AZ-104 Q&As

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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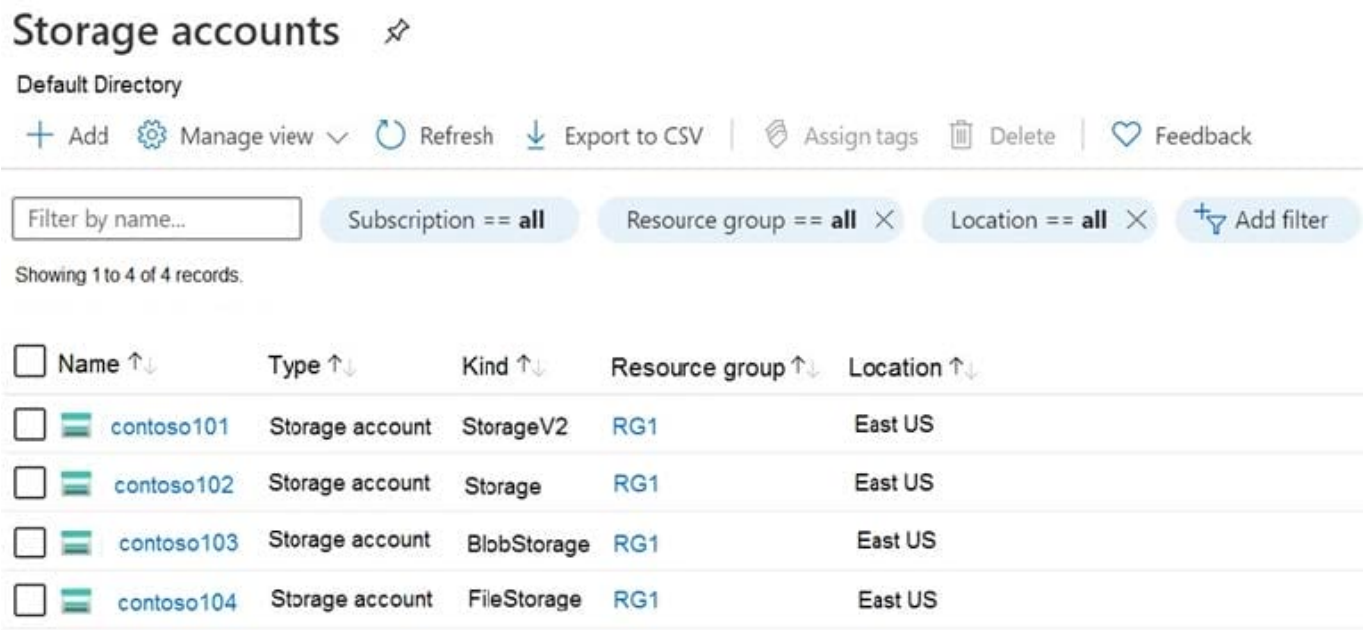
QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

