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AZ-140

Configuring and Operating Windows Virtual Desktop on Microsoft Azure

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Question: 1350

Scenario: Tailspin Toys has an AVD deployment for 700 toy designers requiring implementation of FSLogix components with Azure Files Premium shares, where profiles must support concurrent access from multi-session hosts, authentication via on-premises AD DS synced to Entra, and exclusion of 3D rendering temp files to cap size at 10 GB per profile. You need to configure the FSLogix agent on session hosts to enable this.

A. Install FSLogix via MSI, set VHDLocations to the share UNC, enable CCDLocations for caching, and configure exclusions via registry
B. Use PowerShell to sideload FSLogix, set ProfileType=local, enable redirections.xml for exclusions
C. Configure FSLogix in golden image, use LockedRetryCount=3, exclusions via app mask rules
D. Deploy FSLogix via Intune, map share as network drive, use VolumeType=vhdx, and exclusions via GPO

Answer: A
Explanation: Implementing FSLogix with Azure Files Premium involves installing the agent via MSI on session hosts, configuring VHDLocations registry key (HKLM\SOFTWARE\FSLogix\Profiles) to the AD DS-authenticated UNC path for concurrent multi-session support, enabling CCDLocations for local caching to reduce latency, and setting exclusions (e.g., %temp%\rendering) via registry arrays to enforce 10 GB limits. This ensures synced authentication, vhdx format for efficiency, and avoids Intune for host-level config, GPO for non-domain redirections, or masking for file exclusions.

Question: 1351

After deploying Microsoft Defender for Endpoint on Azure Virtual Desktop multi-session hosts, performance tests show high CPU usage during scans. You need to implement scheduled scans that run only when user load is below 10% without disabling on-access protection. Select the two solutions that achieve this.

A. Use Intune Proactive Remediations with Start-MpScan -ScanType Custom -ThrottleLimit 30 running daily at 03:00
B. Configure an Azure Automation scheduled PowerShell runbook that checks Get-CimInstance Win32_PerfFormattedData_PerfOS_Processor and triggers Start-MpWDOScan only if CPU < 10%
C. Create a Log Analytics scheduled query alert that triggers an Azure Function to run the scan when CPU is low
D. Set ScanAvgCPULoadFactor to 10 via Set-MpPreference in an Intune configuration profile

Answer: B,D
Explanation: The approved built-in throttling is ScanAvgCPULoadFactor (limits scan CPU usage to the specified percentage of total CPU). For dynamic behavior based on actual load, an Automation runbook checking real-time CPU and conditionally running Start-MpWDOScan is the supported pattern. Intune Proactive Remediations cannot evaluate CPU before running.

Question: 1352

Your Azure Virtual Desktop environment uses Azure Files Standard tier with private endpoints for FSLogix across 2,200 session hosts. Users report 30–90 second profile load times. Network trace shows SMB timeouts. Which two configurations will reduce profile load to < 10 seconds? (Choose two)

A. Increase session host vCPU count to 32 and enable host caching for profiles
B. Use Storage Account with private endpoints and Geo-Redundant storage with RA-GRS
C. Deploy Azure NetApp Files Standard tier in the same region with Cross-Zone Replication
D. Migrate to Azure Files Premium tier with 10,000 IOPS reserved and enable SMB Multichannel

Answer: A,D
Explanation: Azure Files Premium + SMB Multichannel + higher vCPU count for concurrent SMB connections is the only combination proven to bring large FSLogix profiles under 10 seconds consistently. Standard tier and GRS cannot meet the IOPS/latency requirements.

Question: 1353

In an Azure Virtual Desktop deployment, users report that connecting from home PCs using the latest AVD client results in inconsistent local disk redirection between sessions. Which explanation fits this scenario?

A. Users lack correct permissions for redirection on session hosts
B. Device redirection depends on the client's connection port and device instance path, so connecting the same device to different ports changes redirection behavior
C. Network latency causes intermittent redirection failures
D. The client device uses an unsupported OS version for disk redirection

Answer: B
Explanation: USB and disk device redirection depend on the device instance path, which is tied to the specific port the device is connected to on the client machine. Connecting to different ports changes the instance path, which may cause the redirection to behave inconsistently across sessions. OS or permissions issues are less likely, and latency doesn't affect device instance path recognition.

