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Microsoft

SC-500

Implementing End-to-End Security Controls for Cloud and AI Workloads

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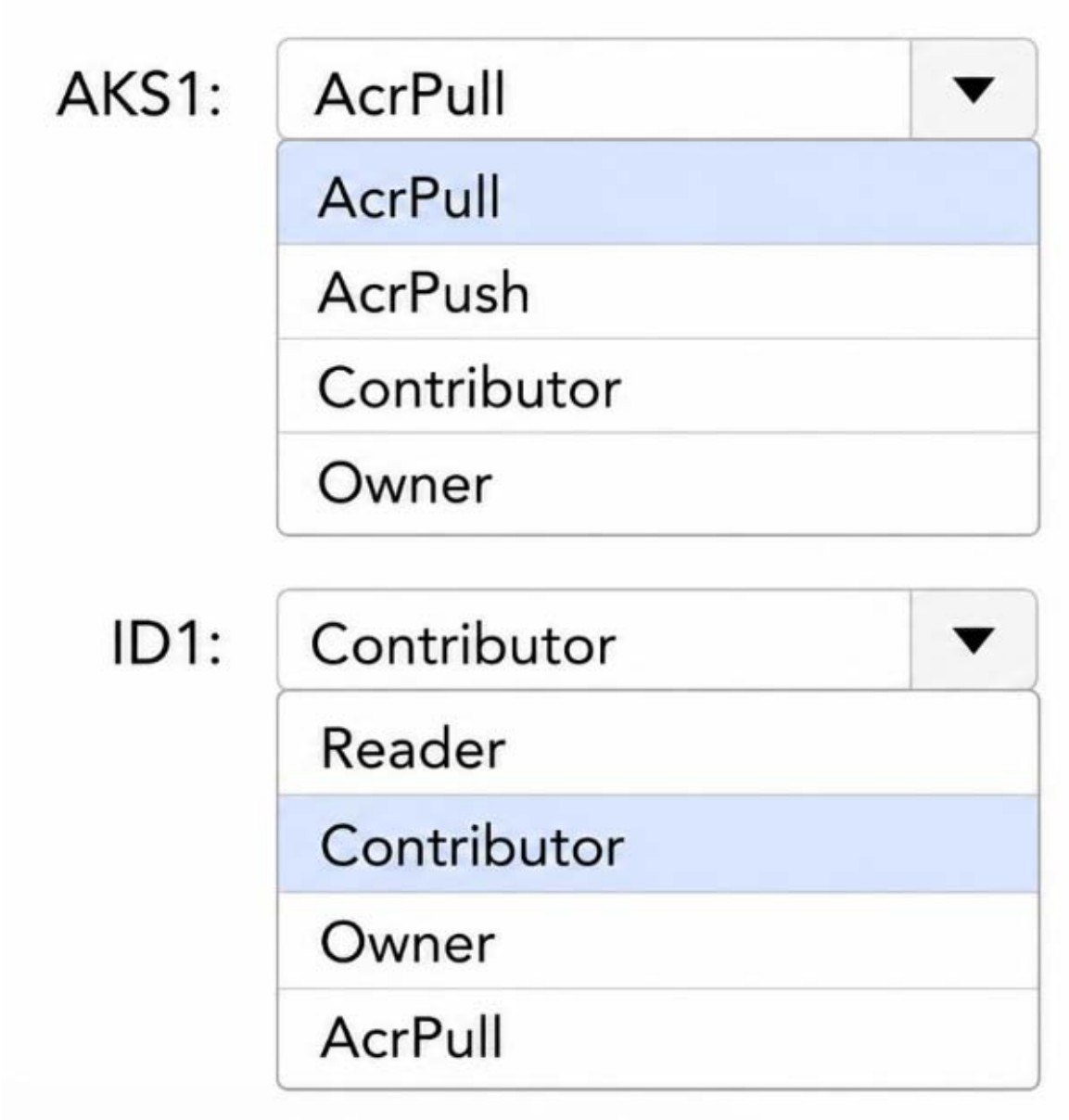
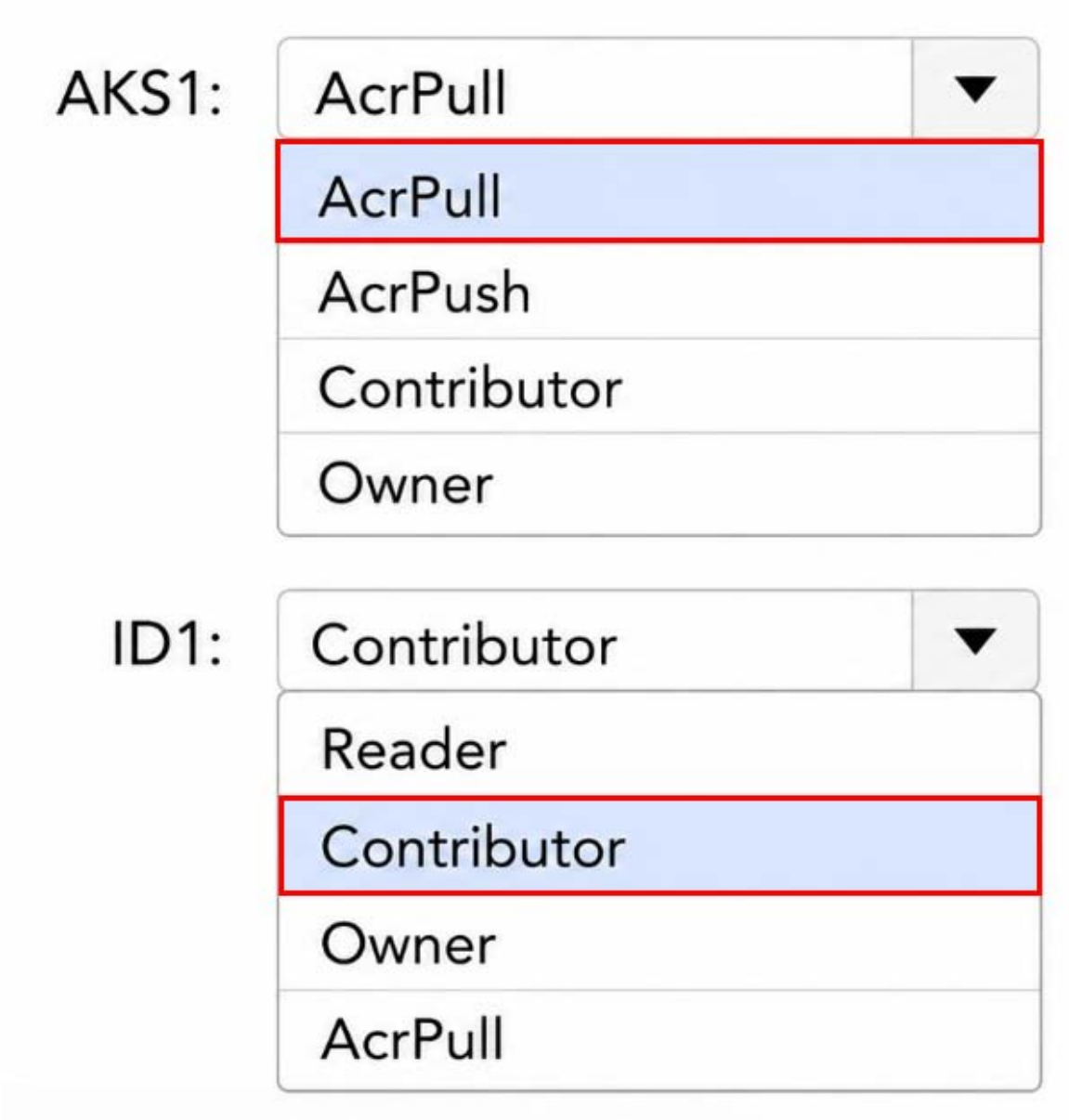
Topic 1, Contoso Ltd,