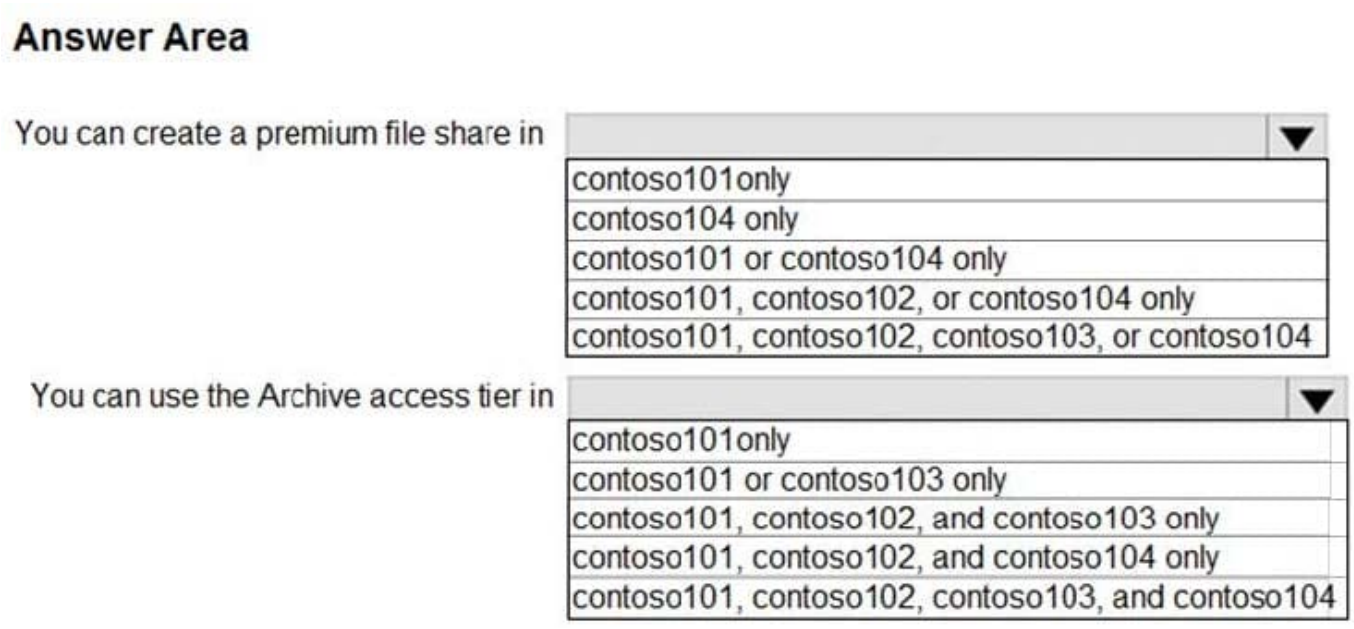
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following exhibit.



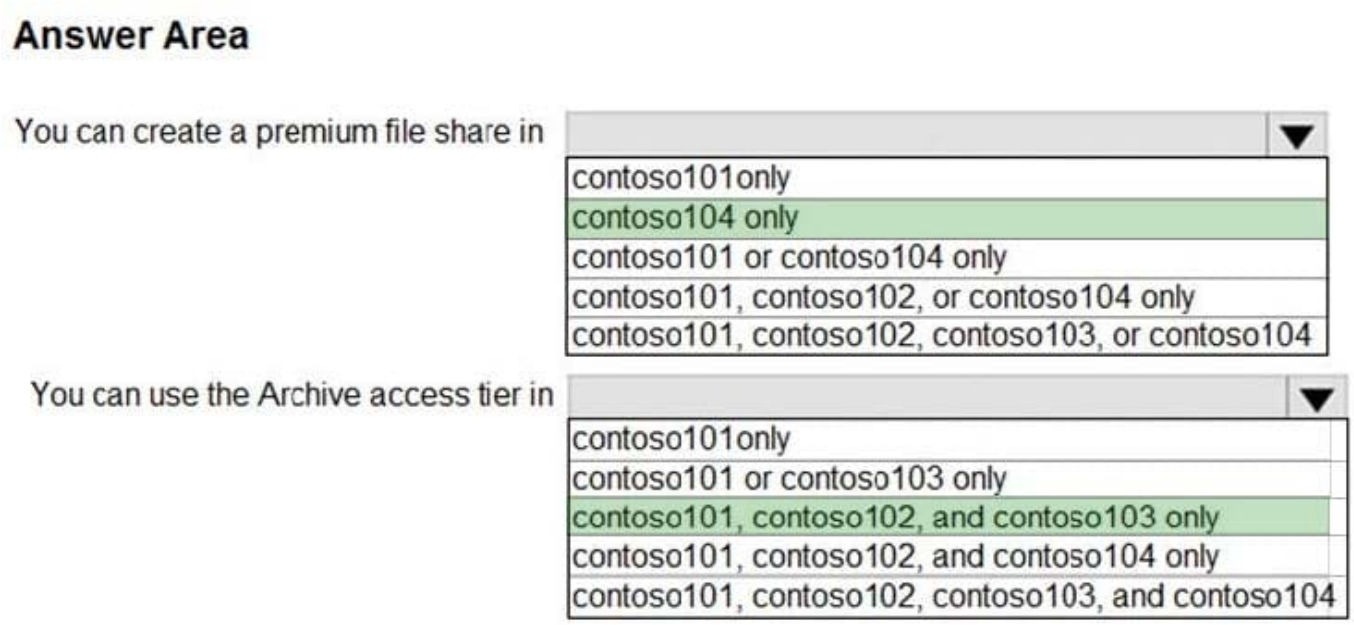
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Box 1: contoso104 only

Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.

