AZ-104Q&As

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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QUESTION 1

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.

You need to view the error from a table named Event.

Which query should you run in Workspace1?

A. Event | where EventType is "error"

B. Event | search "error"

C. select * from Event where EventType == "error"

D. Get-Event Event | where {$_.EventType -eq "error"}

Correct Answer: B

The search operator provides a multi-table/multi-column search experience.

The syntax is:

Table_name | search "search term"

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has three possible correct answers:

search in (Event) "error"

Event | search "error"

Event | where EventType == "error"

Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:

Get-Event Event | where {$_.EventTye -eq "error"}

select * from Event where EventType is "error"

search in (Event) * | where EventType -eq "error"

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/search-queries

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/get-started-portal

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/searchoperator?pivots=azuredataexplorer

QUESTION 2

DRAG DROP

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

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

You plan to set up Azure File Sync between Server1 and the Azure file share.

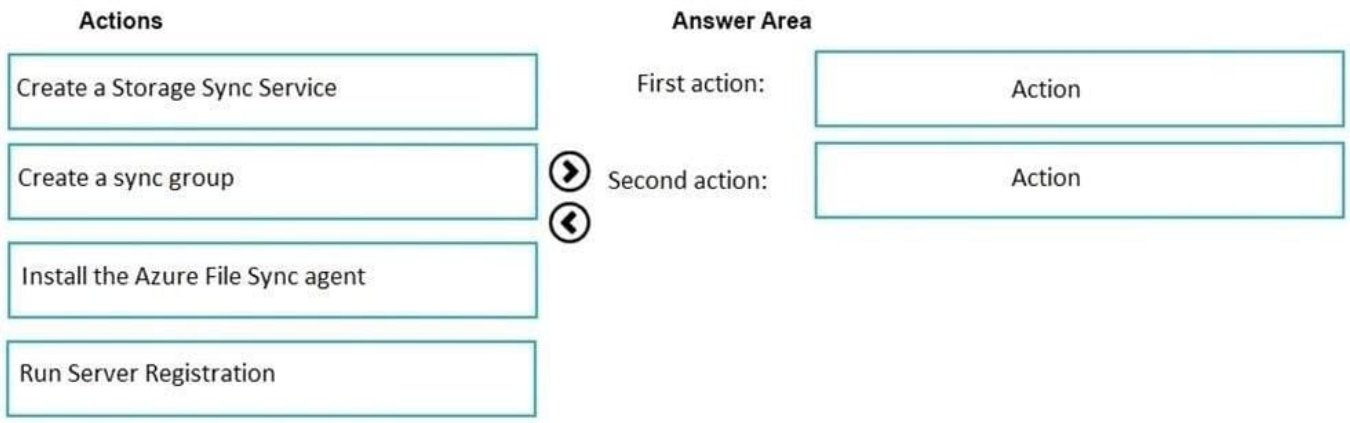
You need to prepare the subscription for the planned Azure File Sync.

Which two actions should you perform in the Azure subscription? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct targets. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes

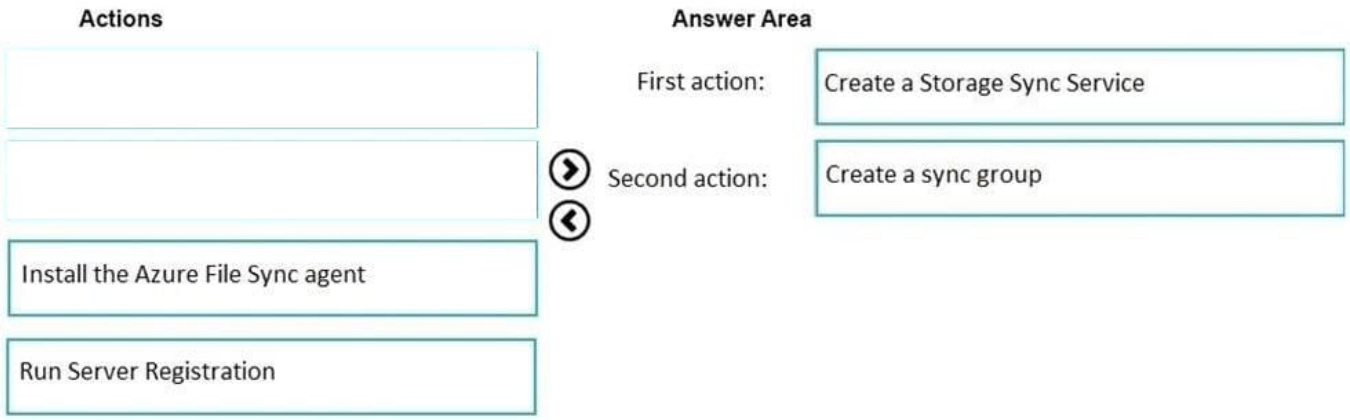
or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



As per the official MS doc:

The recommended steps to onboard on Azure File Sync for the first with zero downtime while preserving full file fidelity and access control list (ACL) are as follows:

1.

Deploy a Storage Sync Service. --> This needs to be done on Azure .

2.

Create a sync group. --> This needs to be done on Azure

3.