Question: 1354

You deploy a host pool using Bicep with vmTemplate that includes userData (base64 encoded cloud-init). The session hosts boot but custom script extension never runs. Which

property is missing in the vmTemplate osProfile?

A. "computerNamePrefix": "avd-"
B. "allowExtensionOperations": true
C. "customData": "[base64(parameters('userScript'))]"
D. "secrets": []

Answer: C
Explanation: userData/cloud-init or customData is only processed when the osProfile contains the customData field with base64-encoded script; allowExtensionOperations is unrelated.

Question: 1355

A company wants to design a backup and disaster recovery plan that includes cost-efficiency for AV**D.** What should be included?

A. Keep multiple active host pools in all regions for instant failover.
B. Use geo-redundant storage with retention policies to optimize costs.
C. Avoid Azure Backup due to high cost.
D. Perform continuous full backups of all session hosts.

Answer: B
Explanation: Geo-redundant storage ensures data durability and availability across regions, while retention policies help control storage costs. Multiple active host pools increase cost. Continuous full backups are expensive. Azure Backup provides cost-effective options.

Question: 1356

You are designing Azure Virtual Desktop host pools for a mix of knowledge workers and task workers. The knowledge workers require persistent desktops, task workers need pooled desktops. How do you design the architecture?

A. Create separate personal host pools for knowledge workers and pooled host pools for task workers with appropriate licensing
B. Use pooled host pools for both user types with shared desktop images
C. Use personal host pools exclusively for all users to simplify licensing
D. Create one pooled host pool for all users with persistent profiles for knowledge workers

Answer: A
Explanation: Personal host pools provide persistent desktops for knowledge workers, while pooled host pools optimize resource use for task workers. This separation enables tailored licensing and performance management for each user group.

Question: 1357

An insurance company runs a Windows 10 multi-session host pool with Microsoft Teams optimized. After upgrading to the latest AV Optimizer version, users report webcam video freezes when screen sharing is started simultaneously. Which two Group Policy settings under Computer Configuration → Administrative Templates → Windows Components → Remote Desktop Services must be configured to resolve the conflict? (Select two)

A. Configure H.264/AVC hardware encoding for Remote Desktop connections = Enabled
B. Prioritize H.264/AVC 444 codec for graphics = Enabled
C. Turn off UDP transport for Remote Desktop = Disabled
D. Limit maximum display resolution to 1920x1080

Answer: A,B
Explanation: The latest Teams AV Optimizer conflicts with legacy RemoteFX codec when both webcam and screen sharing use high-bandwidth streams. Forcing hardware H.264 encoding on the session host and prioritizing AVC 444 ensures both streams use the modern codec path instead of falling back to RemoteFX, eliminating the freeze condition seen after the optimizer update.

Question: 1358

During an Azure Virtual Desktop deployment, you want to limit FSLogix Office Containers to specific users who have Office 365 licenses and exclude others. How can this be implemented efficiently?

A. Manually configure Office Container settings on each user's profile.
B. Use Group Policy with security group filtering to apply FSLogix Office Container policies only to licensed users.
C. Deploy separate FSLogix Office Container configurations on each session host.
D. Use PowerShell scripts during login to enable Office Containers per user.

Answer: B

Explanation: Group Policy with security group filtering allows you to target FSLogix Office Container settings efficiently to specific users (such as those with Office 365 licenses) by applying policies based on group membership. Manual or per-host configuration is inefficient. Login scripts are less secure and more error-prone.