Box 2: contoso101, contoso102, and contos103 only

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-premium-fileshare?tabs=azure-portal

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

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QUESTION 2

You have an Azure web app named webapp1.

You have a virtual network named VNET1 and an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that hosts a MySQL database. VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to ensure that webapp1 can access the data hosted on VM1.

What should you do?

A. Connect webapp1 to VNET1.

B. Peer VNET1 to another virtual network.

C. Deploy an Azure Application Gateway.

D. Deploy an internal load balancer

Correct Answer: C

By connecting webapp1 to VNET1, the web app will be able to access the data hosted on VM1 through the virtual network. The other options do not directly address the requirement to allow webapp1 access to the data hosted on VM1. An internal load balancer and a peered virtual network may provide other benefits, but they would not by themselves ensure that webapp1 can access the data hosted on VM1. An Azure Application Gateway is a reverse proxy that is often used for load balancing, SSL termination, and URL-based routing, but it would not directly allow webapp1 to access the data hosted on VM1.

QUESTION 3

You have the Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address.

The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to users on the Internet.

Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.

You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accessed by the Internet users.

What should you do?

A. Modify the address space of the local network gateway.

B. Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines.

C. Modify the address space of Subnet1.

D. Create a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1.

Correct Answer: D

You can filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure virtual network with a network security group. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources. You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or SSH protocol over the site-to-site VPN connection. You don\\'t have to allow direct RDP or SSH access over the internet. And this can be achieved by configuring a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1 for RDP / SSH protocol coming from internet.

Modify the address space of Subnet1 : Incorrect choice Modifying the address space of Subnet1 will have no impact on RDP traffic flow to the virtual network. Modify the address space of the local network gateway : Incorrect choice Modifying the address space of the local network gateway will have no impact on RDP traffic flow to the virtual network. Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines : Incorrect choice If you remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines, none of the applications be accessible publicly by the Internet users.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices

QUESTION 4

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

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: You create a PowerShell script that runs the New-AzureADUser cmdlet for each user.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The New-AzureADUser cmdlet creates a user in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Instead use the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet which is used to invite a new external user to your directory.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/new-azureadmsinvitation

QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has a subscription ID of c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e.

You need to create a custom RBAC role named CR1 that meets the following requirements:

1.

Can be assigned only to the resource groups in Subscription1

2.