Install Azure File Sync agent on the server with the full data set. --> This needs to be done on server1.

4.

Register that server and create a server endpoint on the share. --> This needs to be done on server1.

5.

Let sync do the full upload to the Azure file share (cloud endpoint).

6.

After the initial upload is complete, install Azure File Sync agent on each of the remaining servers.

7.

Create new file shares on each of the remaining servers.

8.

Create server endpoints on new file shares with cloud tiering policy, if desired. (This step requires additional storage to be available for the initial setup.)

9.

Let Azure File Sync agent do a rapid restore of the full namespace without the actual data transfer. After the full namespace sync, sync engine will fill the local disk space based on the cloud tiering policy for the server endpoint.

10.

Ensure sync completes and test your topology as desired.

11.

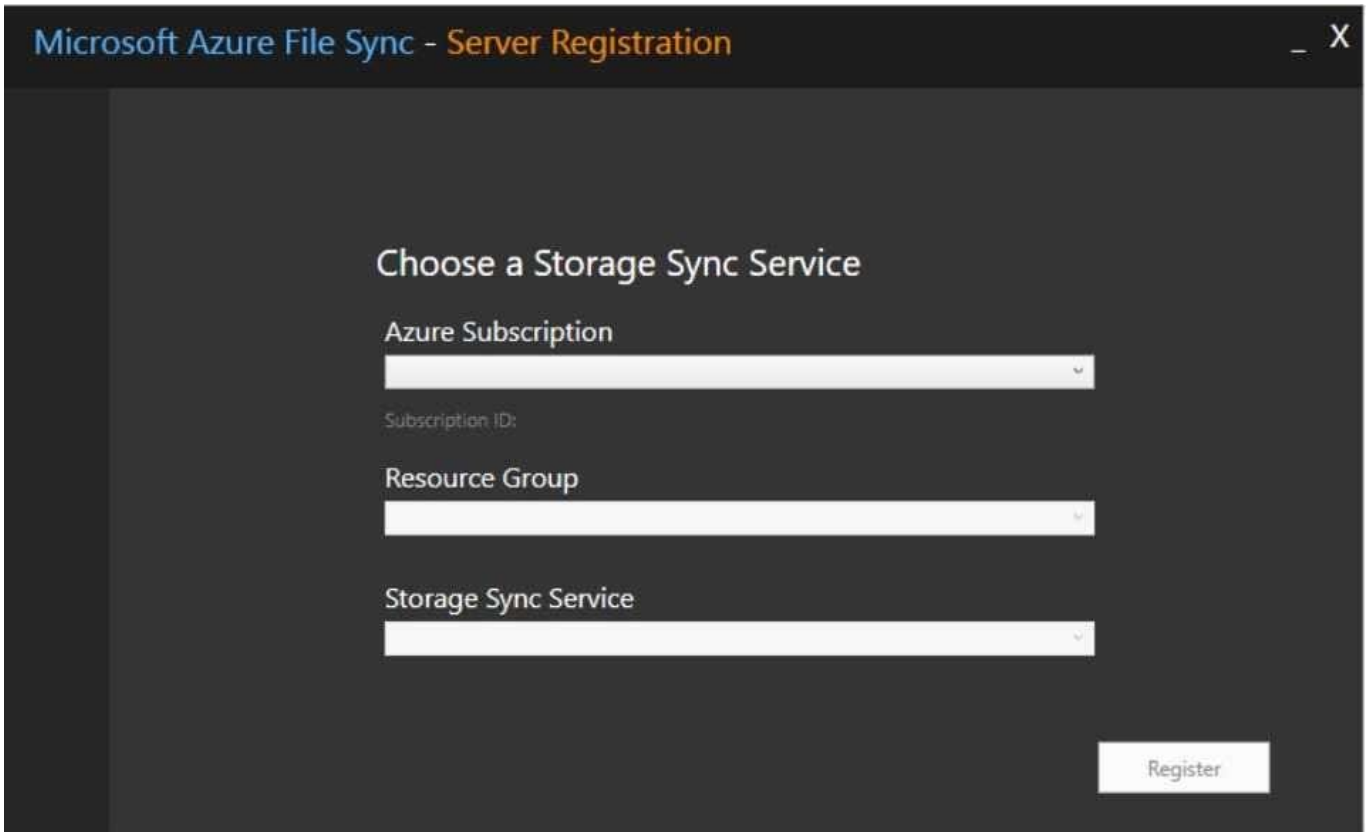
Redirect users and applications to this new share.

12.

You can optionally delete any duplicate shares on the servers.

