-in for sensitive accounts.

C. Block sign-in attempts from unknown locations.

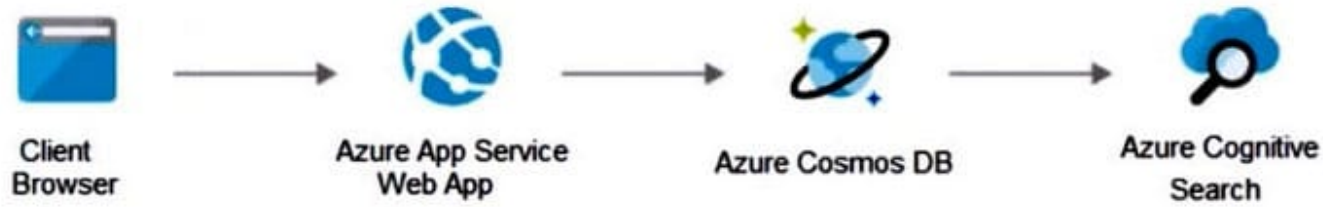
D. Block sign-in attempts from noncompliant devices.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 2

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.

Your on-premises network contains an e-commerce web app that was developed in Angular and Node.js. The web app uses a MongoDB database. You plan to migrate the web app to Azure. The solution architecture team proposes the following architecture as an Azure landing zone.



You need to provide recommendations to secure the connection between the web app and the database. The solution must follow the Zero Trust model.

Solution: You recommend creating private endpoints for the web app and the database layer.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

How to Use Azure Private Endpoints to Restrict Public Access to WebApps.

As an Azure administrator or architect, you are sometimes asked the question: “How can we safely deploy internal business applications to Azure App Services?”

These applications characteristically are:

Not accessible from the public internet.

Accessible from within the on-premises corporate network

Accessible via an authorized VPN client from outside the corporate network.

For such scenarios, we can use Azure Private Links, which enables private and secure access to Azure PaaS services over Azure Private Endpoints, along with the Site-to-Site VPN, Point-to-Site VPN, or the Express Route. Azure Private

Endpoint is a read-only network interface service associated with the Azure PAAS Services. It allows you to bring deployed sites into your virtual network, limiting access to them at the network level.

It uses one of the private IP addresses from your Azure VNet and associates it with the Azure App Services. These services are called Private Link resources. They can be Azure Storage, Azure Cosmos DB, SQL, App Services Web App,

your own / partner owned services, Azure Backups, Event Grids, Azure Service Bus, or Azure Automations.

Reference: https://www.varonis.com/blog/securing-access-azure-webapps

QUESTION 3

Your company is moving a big data solution to Azure.

The company plans to use the following storage workloads:

1.

Azure Storage blob containers

2.

Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

3.

Azure Storage file shares

4.

Azure Disk Storage

Which two storage workloads support authentication by using Azure AD? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Azure Storage file shares

B. Azure Disk Storage

C. Azure Storage blob containers

D. Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

Correct Answer: CD

C: Azure Storage supports using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) to authorize requests to blob data. With Azure AD, you can use Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) to grant permissions to a security principal, which may be a user, group, or application service principal. The security principal is authenticated by Azure AD to return an OAuth 2.0 token. The token can then be used to authorize a request against the Blob service.

You can scope access to Azure blob resources at the following levels, beginning with the narrowest scope:

*

An individual container. At this scope, a role assignment applies to all of the blobs in the container, as well as container properties and metadata.

*

The storage account.

*

The resource group.

*

The subscription.

*

A management group.

D: You can securely access data in an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 (ADLS Gen2) account using OAuth 2.0 with an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) application service principal for authentication. Using a service principal for authentication provides two options for accessing data in your storage account:

A mount point to a specific file or path

Direct access to data

Incorrect:

Not A: To enable AD DS authentication over SMB for Azure file shares, you need to register your storage account with AD DS and then set the required domain properties on the storage account. To register your storage account with AD DS,

create an account representing it in your AD DS.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/authorize-access-azure-active-directory
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/data/data-sources/azure/adls-gen2/azure-datalake-gen2-sp-access

QUESTION 4

You are designing the security standards for containerized applications onboarded to Azure.

You are evaluating the use of Microsoft Defender for Containers.

In which two environments can you use Defender for Containers to scan for known vulnerabilities? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Linux containers deployed to Azure Container Instances

B. Windows containers deployed to Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)

C. Windows containers deployed to Azure Container Registry

D. Linux containers deployed to Azure Container Registry

E. Linux containers deployed to Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)

Correct Answer: DE

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/supported-machines-endpoint-solutions-clouds-containers?tabs=azure-aks#registries-and-images Windows is on preview.

OS Packages Supported

- Alpine Linux 3.12-3.15
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, 7, 8
- CentOS 6, 7
- Oracle Linux 6,6,7,8
- Amazon Linux 1,2 • openSUSE Leap 42, 15
- SUSE Enterprise Linux 11,12, 15
- Debian GNU/Linux wheezy, jessie, stretch, buster, bullseye
-

Ubuntu 10.10-22.04

- FreeBSD 11.1-13.1
- Fedora 32, 33, 34, 35

QUESTION 5

You have an Azure subscription that has Microsoft Defender for Cloud enabled. You need to enforce ISO 2700V2013 standards for the subscription. The solution must ensure that noncompliant resources are remediated automatical What should you use?

A. the regulatory compliance dashboard in Defender for Cloud

B. Azure Policy

C. Azure Blueprints

D. Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC)

Correct Answer: B

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/simplifying-your-environment-setup-while-meeting-compliance-needs-with-built-in-azure-blueprints/