Prevents the management of the access permissions for the resource groups

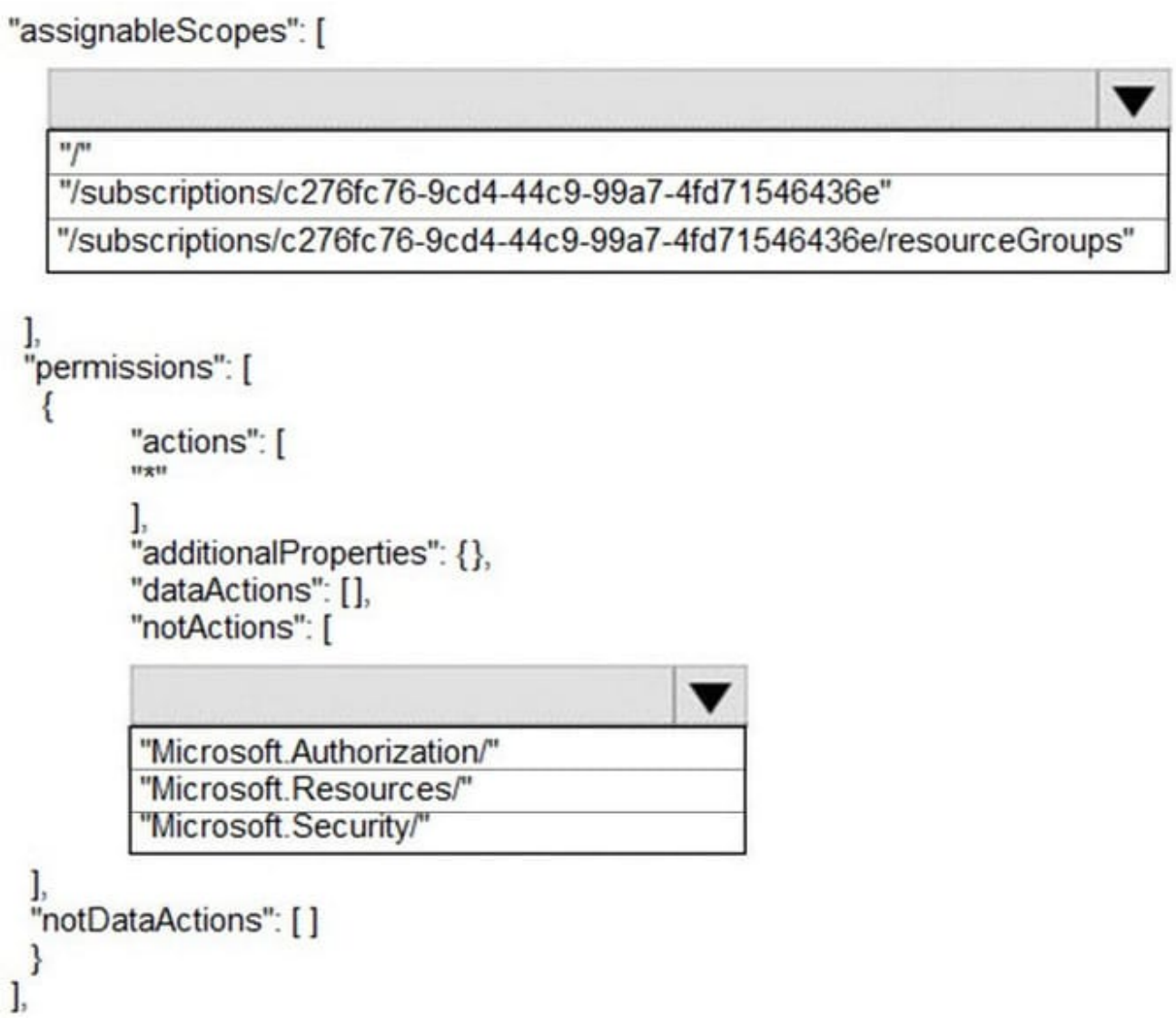
3.

Allows the viewing, creating, modifying, and deleting of resources within the resource groups