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

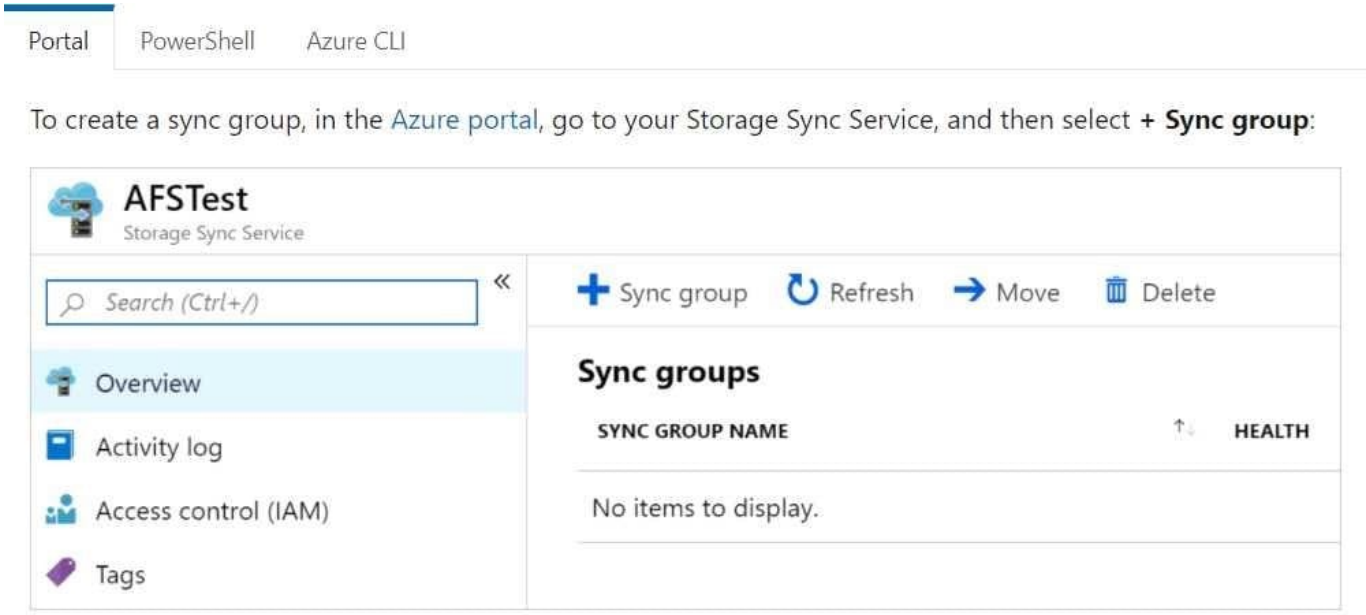
The deployment of Azure File Sync starts with placing a Storage Sync Service resource into a resource group of your selected subscription.



Second action: Create a sync group

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 a registered server. A server can have server endpoints in multiple sync groups. You can create as many sync groups as you need to appropriately describe your desired sync topology.



Third action: Run Server Registration

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service. A server can only be registered to one Storage Sync Service and can sync with

other servers and Azure file shares associated with the same Storage Sync Service.)

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment- guide?tabs=azure-portal

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QUESTION 3

You have an Azure subscription

You need to receive an email alert when a resource lock is removed from any resource in the subscription What should you use to create an activity log alert in Azure Monitor?

A. a resource a condition, and an action group

B. a resource, a condition and a Microsoft 365 group

C. a Log Analytics workspace a resource, and an action group

D. a data collection endpoint, an application security group, and a resource group

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

You need to implement a backup solution for App1 after the application is moved.

What should you create first?

A. a recovery plan

B. an Azure Backup Server

C. a backup policy

D. a Recovery Services vault

Correct Answer: D

A Recovery Services vault is a logical container that stores the backup data for each protected resource, such as Azure VMs. When the backup job for a protected resource runs, it creates a recovery point inside the Recovery Services vault.

Scenario:

There are three application tiers, each with five virtual machines.

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

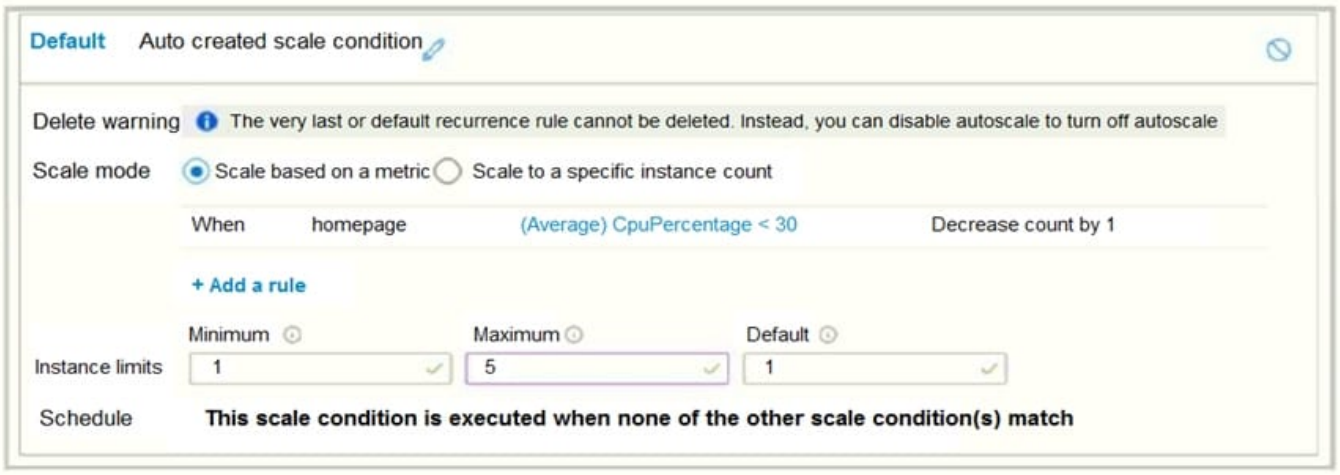
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal

