

AZ-104^{Q&As}

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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QUESTION 1

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You plan to deploy an Azure Monitor alert rule that will trigger an alert when CPU usage on VM1 exceeds 80 percent.

You need to ensure that the alert rule sends an email message to two users named User1 and User2.

What should you create for Azure Monitor?

- A. an action group
- B. a mail-enabled security group
- C. a distribution group
- D. a Microsoft 365 group

Correct Answer: A

"Alerts consist of:

-Action groups

-Alert conditions

-User response

-Alert processing rules" <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-overview>

QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

| Name | Lock name | Lock type |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| RG1 | None | None |
| RG2 | Lock | Delete |

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

| Name | Type | Lock name | Lock type |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| storage1 | Storage account | Lock1 | Delete |
| VNET1 | Virtual network | Lock2 | Read-only |
| IP1 | Public IP address | None | None |

RG2 contains the resources shown in the following table.

| Name | Type | Lock name | Lock type |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| storage2 | Storage account | Lock1 | Delete |
| VNET2 | Virtual network | Lock2 | Read-only |
| IP2 | Public IP address | None | None |

You need to identify which resources you can move from RG1 to RG2, and which resources you can move from RG2 to RG1. Which resources should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| None | |
| IP1 only | |
| IP1 and storage1 only | |
| IP1 and VNET1 only | |
| IP1, VNET1, and storage1 | |

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| None | |
| IP2 only | |
| IP2 and storage2 only | |
| IP2 and VNET2 only | |
| IP2, VNET2, and storage2 | |

Correct Answer:

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| None | |
| IP1 only | |
| IP1 and storage1 only | |
| IP1 and VNET1 only | |
| IP1, VNET1, and storage1 | |

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| None | |
| IP2 only | |
| IP2 and storage2 only | |
| IP2 and VNET2 only | |
| IP2, VNET2, and storage2 | |

Read only and Delete lock won't prevent you from moving resources in different resource groups. It will prevent you to do the operations in the resource group where the resources are there. So the correct answer should be RG1 --> RG2 = IP1, vnet1 and storage1 RG2 --> RG1 = IP2, vnet2 and storage2

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/concepts/resource-locking>

QUESTION 3

You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines.

You regularly create and delete virtual machines.

You need to identify unattached disks that can be deleted.

What should you do?

- A. From Azure Advisor, modify the Advisor configuration.
- B. From Azure Cost Management view Cost Analysis.
- C. From Azure Cost Management view Advisor Recommendations.
- D. From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties.

Correct Answer: C

From Home -> Cost Management + Billing -> Cost Management, scroll down on the options and select View Recommendations

QUESTION 4

You have an Azure virtual machine named VMV

The network interface for VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit(Click the Exhibit tab.)

Network Interface: vm1175 Effective security rules Topology

Virtual network/subnet: RGS-vnet/default Public IP: 40.127.109.108 Private IP: 172.16.1.4 Accelerated networking: Disabled

APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS

Configure the application security groups

INBOUND PORT RULES

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1175)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

| PRIORITY | NAME | PORT | PROTOCOL | SOURCE | DESTINATION | ACTION |
|----------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------|------------------|----------------|--------|
| 300 | RDP | 3389 | TCP | Any | Any | Allow |
| 400 | Rule1 | 80 | TCP | Any | Any | Deny |
| 500 | Rule2 | 80,443 | TCP | Any | Any | Deny |
| 1000 | Rule4 | 50-100,400-500 | UDP | Any | Any | Allow |
| 2000 | Rule5 | 50-5000 | Any | Any | VirtualNetwork | Deny |
| 3000 | Rule6 | 150-300 | Any | Any | Any | Allow |
| 4000 | Rule3 | 60-500 | Any | Any | VirtualNetwork | Allow |
| 65000 | AllowVnetInBound | Any | Any | VirtualNetwork | VirtualNetwork | Allow |
| 65001 | AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBo... | Any | Any | AzureLoadBala... | Any | Allow |
| 65500 | DenyAllInBound | Any | Any | Any | Any | Deny |

You deploy a web server on VM1, and then create a secure website that is accessible by using the HTTPS protocol. VM1 is used as a web server only.