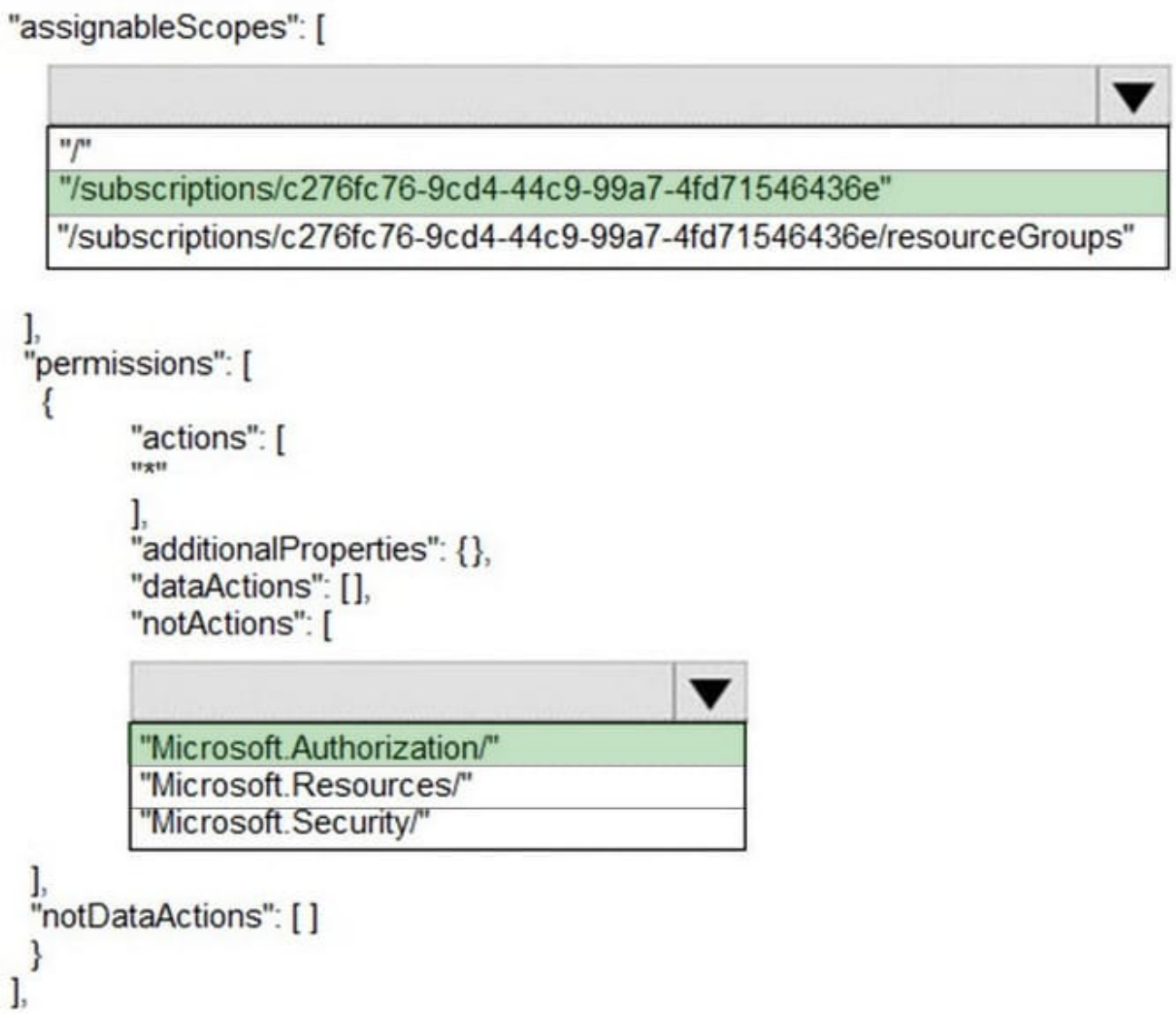
What should you specify in the assignable scopes and the permission elements of the definition of CR1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Box 1: "/subscription/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"
Box 2: "Microsoft.Authorization/*"

Box 1: "/subscription/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e" In the assignableScopes you need to mention the subscription ID where you want to implement the RBAC

Box 2: "Microsoft.Authorization/*" Microsoft.Authorization/* is used to Manage authorization

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftauthorization https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

QUESTION 6

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains

a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might 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 subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User2 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

A Global Administrator from one Azure AD tenant cannot create new users in another Azure AD tenant, even if they have Global Administrator privileges. Each Azure AD tenant is an isolated directory with its own set of users, resources, and administrative controls.

QUESTION 7

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named account1.

You plan to upload the disk files of a virtual machine to account1 from your on-premises network. The on-premises network uses a public IP address space of 131.107.1.0/24.

You plan to use the disk files to provision an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 will be attached to a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 192.168.0.0/24.

You need to configure account1 to meet the following requirements:

1.

Ensure that you can upload the disk files to account1.

2.

Ensure that you can attach the disks to VM1.

3.

Prevent all other access to account1.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. From the Networking blade of account1, select Selected networks.

B. From the Networking blade of account1, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account.

C. From the Networking blade of account1, add the 131.107.1.0/24 IP address range.

D. From the Networking blade of account1, add VNet1.

E. From the Service endpoints blade of VNet1, add a service endpoint.

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 8

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. You have a virtualization environment that contains the virtualization server in the following table.

Name	Hypervisor	Run virtual machine
Server1	Hyper-V	VM1, VM2, VM3
Server2	VMWare	VMA, VMB, VMC

The virtual machines are configured as shown on the following table.

Name	Generation	Memory	Operating System (OS) disk	Data disk	OS
VM1	1	4 GB	200 GB	800 GB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VM2	1	12 GB	12 GB	200 GB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VM3	2	32 GB	100 GB	1 TB	Windows Server 2016
VMA	*Not applicable*	8 GB	100 GB	2 TB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VMB	*Not applicable*	16 GB	150 GB	1 TB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VMC	*Not applicable*	24 GB	500 GB	6 TB	Windows Server 2016

All the virtual machines use basic disks. VM1 is protected by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker). You plan to use Azure Site Recovery to migrate the virtual machines to Azure. Which virtual machines can you migrate? To answer,

select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Virtual machines taht can be migrated from Server1.