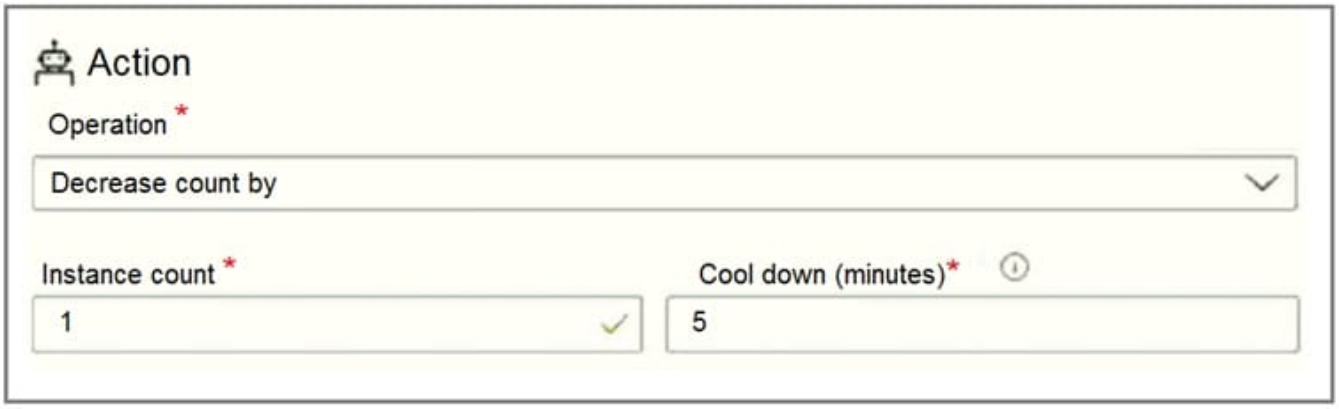
QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT

You have the App Service plan shown in the following exhibit.



The scale-in settings for the App Service plan are configured as shown in the following exhibit.



The scale out rule is configured with the same duration and cool down tile as the scale in rule.

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:

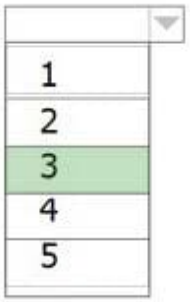
If after deployment CPU usage is 70 percent for one hour and then reaches 90 percent for five minutes, at that time the total number of instances will be [**answer choice**].

If after deployment the CPU maintains constant usage of 90 percent for one hour, and then the average CPU usage is below 25 percent for nine minutes, at that point the number of instances will be [**answer choice**].

Correct Answer:

If after deployment CPU usage is 70 percent for one hour and then reaches 90 percent for five minutes, at that time the total number of instances will be [**answer choice**].

If after deployment the CPU maintains constant usage of 90 percent for one hour, and then the average CPU usage is below 25 percent for nine minutes, at that point the number of instances will be [**answer choice**].



QUESTION 6

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
storage1	Storage account
VNET1	Virtual network

You assign an Azure policy that has the following settings:

1.

Scope: Sub1

2.

Exclusions: Sub1/RG1/VNET1

3.

Policy definition: Append a tag and its value to resources

4.

Policy enforcement: Enabled

5.

Tag name: Tag4

6.

Tag value: value4

You assign tags to the resources as shown in the following table.

Resource	Tag
Sub1	Tag1:subscription
RG1	Tag2:IT
storage1	Tag3:value1
VNET1	Tag3:value2

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: No

The Azure Policy will add Tag4 to RG1.

Box 2: No

Tags applied to the resource group or subscription aren\\'t inherited by the resources although you can enable inheritance with Azure Policy. Storage1 has Tag3: Value1 and the Azure Policy will add Tag4.

Box 3: No

Tags applied to the resource group or subscription aren\\'t inherited by the resources so VNET1 does not have Tag2.

VNET1 has Tag3:value2. VNET1 is excluded from the Azure Policy so Tag4 will not be added to VNET1.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json

QUESTION 7

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 named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates.

You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click Automation script.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial- create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell Through activity logs, you can determine:

1.

what operations were taken on the resources in your subscription ?who started the operation

2.

when the operation occurred

3.

the status of the operation

4.

the values of other properties that might help you research the operation

1.

