SC-500최신덤프샘플문제 & SC-500최고품질인증시험 공부자료

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Microsoft SC-500 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Manage identity, access, and governance	20–25%	- Implement secure authentication and authorization • 1. Manage Microsoft Entra ID identities and access • 2. Configure conditional access policies • 3. Implement identity governance and privileged access - Enforce compliance and governance controls • 1. Enforce regulatory and security policies • 2. Manage access reviews and entitlement management
Secure storage, databases, and networking	25–30%	- Secure network infrastructure • 1. Implement network security groups and firewalls • 2. Monitor and remediate network risks • 3. Secure hybrid and multi-cloud connectivity - Secure storage and data services • 1. Configure encryption and access controls for storage accounts • 2. Secure databases and data platforms • 3. Protect data in transit and at rest

Manage and monitor security posture	20–25%	- Secure AI workloads and solutions • 1. Implement security controls for generative AI and AI platforms • 2. Monitor and mitigate AI-specific risks • 3. Enforce responsible AI and data protection - Monitor, assess, and improve security posture • 1. Use Microsoft Defender and Microsoft Sentinel for threat detection • 2. Respond to and remediate security incidents • 3. Assess compliance and security posture
Secure compute	20–25%	- Secure virtual machines and containers • 1. Secure container environments and orchestration • 2. Harden operating systems and workloads • 3. Manage updates and vulnerability remediation - Secure application and workload identities • 1. Secure serverless and PaaS services • 2. Implement managed identities and service principals

높은 통과율 SC-500최신 덤프샘플문제 시험덤프문제

Pass4Test는 가장 효율높은 Microsoft SC-500시험대비방법을 가르쳐드립니다. 저희 Microsoft SC-500덤프는 실제 시험문제의 모든 범위를 커버하고 있어 Microsoft SC-500덤프의 문제만 이해하고 기억하신다면 제일 빠른 시일내에 시험패스할수 있습니다. 경쟁율이 심한 IT시대에 Microsoft SC-500시험 패스만으로 이 사회에서 자신만의 위치를 보장할수 있고 더욱이는 한층 업된 삶을 누릴수도 있습니다.

최신 Microsoft Certified: Information Security Administrator Associate SC-500 무료샘플문제 (Q13-Q18):

질문 # 13
An organization is evaluating the security of AI-generated content before it is presented to end users. The goal is to detect harmful, unsafe, or policy-violating responses automatically. Which capability should be prioritized?

- A. Deploying additional virtual networks
- B. Content filtering and safety evaluation
- C. Adding more GPUs
- D. Increasing context window size

정답：B

설명:
Content filtering and safety evaluation mechanisms help identify harmful, toxic, biased, or policy- violating outputs before they reach users. These controls are a key component of responsible AI security. Infrastructure enhancements such as GPUs or virtual networks improve performance and connectivity but do not directly address content safety risks.

질문 # 14
You have a Microsoft Security Copilot workspace named Workspace1 that is used by Security Operations Center (SOC) analysts and security administrators.
The SOC analysts use only the Security Copilot standalone experience, and the security administrators access Security Copilot from the Microsoft Defender portal.
A new Security Copilot workspace named Workspace2 is created for the security administrators.
Workspace2 is assigned a capacity of five security compute units.