- VM1 only
- VM2 only
- VM3 only
- VM1 and VM2 only
- VM1 and VM3 only
- VM1, VM2, and VM3

Virtual machines taht can be migrated from Server2.

- VMA only
- VMB only
- VMC only
- VMA and VMB only
- VMA and VMC only
- VMA, VMB, and VMC

Correct Answer:

Virtual machines taht can be migrated from Server1.

- VM1 only
- VM2 only
- **VM3 only**
- VM1 and VM2 only
- VM1 and VM3 only
- VM1, VM2, and VM3

Virtual machines taht can be migrated from Server2.

- VMA only
- VMB only
- VMC only
- **VMA and VMB only**
- VMA and VMC only
- VMA, VMB, and VMC

Not VM1 because it has BitLocker enabled.

Not VM2 because the OS disk is larger than 2TB.

Not VMC because the Data disk is larger than 4TB.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm- requirements

QUESTION 9

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1 and the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
networkinterface1	Virtual network interface
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)

NSG1 is associated to networkinterface1.

User1 has role assignments for NSG1 as shown in the following table.

Role	Scope
Contributor	This resource
Reader	Subscription (Inherited)
Storage Account Contributor	Resource group (Inherited)

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:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Yes

User1 is Storage Account Contributor of RG1.

Classic Storage Account Contributor

Lets you manage classic storage accounts, but not access to them.

Actions include:

* Microsoft.ClassicStorage/storageAccounts/* Create and manage storage accounts

Box 2: No

User1 is a Contributor of NSG1. Networkinterface1 is in NSG1.

However, the DNS settings of Networkinterface1 is in the scope of RG1, not the scope of NSG1.

At the NSG1 scope User1 is only reader.

Note: Example: Change DNS settings on a network interface

$nic = Get-AzNetworkInterface -ResourceGroupName "ResourceGroup1" -Name "NetworkInterface1"

$nic.DnsSettings.DnsServers.Add("192.168.1.100")

$nic | Set-AzNetworkInterface

The first command gets a network interface named NetworkInterface1 that exists within resource group ResourceGroup1. The second command adds DNS server 192.168.1.100 to this interface. The third command applies these changes to

the network interface. To remove a DNS server, follow the commands listed above, but replace ".Add" with ".Remove" in the second command.

Box 3: Yes

User1 is a Contributor of NSG1. Networkinterface1 is in NSG1.

Contributor - Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries.

Actions include: * Create and manage resources of all types

Note: You can use an Azure network security group to filter network traffic between Azure resources in an Azure virtual network. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound

network traffic from, several types of Azure resources. For each rule, you can specify source and destination, port, and protocol.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#classic-storage-account-contributor

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.network/set-aznetworkinterface

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview

QUESTION 10

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines and the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	*none*
Bastion1	Basic SKU Azure Bastion host	Subnet size /26

You need to ensure that Bastion1 can support 100 concurrent SSH users. The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you do first?

A. Resize the subnet of Bastion1

B. Configure host scaling.

C. Create a network security group (NSG)

D. Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU

Correct Answer: D

Need to configure host scaling (see below). Azure Bastion supports up to 50 host instances. This feature is available for the Azure Bastion Standard SKU only. Incorrect:

*

Resize the subnet of Bastion1

First updated to the Standard SKU, then increase the subnet size.

Note: With a subnet size of /26 you have 64 hosts, but in fact only 62 useable hosts.

If the network size is increased to /25, you will have 112 hosts, and 110 useable hosts.