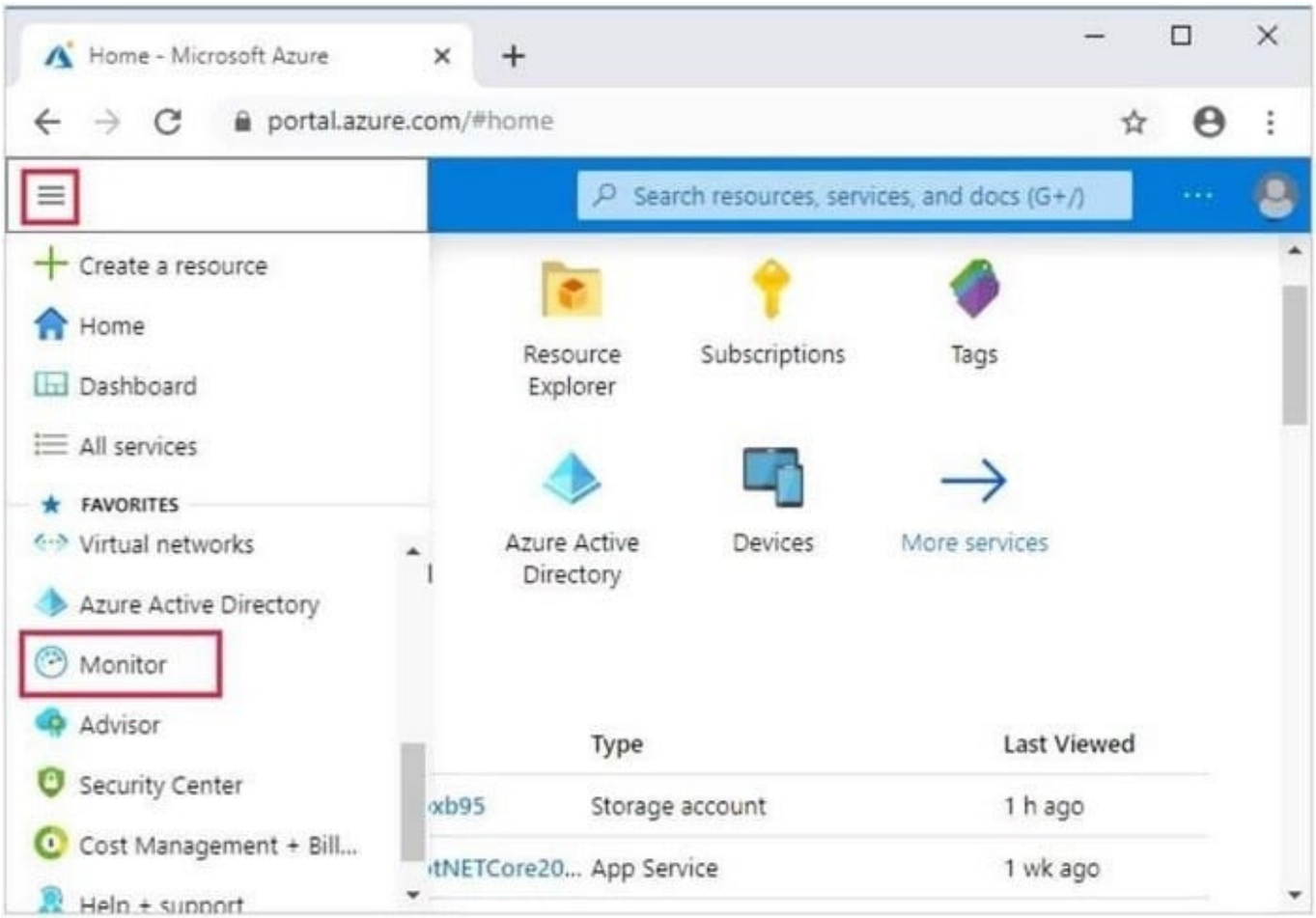
On the Azure portal menu, select Monitor, or search for and select Monitor from any page

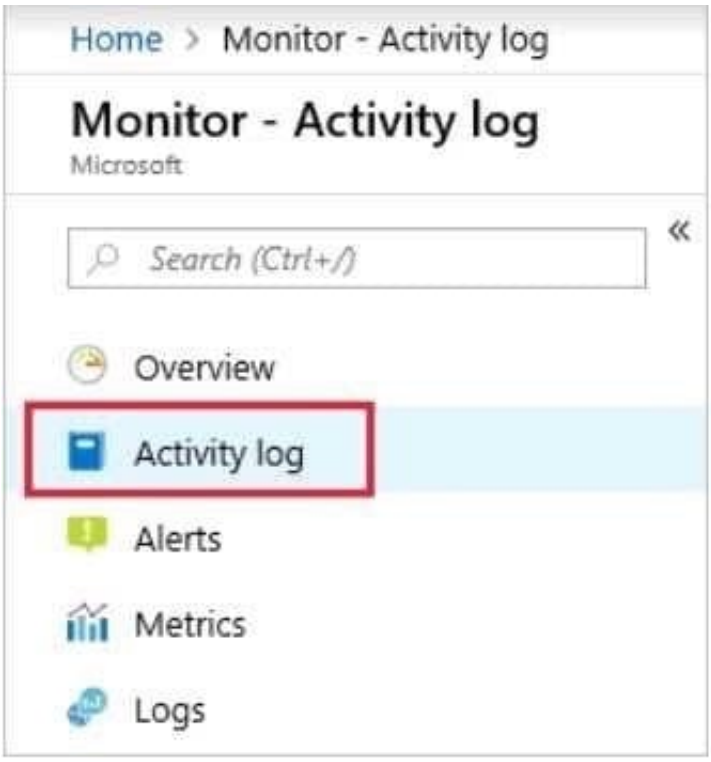
2.