Question: 1

HOTSPOT
You need to configure the AKS1 and ID 1 managed identities to meet the technical requirements. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.
Which role should you assign to each identity? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


AKS1:
AcrPull
AcrPull
AcrPush
Contributor
Owner
ID1:
Contributor
Reader
Contributor
Owner
AcrPull

Answer:



Question: 2

You need to implement the planned change for SQLdb1
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

A. Create a compliance policy.
B. Configure Microsoft Entra authentication for SQLServer1.
C. Create a Conditional Access policy.
D. Configure federated client identity for SQLdb1.
E. Configure a user-assigned managed identity for SQLdb1.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:
Microsoft Entra authentication must be configured on the SQL server before Microsoft Entra identities and Conditional Access can govern database access. A Conditional Access policy then enforces the planned access control for SQLdb1. A compliance policy does not authenticate SQL connections. Federated client identity and a user-assigned managed identity are used for workload identity scenarios, not for enforcing user sign-in requirements against Azure SQL in this case. The exam objective emphasizes practical identity enforcement rather than cosmetic configuration. A valid answer must identify who authenticates, what permission is granted, where the scope is applied, and whether the method continues to work without passwords or secrets. That is why the selected answer is preferred over broader administrative roles or unrelated access settings. The result is a direct exam-style implementation choice: it changes the required security behavior without relying on unrelated monitoring, manual cleanup, or excessive privilege. Official Microsoft source/topic: SC-500 Study Guide > Azure SQL authentication and conditional access; Microsoft Learn > Microsoft Entra authentication for Azure SQL.
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Question: 3

You need to implement the planned change for storage2 The solution must meet the technical requirements for storage encryption.
What should you do?

A. Enable purge protection for storage2.
B. Create an encryption scope in storage2.
C. Configure storage2 to use an account encryption key.
D. Assign an Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) role to storage2.

Answer: B

Explanation:
An encryption scope provides a named encryption boundary for blobs and can use Microsoft-managed or customer-managed keys depending on configuration. The planned change refers to storage encryption, and the visible answer set points to a storage2-specific encryption configuration rather than vault purge protection or Azure RBAC. Account-level encryption keys affect the entire account; encryption scopes are the correct more granular storage encryption control. The important exam skill is separating data-plane access, management-plane administration, and network reachability. A storage, database, or firewall setting must be selected because it enforces the exact path requested in the scenario. Distractors often look plausible because they improve security generally, but they do not satisfy the protocol, scope, or automation requirement stated in the question. The result is a direct exam-style implementation choice: it changes the required security behavior without relying on unrelated

monitoring, manual cleanup, or excessive privilege. Official Microsoft source/topic: SC-500 Study Guide > storage encryption; Microsoft Learn > Azure Storage encryption scopes.
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Question: 4

You need to implement the function apps to meet the technical requirements.
Which apps should you include in the implementation?

A. Fa1 and Fa2 only
B. Fa2 and Fa3 only
C. Fa1 and Fa3 only
D. Fa1, Fa2, and Fa3

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct implementation includes Fa1 and Fa3 only according to the visible answer area. In Azure Functions security scenarios, apps are included only when their hosting, authentication, identity, or network configuration matches the stated technical controls. Including Fa2 would apply the implementation to an app that does not meet those requirements. The selected set therefore narrows the change to the function apps that require the security implementation. For SC-500, compute controls are evaluated by workload type: VM, Arc server, AKS, container registry, container group, Functions, Logic Apps, App Service, and AI agent runtime. The right answer uses the Microsoft control that is native to that workload. Broad Azure roles or unrelated monitoring services would either overgrant access or fail to enforce the required security state. The result is a direct exam-style implementation choice: it changes the required security behavior without relying on unrelated monitoring, manual cleanup, or excessive privilege. Official Microsoft source/topic: SC-500 Study Guide > Azure Functions security controls; Microsoft Learn > App Service/Functions authentication and network security.
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Question: 5

You need to delegate a user to implement the planned change for Defender for Cloud. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.
Which user should you choose?

A. Admin1
B. Admin2
C. Admin3
D. Admin4

Answer: A

Explanation:
Admin1 is the visible least-privilege delegate for the planned Defender for Cloud change. Defender for Cloud administration should be delegated to the user with the specific security or Defender permissions needed for the task, not to broader administrators unless required. Choosing a higher privileged account would violate the least-privilege requirement. The source file's case-study background is not visible, so the answer follows the displayed answer selection and the general Defender for Cloud RBAC model. The SC-500 study guide places these tasks under security posture, event collection, Defender CSPM, EASM, Sentinel, and Security Copilot operations. The exam expects the control that minimizes analyst effort while preserving correct permissions and data flow. The selected answer reflects that service boundary and avoids a broader or merely investigative alternative. The result is a direct exam-style implementation choice: it changes the required security behavior without relying on unrelated monitoring, manual cleanup, or excessive privilege. Official Microsoft source/topic: SC-500 Study Guide > Defender for Cloud least-privilege administration; Microsoft Learn > built-in Azure roles for Defender for Cloud.
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