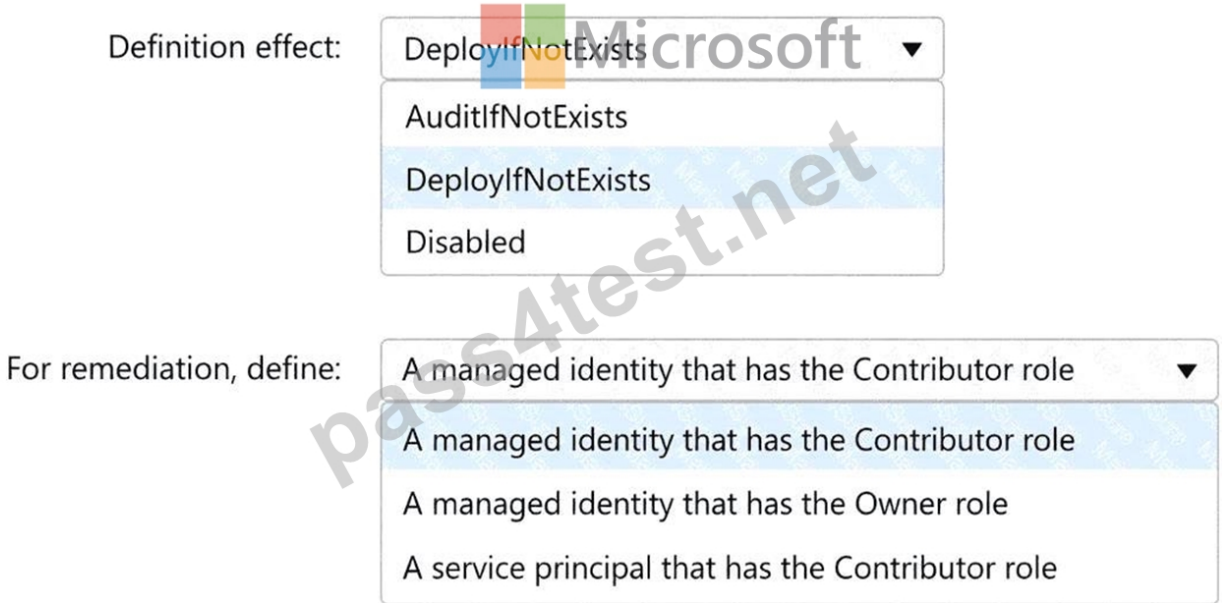
You need to ensure that Security Copilot usage for the SOC analysts is allocated to Workspace1 and Security Copilot usage for the security administrators is allocated to Workspace2.
What should you do?

- A. Configure Workspace2 for embedded agent traffic.
- B. Assign the Workspace1 capacity to Workspace2.
- C. Configure Workspace1 for embedded agent traffic.
- D. Increase the capacity of Workspace2.

정답：A

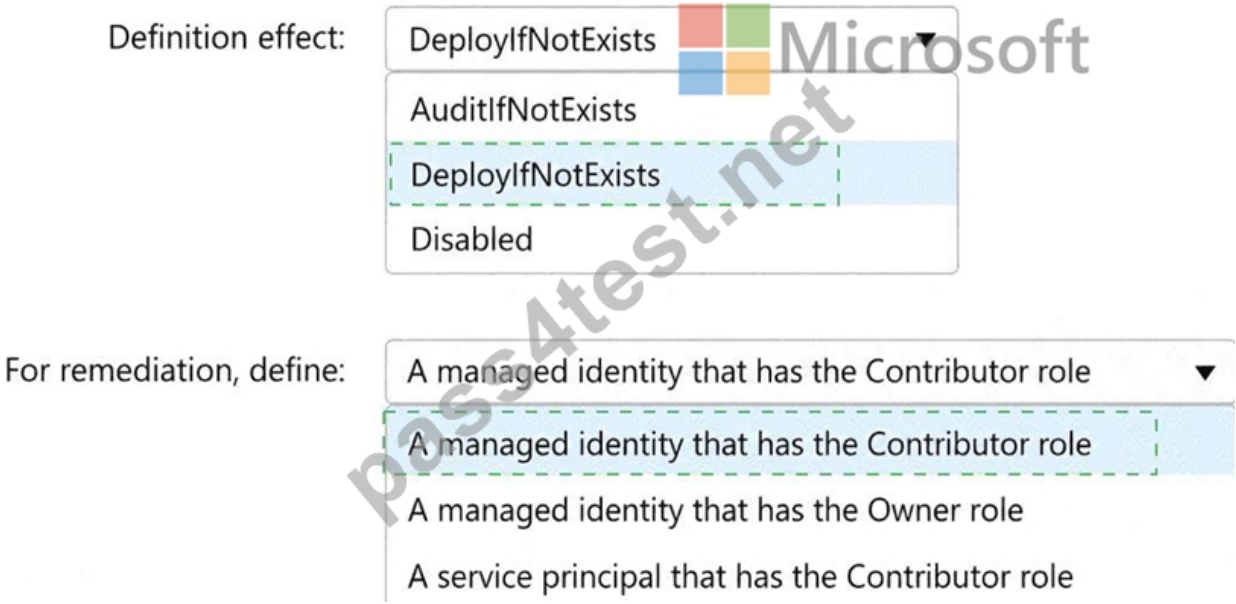
설명：
To achieve this configuration, you must set the new workspace as the default workspace in the Microsoft Security Copilot portal.
*-> Embedded Portal Behavior: Embedded experiences (such as accessing Security Copilot directly within the Microsoft Defender portal, Microsoft Entra, or Intune) are hardcoded to automatically route all queries and compute usage to whichever workspace is configured as the Tenant Default Workspace.
Standalone Portal Behavior: SOC analysts using the standalone experience (via securitycopilot.microsoft.com) have the interface flexibility to manually select their active workspace from the top-right environment selector or default to their last-used workspace.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/copilot/security/auto-provisioning-security-copilot