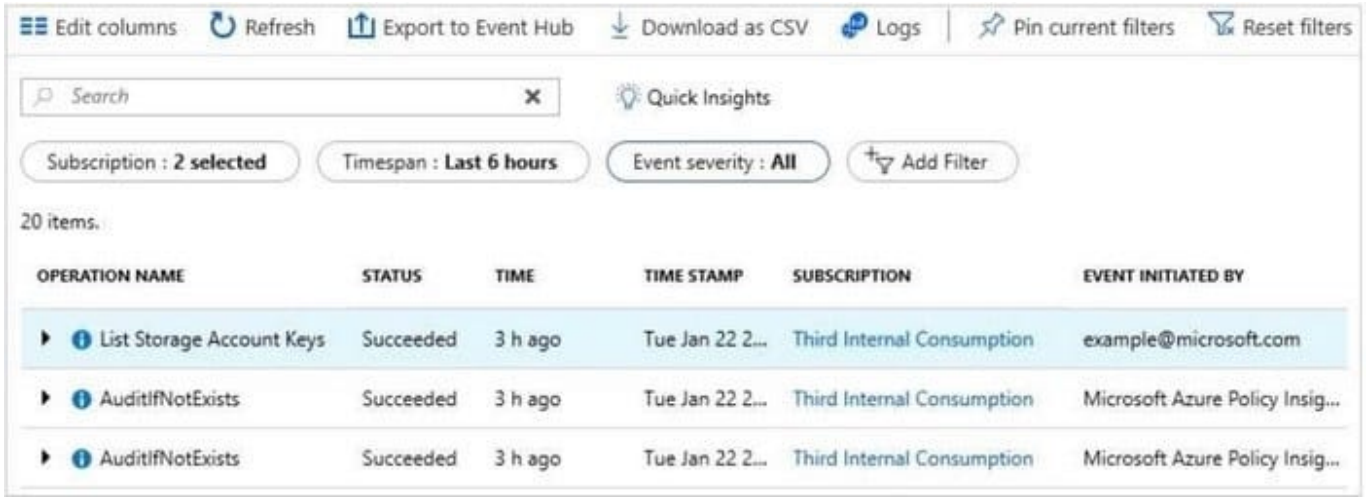
Select Activity Log.

3.

You see a summary of recent operations. A default set of filters is applied to the operations. Notice the information on the summary includes who started the action and when it happened.


Home - Microsoft Azure
portal.azure.com/#home
Search resources, services, and docs (G+/)
Create a resource
Home
Dashboard
All services
FAVORITES
Virtual networks
Azure Active Directory
Monitor
Advisor
Security Center
Cost Management + Bill...
Help + support
Resource Explorer
Subscriptions
Tags
Azure Active Directory
Devices
More services
Type
Last Viewed
xb95
Storage account
1 h ago
tNETCore20...
App Service
1 wk ago


Home > Monitor - Activity log
Monitor - Activity log
Microsoft
Search (Ctrl+/)
Overview
Activity log
Alerts
Metrics
Logs



Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/view-activity-logs

QUESTION 8

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.

Your company has 100 users located in an office in Paris.

The on-premises network contains the servers shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Configuration
Server1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Microsoft Exchange Server 2016
Server2	Windows Server 2016	Microsoft SQL Server 2016
Server3	Windows Server 2016	Domain controller
Server4	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.5	File server

You create a new subscription. You need to move all the servers to Azure.

Solution: You use Azure Site Recovery.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

As an organization you need to adopt a business continuity and disaster recovery (BCDR) strategy that keeps your data safe, and your apps and workloads online, when planned and unplanned outages occur.

Azure Recovery Services contributes to your BCDR strategy:

Site Recovery service: Site Recovery helps ensure business continuity by keeping business apps and workloads running during outages. Site Recovery replicates workloads running on physical and virtual machines (VMs) from a primary site

to a secondary location. When an outage occurs at your primary site, you fail over to secondary location, and access apps from there. After the primary location is running again, you can fail back to it.

Backup service: The Azure Backup service keeps your data safe and recoverable.

Site Recovery can manage replication for:

1.

Azure VMs replicating between Azure regions.

2.

On-premises VMs, Azure Stack VMs, and physical servers.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-overview

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QUESTION 9

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account storageaccount1.

You export storage account as an Azure Resource Manager template. The template contains the following sections.

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:

	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1.	○	○
Individual blobs in stroageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier	○	○
Global administrators in Azure Active Dirrectory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD crederitials	○	○

Correct Answer:

	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1.	○	○
Individual blobs in stroageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier	○	○
Global administrators in Azure Active Dirrectory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD crederitials	○	○

QUESTION 10

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1. Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles:

1.

Reader

2.

Security Admin

3.

Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

A. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.

B. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.

C. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.

D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for RG1.

Correct Answer: C

Owner role - Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

Incorrect:

Not A, Not D:

Network Contributor

Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.

Actions:

Microsoft.Authorization/*/read - Read roles and role assignments

Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*- Create and manage a classic metric alert

Microsoft.Network/* - Create and manage networks

Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read - Gets the availability statuses for all resources in the specified scope

Microsoft.Resources/deployments/* - Create and manage a deployment

Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read - Gets or lists resource groups.