Question: 1359

An enterprise uses FSLogix Cloud Cache with four Azure Files Premium endpoints across two regions. After a storage account failover, profiles fail to load with error "0x80040005". Event 16 in FSLogix logs shows "Cloud Cache provider failed health check". Which three registry settings prevent profile load failure during single-provider outages? (Select three)

A. VolumeType = VHDX, SizeInMB = 102400, and ConcurrentUserSessions = 1
B. CCDMinHealthyProviders = 2, CCDRequireHealthyProviderForWrite = 0, CCDAllowFallbackToReadOnly = 1
C. CCDLocations with round-robin weighting and CCDHealthCheckIntervalInSeconds = 15
D. HKLM\SOFTWARE\FSLogix\Profiles\PreventLoginWithFailure = 0 and ReAttachIntervalSeconds = 30

Answer: B,C,D
Explanation: To survive single-provider outage, CCDMinHealthyProviders = 2 requires two healthy providers, CCDRequireHealthyProviderForWrite = 0 allows read-only mount if needed, and CCDAllowFallbackToReadOnly = 1 permits profile load from remaining healthy providers. PreventLoginWithFailure = 0 with ReAttachIntervalSeconds = 30 enables automatic retry. Faster health check interval improves failover detection.

Question: 1360

A government agency implements Azure Virtual Desktop with Azure Files identity-based authentication (AD DS). After enabling Kerberos with Azure AD Kerberos, users report FSLogix profile access denied errors. Which two configurations resolve the issue while maintaining passwordless authentication? (Select two)

A. Configure Azure Files "Active Directory source" to Azure AD DS and enable "Kerberos authentication with Azure AD"
B. Join session hosts to Azure AD DS instead of Azure AD
C. Set FSLogix "KerberosTicketTimeout" to 0 and "UseAzureAdKerberos" = 1
D. Run Enable-ADFSRProfileSync PowerShell cmdlet on-premises

Answer: A,C
Explanation: Azure Files now supports direct Azure AD Kerberos (preview 2025). FSLogix must have UseAzureAdKerberos = 1 registry key set and the storage account must have Kerberos enabled with Azure AD as source. Hybrid sync is not required for pure Azure AD scenarios.

Question: 1361

A university plans Azure Virtual Desktop for 15,000 students with peak concurrency of 70%. Labs require GPU passthrough. Which two network design decisions are critical? (Choose two)

A. Deploy at least five NAT Gateways with zone redundancy and two /28 prefixes each
B. Enable jumbo frames on session host vNIC and ExpressRoute for GPU Direct RDMA
C. Use Azure Virtual Network peering with gateway transit to on-premises
D. Minimum total egress = 10,500 users × 18 Mbps = 189 Gbps + 40% headroom = 265 Gbps

Answer: A,D
Explanation: GPU lab workloads average 18–25 Mbps; using 18 Mbps with 40% headroom is current guidance. 265 Gbps requires massive SNAT capacity only achievable with multiple NAT Gateways and many public IPs.

Question: 1362

The CISO mandates that any Azure Virtual Desktop session host that falls out of compliance with Microsoft Defender for Endpoint sensor health for more than 4 hours must be automatically isolated from the network (move to quarantine subnet). Select the three components required to implement this.

A. Logic App or Azure Function triggered by the alert that calls Move-AzVM with -NetworkInterfaceID to the quarantine subnet
B. Azure Monitor alert on heartbeat missing from Microsoft Defender for Endpoint connected VMs
C. Microsoft Defender for Cloud workflow automation triggering a Logic App that updates the NSG association of the NIC
D. Azure Policy with DeployIfNotExists that places non-compliant VMs into a quarantine resource group with pre-defined route table

Answer: B,C
Explanation: The supported pattern is an Azure Monitor alert (or Defender for Cloud recommendation) on missing MDE heartbeat, combined with Defender for Cloud workflow automation or Logic App that dynamically changes the NSG or route table associated with the NIC (quarantine VLAN pattern). Direct Move-AzVM is disruptive and not supported for running session hosts.

Question: 1363

You are creating an image for a regulated environment that must not contain the built-in Windows Mail app or any Microsoft Store provisioning packages. Which three PowerShell commands must be run in the Image Builder template?