You need to ensure that users can connect to the website from the internet.

What should you do?

- A. For Rule4, change the protocol from UDP to Any
- B. Modify the protocol of Rule4.
- C. Modify the action of Rule1.
- D. Change the priority of Rule3 to 450

Correct Answer: D

Rule 2 is blocking HTTPS access (port 443) and has a priority of 500. Changing Rule 3 (ports 60-500) and giving it a lower priority number will allow access on port 443. Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers

processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops.

Incorrect Answers:

A: HTTPS uses port 443. Rule6 only applies to ports 150 to 300. C, D: Rule 1 blocks access to port 80, which is used for HTTP, not HTTPS.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview>

QUESTION 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others

ion in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated 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 web app named Appl. App1 runs in an Azure App Service plan named Plan1. Plan1 is associated to the Free pricing tier.

You discover that App1 stops each day after running continuously for 60 minutes.

You need to ensure that App1 can run continuously for the entire day.

Solution: You add a triggered WebJob to App1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

You need to change to Basic pricing Tier.

Note: The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Basic tier has no such cap.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

QUESTION 6

You have an Azure subscription that uses the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

| Name | IP version | SKU | IP address assignment | Availability zone |
|------|------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| IP1 | IPv6 | Basic | Static | Not applicable |
| IP2 | IPv6 | Basic | Dynamic | Not applicable |
| IP3 | IPv6 | Standard | Static | Zone-redundant |

You need to create a public Azure Standard Load Balancer. Which public IP addresses can you use?

- A. IP1, IP2, and IP3
- B. IP2 only
- C. IP3 only
- D. IP1 and IP3 only

Correct Answer: C

Matching SKUs are required for load balancer and public IP resources. You can't have a mixture of Basic SKU resources and standard SKU resources.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses>

QUESTION 7

HOTSPOT

You need to identify the storage requirements for Contoso.

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:

| Statements | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Correct Answer:

| Statements | Yes | No |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

Statement 1: Yes

Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage which will ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these.

Statement 2: No

Azure Table storage stores large amounts of structured data. The service is a NoSQL datastore which accepts authenticated calls from inside and outside the Azure cloud. Azure tables are ideal for storing structured, non-relational data.

Common uses of Table storage include:

1.
Storing TBs of structured data capable of serving web scale applications
2.
Storing datasets that don't require complex joins, foreign keys, or stored procedures and can be denormalized for fast access
3.
Quickly querying data using a clustered index
4.
Accessing data using the OData protocol and LINQ queries with WCF Data Service .NET Libraries

Statement 3: No

File Storage can be used if your business use case needs to deal mostly with standard File extensions like *.docx, *.png and *.bak then you should probably go with this storage option.

QUESTION 8

You need to ensure that VM1 can communicate with VM4. The solution must minimize the administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Create an NSG and associate the NSG to VM1 and VM4.
- B. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.
- C. Assign VM4 an IP address of 10.0.1.5/24.
- D. Create a user-defined route from VNET1 to VNET3.

Correct Answer: B

We need a VPN site-to-site to communicate between Azure and on-premises.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

QUESTION 9

You need to resolve the licensing issue before you attempt to assign the license again. What should you do?

- A. From the Groups blade, invite the user accounts to a new group.
- B. From the Profile blade, modify the usage location.
- C. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.

Correct Answer: B

Scenario: Licensing Issue

1.
You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message: "Licenses not assigned. License agreement failed for one user."
2.
You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Solution:

License cannot be assigned to a user without a usage location specified.

Some Microsoft services aren't available in all locations because of local laws and regulations. Before you can assign a license to a user, you must specify the Usage location property for the user. You can specify the location under the User > Profile > Settings section in the Azure portal.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/licensing-groupsresolve-problems>

QUESTION 10

You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements. You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.