질문 # 15
You have an Azure subscription.
You need to create and deploy an Azure policy that meets the following requirements:
*When a new virtual machine is deployed, automatically install a custom security extension.
*Trigger an autogenerated remediation task for non-compliant virtual machines to install the extension.
What should you include in the policy? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



정답：

설명：



Explanation:

Definition effect: DeployIfNotExists; For remediation: a managed identity that has the Contributor role DeployIfNotExists is the Azure Policy effect used when a noncompliant resource should trigger deployment of a related configuration, such as a VM extension. Remediation tasks require a managed identity that has the role permissions needed to deploy the extension. Audit or Deny would only report or block resources. The managed identity is essential because Azure Policy performs the deployment on behalf of the assignment.
This answer also follows operational scalability. Microsoft security architecture favors policy-driven deployment, agentless assessment, managed identities, and Defender workload plans where possible. Those mechanisms reduce manual configuration while keeping enforcement tied to the resource type, which is why the selected choice is stronger than manual or after-the-fact alternatives. 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 Policy built-in and custom definitions; Microsoft Learn > deployIfNotExists and remediation.

질문 # 16
You have an Azure API Management instance named APIM1.
You have a partner company that accesses an API in APIM1 by using subscription keys.
A backend API key is stored in a named value in APIM1.
Microsoft Defender for Cloud generates the following recommendation: "API Management secret named values should be stored in Azure Key Vault." You need to address the recommendation.
What should you do first?

- A. Replace the backend API key with a subscription key.
- B. Mark the existing named value as a secret.
- C. Enable the Microsoft Defender for APIs plan.
- D. Enable a managed identity for APIM1.

정답：D

설명:
To remedy this Microsoft Defender for Cloud recommendation, you need to reference an Azure Key Vault secret from within your Azure API Management (APIM) named value, rather than storing the raw secret directly in APIM.
The First Step
The absolute first step you must take is enabling a Managed Identity on your Azure API Management instance.
Without a System-Assigned or User-Assigned Managed Identity, APIM will not have an identity in Azure Active Directory (Microsoft Entra ID) to authenticate against your Azure Key Vault.

Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/policy-reference

질문 # 17
You have an Azure key vault named KV1.
You have an Azure App Service web app named App1. App1 is integrated with a virtual network named VNet1 that is linked to an Azure Private DNS zone. App1 accesses secrets stored in KV1.
You need to configure KV1 to meet the following requirements:
- App1 must access the secrets by using a private IP address on VNet1.
- Requests from outside VNet1 must be denied.
Which two actions should you perform for KV1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create an access policy.
- B. Create a private endpoint.
- C. Add the IP addresses of App1.
- D. Disable public access.

정답：B,D

설명:
To meet your requirements, you must create a Private Endpoint for the Azure Key Vault, configure its firewall to deny public access, and link the Key Vault's private DNS zone to your virtual network (VNet). Because your Azure App Service is already VNet-integrated, these steps ensure all traffic to the Key Vault routes securely over your private IP space.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/private-link-service

질문 # 18
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자료

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