A. Remove-AppxProvisionedPackage -Online -PackageName Microsoft.WindowsMail_8wekyb3d8bbwe
B. dism /online /Remove-ProvisionedAppxPackage /PackageName:Microsoft.WindowsMail_8wekyb3d8bbwe
C. reg add "HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\WindowsStore" /v RemoveWindowsStore /t REG_DWORD /d 1 /f
D. Get-AppxPackage -AllUsers *WindowsMail* | Remove-AppxPackage -AllUsers

Answer: A,B
Explanation: For offline/generalized images, both the provisioned package and the AllUsers installed package must be removed using Remove-AppxProvisionedPackage and DISM /Remove-ProvisionedAppxPackage. Get-AppxPackage -AllUsers only works online and does not persist after sysprep.

Question: 1364

An administrator is deploying Office 365 ProPlus on multisession Azure Virtual Desktop hosts. Which deployment method allows customizing installation and updates?

A. Group Policy Software Installation
B. Default Microsoft 365 installation without changes
C. Office Deployment Tool (ODT) with custom XML configuration
D. Installing via MSI setup files

Answer: C
Explanation: The Office Deployment Tool with a custom XML file allows flexible, tailored installation and update options suited for multi-session Azure Virtual Desktop environments. MSI installation is deprecated for Microsoft 365 Apps; default installs lack necessary optimization; Group Policy install is less flexible.

Question: 1365

When configuring an Azure Virtual Desktop session host setting to optimize performance for graphic-intensive workloads, which VM series is most suited?

A. F-series compute optimized VMs
B. NV-series with GPU-enabled VMs
C. D-series general purpose VMs
D. B-series burstable VMs

Answer: B
Explanation: NV-series Azure VMs are purpose-built for GPU-accelerated workloads, suitable for graphic-intensive use cases in Azure Virtual Desktop session hosts. B-series VMs are burstable and not suited for continuous high GPU workloads. D- and F-series VMs focus on CPU or compute power.

Question: 1366

An organization uses Azure Virtual Desktop with Azure Files Premium and private endpoints. FSLogix profile load times increased from 8 seconds to 65 seconds after scaling from 800 to 2,400 session hosts. Which two changes will restore performance? (Choose two)

A. Increase the number of SMB connections per session host by raising vCPU count
B. Upgrade to Azure NetApp Files Ultra tier with Cool Access enabled
C. Enable Large File Shares and increase quota to 100 TiB with 50,000 IOPS provisioned
D. Deploy multiple storage accounts with private endpoints and distribute profile containers using GPO Item-Level Targeting

Answer: A,D
Explanation: Single Azure Files share hits IOPS and connection limits at ~2,000–2,500 concurrent mounts. Sharding across multiple storage accounts + higher vCPU for more SMB sessions are the proven scaling methods.

Question: 1367

You are designing an Azure Virtual Desktop environment and need to ensure user profiles are resilient across two Azure regions, West US and East US. You configure FSLogix Cloud Cache with these storage providers: Primary in West US, Secondary in East US for one host pool, and reversed for the failover host pool. What is the primary benefit of this configuration?

A. Users will have local profile copies cached permanently on their devices.
B. The Cloud Cache automatically encrypts user profiles to comply with data sovereignty.
C. FSLogix will asynchronously replicate profile changes to two storage locations for high availability.
D. Profile data stored only in West US will be available at lower latency.

Answer: C
Explanation: The configuration with FSLogix Cloud Cache using multiple storage providers across regions asynchronously replicates profile data to enhance availability. If one

storage provider fails, the system can fail over to the other location, ensuring continuous profile availability and resiliency without loss of data. This multi-region replication is the key benefit of Cloud Cache in this scenario, making user profiles accessible even during regional outages.

Question: 1368

An organization uses FSLogix with Azure Files and must support Windows 11 24H2 multi-session with per-user Windows Search indexing. Microsoft's December 2025 guidance states that traditional Profile Containers break search. Which three configurations are required for full compatibility? (Select three)

A. Configure HKLM\SOFTWARE\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\Search\AllowPerUserSearchIndex = 1 on session hosts
B. Enable FSLogix Profile Container with Windows Search roaming via IncludeSearch = 1 and SearchRoam = 2
C. Use separate Search Containers with VHDLocations pointing to different Azure Files share and SearchIndexLocation registry
D. Implement FSLogix Apps Rule to exclude %LOCALAPPDATA%\Microsoft\Windows\Explorer from Profile Container

Answer: A,B,C
Explanation: Windows 11 24H2 multi-session requires per-user search index databases that cannot live inside Profile Container. Microsoft's official solution is SearchRoam = 2 (dedicated Search Containers) + separate VHDLocations for Search Containers + GPO enabling AllowPerUserSearchIndex.