What should you use?

- A. Diagram in VNet1
- B. the security recommendations in Azure Advisor
- C. Diagnostic settings in Azure Monitor
- D. Diagnose and solve problems in Traffic Manager Profiles
- E. IP flow verify in Azure Network Watcher

Correct Answer: E

Scenario: Litware must meet technical requirements including:

Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule

that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

QUESTION 11

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has an azure subscription that includes a storage account, a resource group, a blob container and a file share.

A colleague named Jon Ross makes use of a solitary Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy a virtual machine and an additional Azure Storage account.

You want to review the ARM template that was used by Jon Ross.

Solution: You access the Resource Group blade.

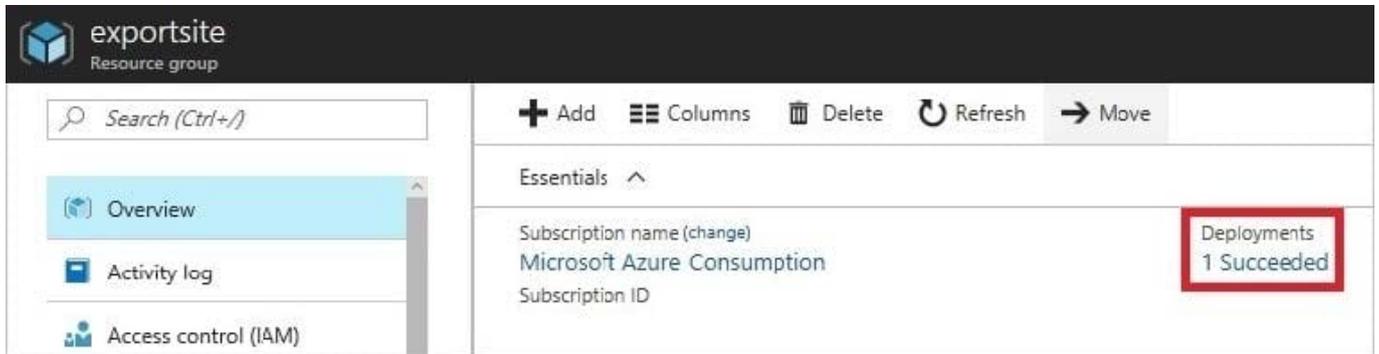
Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

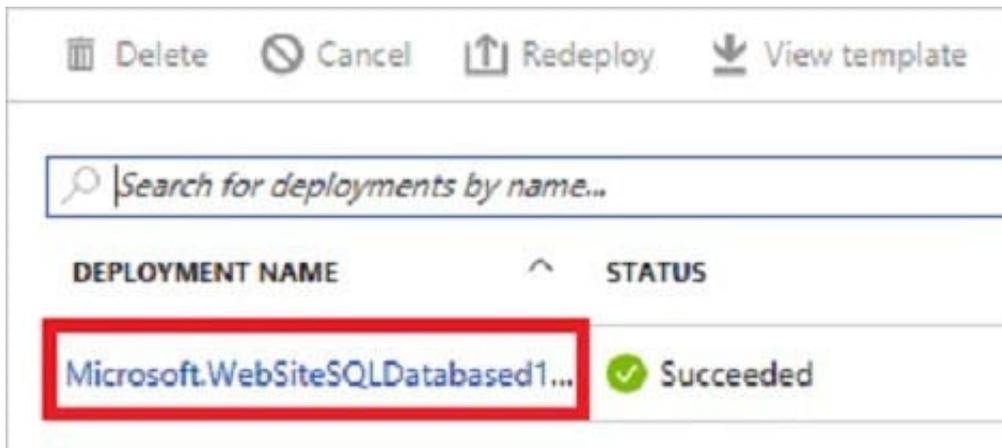
Correct Answer: A

To view a template from deployment history:

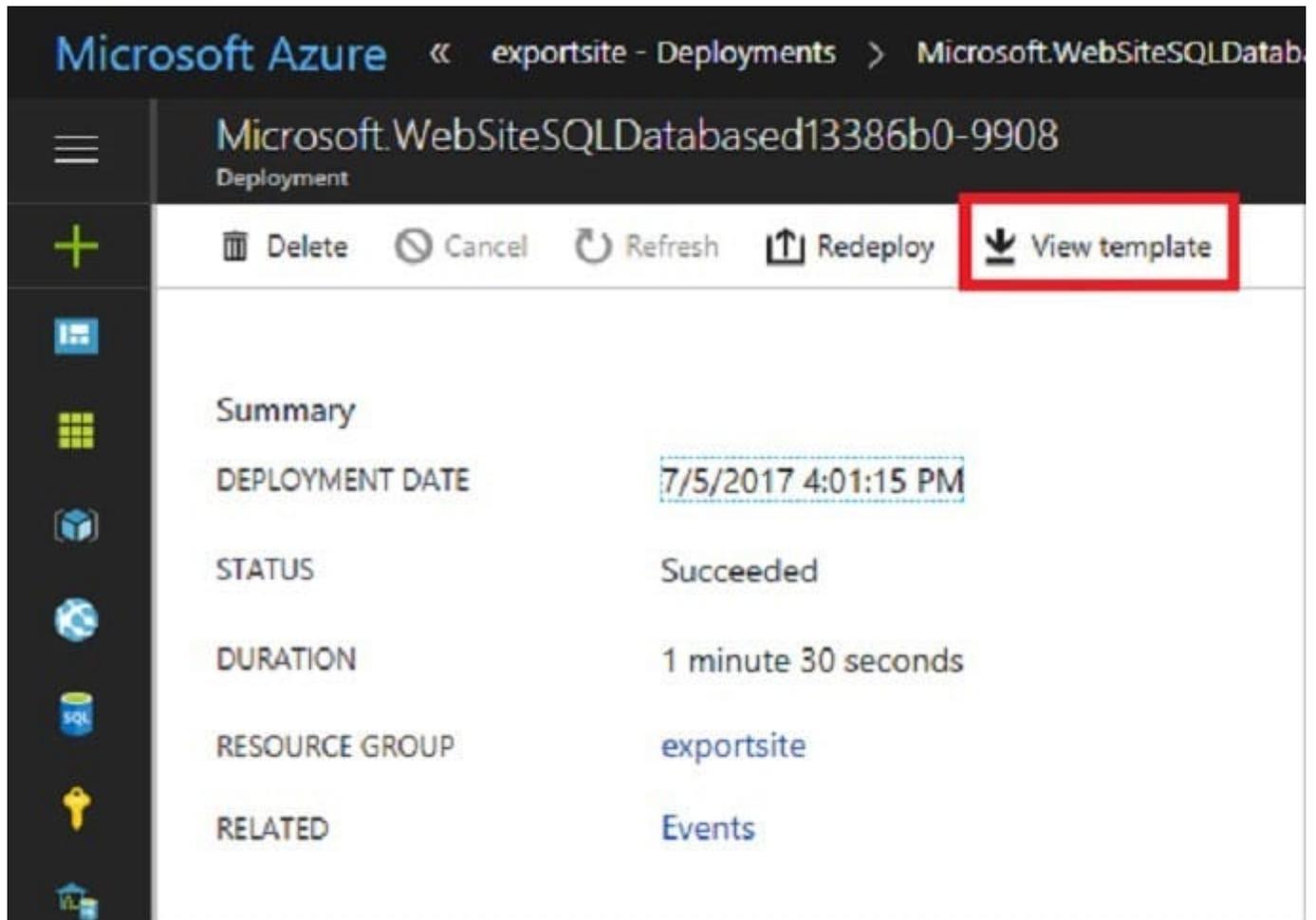
Go to the resource group for your new resource group. Notice that the portal shows the result of the last deployment. Select this link.