Microsoft.Support/*- Create and update a support ticket

Not B:

Contributor role - 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.

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

QUESTION 11

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 resources:

1.

A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1

2.

Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1

3.

A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections

NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

1.

Priority: 100

2.

Source: Any

3.

Source port range: *

4.

Destination: *

5.

Destination port range: 3389

6.

Protocol: UDP

7.

Action: Allow

VM1 has a public IP address and is connected to Subnet1. NSG-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 and NSG-VM1 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.

Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp- connection

QUESTION 12

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Active Directory tenant named Contoso.com that includes following users:

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com includes following Windows 10 devices:

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Join type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User1
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

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
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	○	○
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	○	○
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	○	○

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	○	○
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	○	○
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	○	○

Box 1: Yes User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator. Device2 is Azure AD joined. Group1 has the assigned to join type. User1 is the owner of Group1. Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group. Azure AD joined or hybrid Azure AD joined devices utilize an organizational account in Azure AD Box

2: No User2 is a User Administrator.

Device1 is Azure AD registered.

Group1 has the assigned join type, and the owner is User1. Note: Azure AD registered devices utilize an account managed by the end user, this account is either a Microsoft account or another locally managed credential.

Box 3: Yes

User2 is a User Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group2 has the Dynamic Device join type, and the owner is User2.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/overview

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QUESTION 13

You have an Azure tenant that contains two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

In Subscription1, you deploy a virtual machine named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 uses managed disks.

You need to move Server1 to Subscription2. The solution must minimize administration effort.

What should you do first?

A. In Subscription2, create a copy of the virtual disk.

B. From Azure PowerShell, run the Move-AzureRmResource cmdlet.

C. Create a snapshot of the virtual disk.

D. Create a new virtual machine in Subscription2.

Correct Answer: B

To move existing resources to another resource group or subscription, use the Move- AzureRmResource cmdlet.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-move- resources#moveresources

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QUESTION 14

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You create an Azure load balancer.

You plan to create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2.

Which two additional load balancer resources should you create before you can create the load balancing rule? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. a frontend IP address

B. an inbound NAT rule

C. a virtual network

D. a backend pool

E. a health probe

Correct Answer: DE

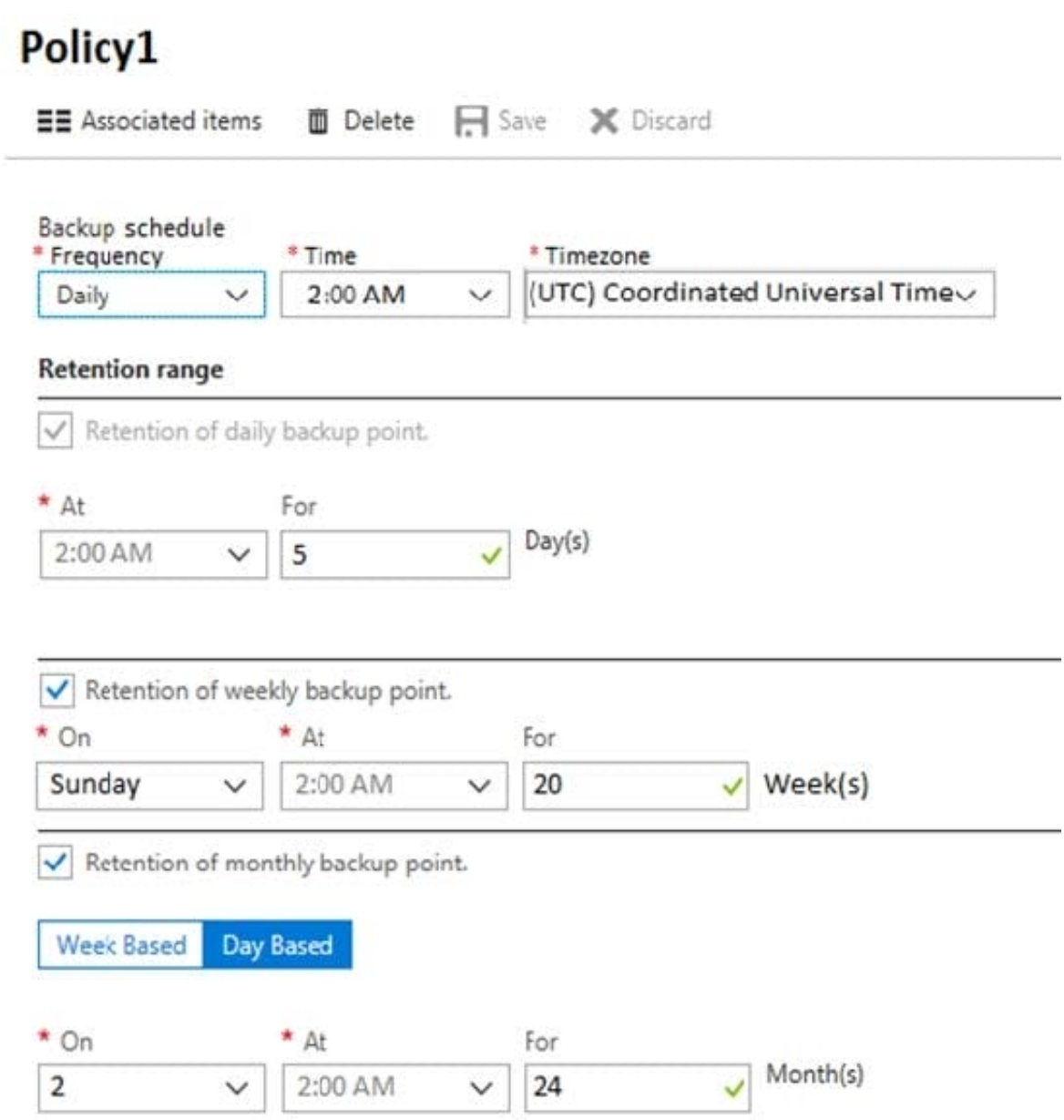
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/components