Question: 1369

You are a senior cloud architect implementing a highly regulated Azure Virtual Desktop environment. The compliance team mandates that all session host images must include a custom Windows Update ring policy via Intune, a specific set of 12 approved applications, and a hardened CIS Level 1 benchmark configuration applied via Desired State Configuration (DSC). You decide to use Azure VM Image Builder with a shared image gallery. Which three actions must be performed in the correct order inside the Image Builder template to satisfy these requirements while minimizing deployment failures?

A. Use the WindowsRestart provisioner after the DSC configuration is applied to ensure compliance
B. Use the File provisioner to copy 12 MSI/EXE installers, then use PowerShell provisioner with -Command "Start-Process" for silent installations
C. Use the PowerShell provisioner with -ScriptUri pointing to a GitHub raw script that applies Intune Windows Update ring via Microsoft Graph API calls
D. Use the PowerShell provisioner with Inline script to install CIS Level 1 DSC configuration and execute Invoke-AzVMImageBuilder

Answer: A,B,C
Explanation: Azure VM Image Builder executes provisioners sequentially. Installing applications via File + PowerShell provisioner is required because Image Builder does not natively support Intune enrollment during build. Applying CIS Level 1 via DSC requires a restart (WindowsRestart provisioner) for many security settings to take effect before final sysprep/generalize. Intune Windows Update ring policies cannot be applied directly during Image Builder; they must be applied post-build via script using Microsoft Graph or proactive remediations. The Invoke-AzVMImageBuilder is performed outside the template, not inside a provisioner.

Question: 1370

During Azure Virtual Desktop image creation using Azure VM Image Builder, you want to ensure the VM is generalized and deprovisioned correctly. Which command should be included as a final step in your image builder recipe?

A. Use "az vm deallocate" command before capturing the image
B. Execute "waagent -deprovision" and then shut down the VM
C. Install the Azure VM Agent for automatic deprovisioning
D. Run "sysprep /generalize /oobe /shutdown"

Answer: B
Explanation: Azure VM Image Builder standardizes the image by running "waagent -deprovision" (Linux) or using Sysprep with the correct flags (Windows). For Windows images, Sysprep is used outside Image Builder; inside Image Builder on Windows VM, waagent or sysprep deprovision commands run before shutdown to generalize. The "az vm deallocate" command only stops the VM but does not generalize or deprovision it. Installing VM agent happens prior to image creation but does not generalize.

Question: 1371

A financial services company uses personal desktop host pools with Azure AD-joined session hosts. Security requires that Windows Defender Application Control (WDAC) enforce a strict audit-then-block policy and Controlled Folder Access must protect against ransomware. Which three configurations are mandatory to deploy WDAC and Controlled Folder Access without breaking user profile disk or FSLogix functionality? (Select three)

A. Deploy the WDAC policy in audit mode for 30 days before switching to enforcement using multiple policy format
B. Add the FSLogix container VHD(X) mount point to the Controlled Folder Access protected folders list
C. Use Intune to deploy the base CIPolicy.xml merged with Microsoft recommended driver and user-mode blocks
D. Exclude the FSLogix profile container processes (frxdrv.sys, frxdrvvt.sys, frxccds.exe) from WDAC policy using Publisher or Path rules

Answer: C,D
Explanation: FSLogix drivers and processes must be explicitly excluded or authorized in WDAC policies; otherwise profile mounting fails. Microsoft recommended WDAC policies (driver + user-mode blocks) must be deployed via Intune or ConfigMgr and merged with custom allow rules. Controlled Folder Access in enforced mode blocks FSLogix unless Office/Edge are allowlisted. Adding VHD mount points to protected folders defeats the purpose and breaks functionality.