You see a history of deployments for the group. In your case, the portal probably lists only one deployment. Select this deployment.



The portal displays a summary of the deployment. The summary includes the status of the deployment and its operations and the values that you provided for parameters. To see the template that you used for the deployment, select View template.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. At the top, the breadcrumb navigation reads "Microsoft Azure << exportsite - Deployments >> Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabase13386b0-9908". Below this, the deployment name "Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabase13386b0-9908" is displayed with the label "Deployment". A toolbar contains several action buttons: "Delete", "Cancel", "Refresh", "Redeploy", and "View template". The "View template" button is highlighted with a red rectangular box. Below the toolbar, a "Summary" section lists the following details:

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| DEPLOYMENT DATE | 7/5/2017 4:01:15 PM |
| STATUS | Succeeded |
| DURATION | 1 minute 30 seconds |
| RESOURCE GROUP | exportsite |
| RELATED | Events |

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-export-template>

QUESTION 12

You create an Azure Storage account.

You plan to add 10 blob containers to the storage account.

For one of the containers, you need to use a different key to encrypt data at rest.

What should you do before you create the container?

- A. Generate a shared access signature (SAS).
- B. Modify the minimum TLS version.
- C. Rotate the access keys.
- D. Create an encryption scope.

Correct Answer: D

Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption with a key that is scoped to a container or an individual blob. You

can use encryption scopes to create secure boundaries between data that resides in the same storage account but belongs to different customers.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview>

QUESTION 13

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user account named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can assign a policy to the tenant root management group.

What should you do?

- A. Assign the Owner role for the Azure Subscription to User1, and then modify the default conditional access policies.
- B. Assign the Owner role for the Azure subscription to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.
- C. Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.
- D. Create a new management group and delegate User1 as the owner of the new management group.

Correct Answer: C

No one is given default access to the root management group. Azure AD Global Administrators are the only users that can elevate themselves to gain access. Once they have access to the root management group, the global administrators can assign any Azure role to other users to manage it. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview#important-facts-about-the-root-management-group>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

QUESTION 14

You plan to use the Azure Import/Export service to copy files to a storage account.

Which two files should you create before you prepare the drives for the import job? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. an XML manifest file
- B. a driveset CSV file
- C. a dataset CSV file
- D. a PowerShell PS1 file
- E. a JSON configuration file

Correct Answer: BC

B: Modify the driveset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides.

C: Modify the dataset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides. Depending on whether you want to import a file or folder or both, add entries in the dataset.csv file

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-data-to-files>

QUESTION 15

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

You hire a temporary vendor. The vendor uses a Microsoft account that has a sign-in of user1@outlook.com.

You need to ensure that the vendor can authenticate to the tenant by using user1@outlook.com.

What should you do?

- A. From Windows PowerShell, run the New-AzureADUser cmdlet and specify the ?UserPrincipalName user1@outlook.com parameter.
- B. From the Azure portal, add a custom domain name, create a new Azure AD user, and then specify user1@outlook.com as the username.
- C. From Azure Cloud Shell, run the New-AzureADUser cmdlet and specify the serPrincipalName user1@outlook.com parameter.
- D. From the Azure portal, add a new guest user, and then specify user1@outlook.com as the email address.

Correct Answer: D

UserPrincipalName - contains the UserPrincipalName (UPN) of this user. The UPN is what the user will use when they sign in into Azure AD. The common structure is @, so for Abby Brown in Contoso.com, the UPN would be

AbbyB@contoso.com

Example:

To create the user, call the New-AzureADUser cmdlet with the parameter values:

```
powershell New-AzureADUser -AccountEnabled $True -DisplayName "Abby Brown" - PasswordProfile$PasswordProfile -MailNickName "AbbyB" -UserPrincipalName "AbbyB@contoso.com" References:
```

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/powershell/azure/active-directory/new-user-sample?view=azureadps-2.0>