*

Configure host scaling Host scaling Azure Bastion supports manual host scaling. You can configure the number of host instances (scale units) in order to manage the number of concurrent RDP/SSH connections that Azure Bastion can support. Increasing the number of host instances lets Azure Bastion manage more concurrent sessions. Decreasing the number of instances decreases the number of concurrent supported sessions. Azure Bastion supports up to 50 host instances. This feature is available for the Azure Bastion Standard SKU only.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview https://www.calculator.net/ip-subnet-calculator.html

QUESTION 11

DRAG DROP

You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

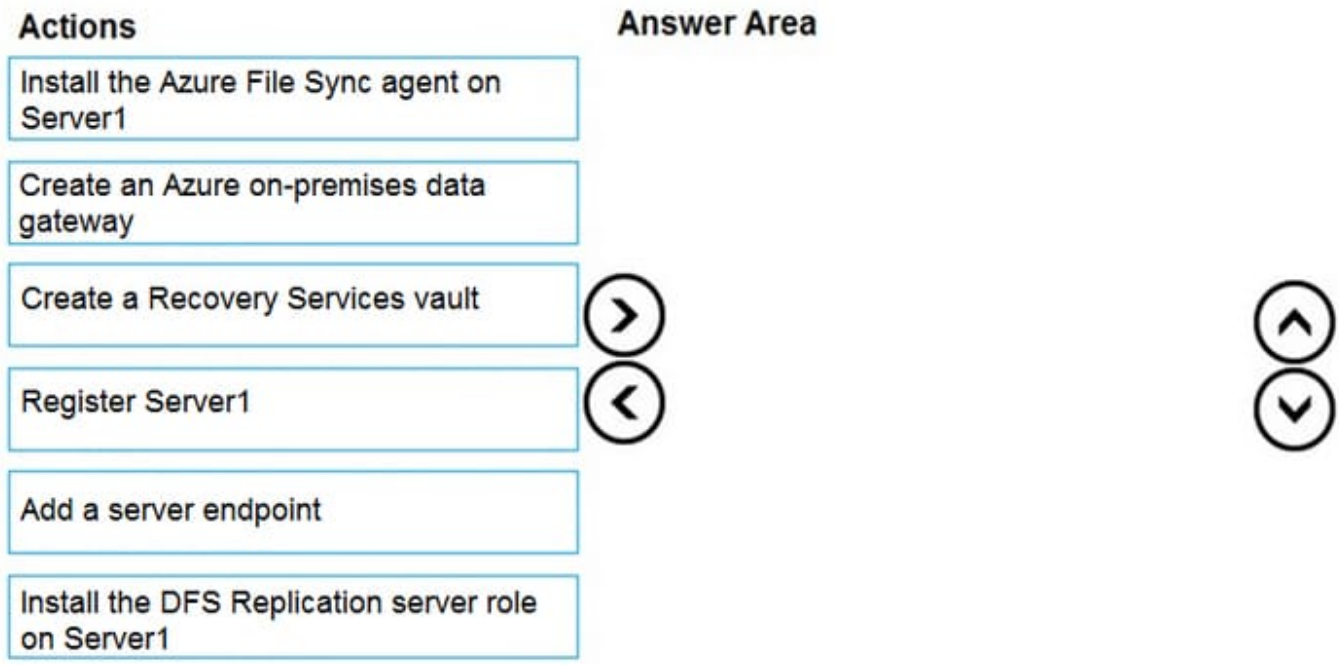
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

You deploy an Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service, and you create a sync group.