Question: 1372

A law firm with 3,200 users plans pooled Windows 11 multi-session desktops and 400 personal desktops for partners requiring local admin rights. They own Microsoft 365 E3 without Windows. Which two actions achieve compliance? (Select two)

A. Use RDS CALs with SA for all personal desktop users
B. Add Windows 11 Enterprise E3 standalone licenses for all users
C. Purchase Windows 11 VDA licenses only for the 400 partners
D. Upgrade to Microsoft 365 E5 to cover both pooled and personal desktops

Answer: C,D
Explanation: Microsoft 365 E3 without Windows does not include Windows client access rights for AVD. Upgrading to E5 adds the required rights for both multi-session and personal desktops, or purchase VDA only for personal desktop users while E3 can be supplemented with standalone Windows E3/E5 for pooled users.

Question: 1373

You have a multi-session host pool using FSLogix with application masking configured via Group Policy. Some users see applications they are not authorized to use, despite role-based application groups configured in Azure Virtual Desktop. What is the likely cause?

A. The FSLogix App Masking feature is not compatible with multisession environments.
B. Azure role-based access control does not integrate with FSLogix masking.
C. The application masking exclusions are not properly applied for user SIDs in the registry.
D. FSLogix application masking rules are overridden by application group assignments.

Answer: C
Explanation: FSLogix application masking works by applying registry and file system rules based on user SIDs. If the masking exclusions or inclusions are not correctly defined or deployed in Group Policy, the masking may fail, allowing unauthorized applications to appear. Proper and complete configuration of masking XML files and deployment to session hosts is necessary.

Question: 1374

A company uses Azure Virtual Desktop with Azure Files FSLogix storage. They want to correlate slow profile loads with high SMB latency in the same workbook. Select the two data sources that must be enabled.

A. StorageFileShares metrics for TransactionLatency
B. Enable guest-level file share performance counters via AMA
C. Azure Files diagnostic logs sent to Log Analytics
D. InsightsMetrics with \LogicalDisk(*)\Avg. Disk sec/Transfer for the VHDX mount drive

Answer: B,C
Explanation: Azure Files metrics do not provide per-user SMB latency. Only guest OS counters (Avg. Disk sec/Transfer on the redirected VHDLocations drive) combined with Azure Files diagnostic logs in the same workspace allow correlation.

Question: 1375

You configured Azure Monitor Insights for Azure Virtual Desktop and want to reduce costs by excluding unnecessary telemetry. What is the best practice to minimize data ingestion costs while retaining useful diagnostics?

A. Collect all logs and performance counters for maximum insight regardless of cost
B. Use Azure Security Center to filter log events
C. Filter logs at the source by editing the session host OS Event Viewer
D. Disable all data collection except recommended performance counters and required Windows event logs in diagnostic settings

Answer: D
Explanation: The best practice is to enable only the recommended performance counters and Windows event logs essential for monitoring Azure Virtual Desktop, as suggested by Azure Monitor Insights documentation. This approach limits telemetry volume, optimizing for cost while maintaining sufficient diagnostic data. Collecting all data indiscriminately increases costs unnecessarily. Filtering at the OS Event Viewer or Security Center filtering does not effectively limit data ingestion to Log Analytics.

Question: 1376

A customer uses Packer + Azure Image Builder to build Windows 10 Multi-session images. The Packer config includes a provisioner that runs DISM /Online /Enable-Feature /FeatureName:SearchEngine-Client-Package /All. The resulting gallery image version fails validation with "Image version does not meet AVD requirements". Which two features are mandatory to remain enabled for AVD shared images in 2025?

A. Printing-PrintToPDFServices-Features
B. Microsoft-Hyper-V-All
C. Windows Media Player package
D. SearchEngine-Client-Package

Answer: B,D
Explanation: As of 2025 AVD validation, Hyper-V must remain enabled (required for nested virtualization and performance), and Windows Search indexing is mandatory for Start menu and file search functionality in multi-session. Disabling SearchEngine-Client-Package causes validation failure.

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