QUESTION 15

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.

You create a backup policy named Policy1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



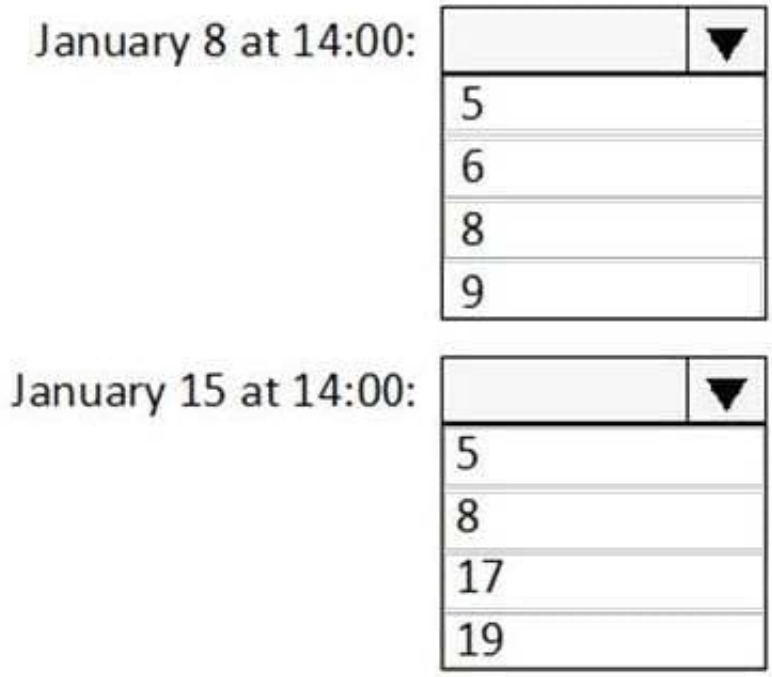
You configure the backup of VM1 to use Policy1 on Thursday, January 1.

You need to identify the number of available recovery points for VM1.

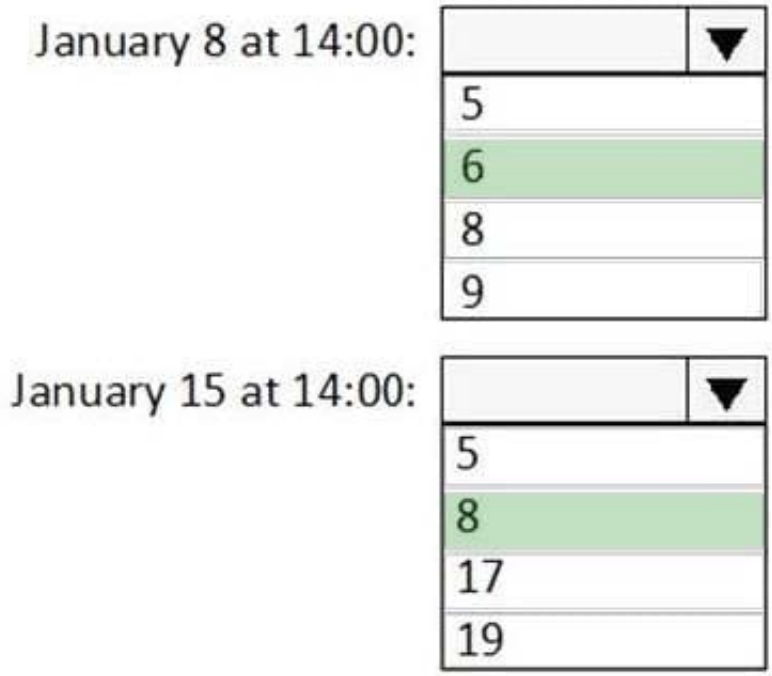
How many recovery points are available on January 8 and January 15? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Box 1: 6

5 latest daily recovery points, which includes the weekly backup from the previous Sunday, plus the monthly recovery point.

Box 2: 8

5 latest daily recovery points, plus two weekly backups, plus the monthly recovery point.

Reference:

https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/854ab6ae-79aa-4bad-ac65-471c4d422e94/daily-monthly-yearly-recovery-points-and-storage-used?forum=windowsazureonlinebackup