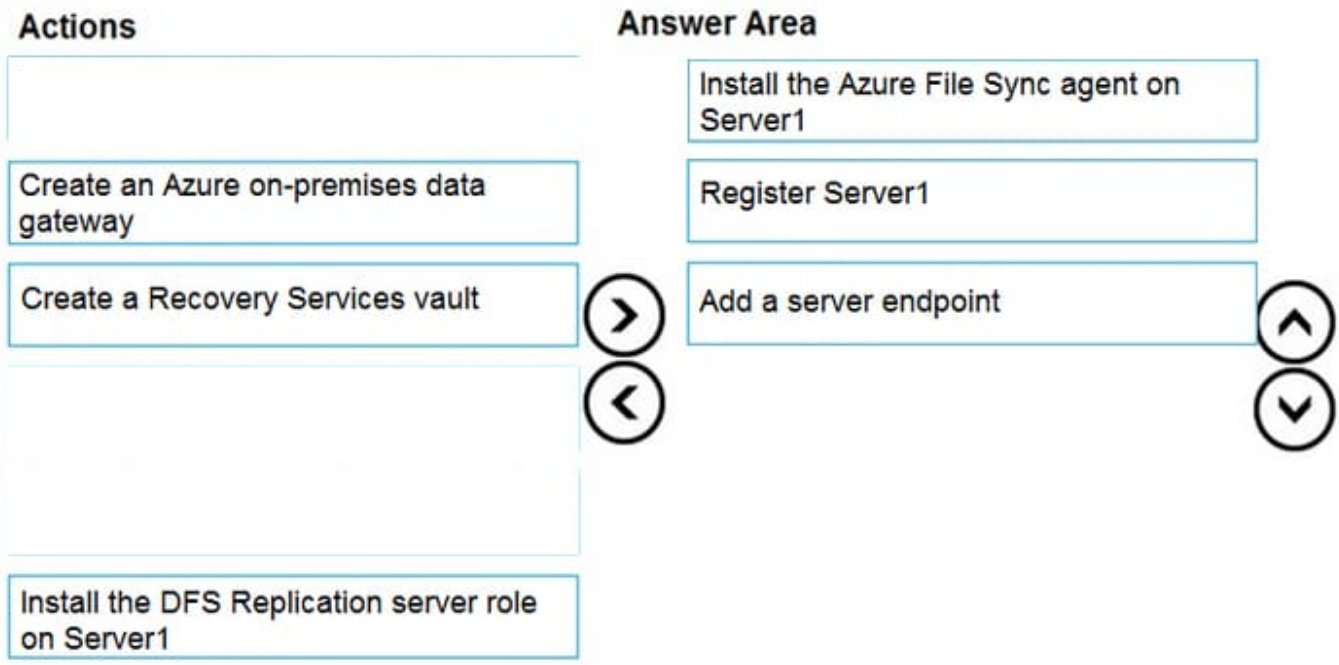
You need to synchronize files from Server1 to Azure.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share

Step 2: Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service.

Step 3: Add a server endpoint

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

A sync group defines the sync topology for a set of files. Endpoints within a sync group are kept in sync with each other. A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.

A server endpoint represents a path on registered server.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide

QUESTION 12

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table:

Name	Type
VMRG	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network
VM5	Virtual machine connected to VNet1
VM6	Virtual machine connected to VNet2

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named adatum.com. You set the registration virtual network to VNet2. The adatum.com zone is configured as shown in the following exhibit:

Resource group (change)
vmrg

Subscription (change)
Azure Pass

Subscription ID
a1fde29b-d56a-1f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c

Name server 1
-

Name server 2
-

Name server 3
-

Name server 4
-

Tags (change)
Click here to add tags

Search record sets

Name	Type	TTL	VALUE
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-hostmaster.microsoft.com Host: internal.cloudapp.net Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1
vm1	A	3600	10.1.0.4
vm9	A	3600	10.1.0.12

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
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	○	○
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	○	○
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	○	●
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	○	●
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	●	○

Box 1: No

Azure DNS provides automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that\\'s linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. VM5 does not belong to the registration virtual network though.

Box 2: No

Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks. VM5 does belong to a resolution virtual network.

Box 3: Yes

VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone.

By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview

QUESTION 13

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

others might 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 need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

Solution: You assign the Reader role at the subscription level to Admin1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 14

You have a registered DNS domain named contoso.com.

You create a public Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

You need to ensure that records created in the contoso.com zone are resolvable from the internet.

What should you do?

A. Create NS records in contoso.com.

B. Modify the SOA record in the DNS domain registrar.

C. Create the SOA record in contoso.com.

D. Modify the NS records in the DNS domain registrar.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns

QUESTION 15

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

Name	Type	Description
App1	App Service	Virtual network integration enabled for VNET1
ASP1	App Service plan	Standard SKU
VNET1	Virtual network	*None*
Firewall1	Azure Firewall	Connected to VNET1

You need to manage outbound traffic from VNET1 by using Firewall1. What should you do first?

A. Configure the Hybrid Connection Manager.

B. Upgrade ASP1 to the Premium SKU.

C. Create a route table.

D. Create an Azure Network Watcher.

Correct Answer: C

Integrate your app with an Azure virtual network, network routing

You can use route tables to route outbound traffic from your app without restriction. Common destinations can include firewall devices or gateways.

Route tables and network security groups only apply to traffic routed through the virtual network integration.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-vnet-integration