

Question: 300

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
 You deploy a Linux virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1.
 You need to monitor the metrics and the logs of VM1.
 What should you use?

- A. Azure HDInsight
- B. Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0
- C. the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension
- D. Azure Analysis Services

Answer: B**Explanation:**

The Linux Diagnostic Extension should be used which downloads the Diagnostic Extension (LAD) agent on Linux server.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux>

Question: 301

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. You install and configure a web server and a DNS server on VM1. VM1 has the effective network security rules shown in the following exhibit:

Network Interface: vm1441		Effective security rules	Topology				
		Virtual network/subnet: VNET1/default	NIC Public IP: 52.160.123.200	NIC Private IP: 10.0.6.4	Accelerated networking: Disabled		
		Inbound port rules	Outbound port rules	Application security groups	Load balancing		
🛡️ Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1441) Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces							Add inbound port rule
Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action	
100	Rule2	50-60	Any	Any	Any	🚫 Deny	...
300	⚠️ RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	_ALLOW Allow	...
400	Rule1	50-500	Any	Any	Any	_ALLOW Allow	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	_ALLOW Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	_ALLOW Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	🚫 Deny	...

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:

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
- can connect to only the web server on VM1
- can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
- cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

If you delete Rule2, Internet users [answer choice].

- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
- can connect to only the web server on VM1
- can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
- cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

Answer:

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
- can connect to only the web server on VM1
- can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
- cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

If you delete Rule2, Internet users [answer choice].

- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
- can connect to only the web server on VM1
- can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
- cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

Explanation:

Box 1:

Rule2 blocks ports 50-60, which includes port 53, the DNS port. Internet users can reach to the Web server, since it uses port 80.

Box 2:

If Rule2 is removed internet users can reach the DNS server as well.

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. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.

Reference:

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

Question: 302

AZ-104

You plan to deploy three Azure virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3. The virtual machines will host a web app named App1.

You need to ensure that at least two virtual machines are available if a single Azure datacenter becomes unavailable.

What should you deploy?

- A. all three virtual machines in a single Availability Zone

- B. all virtual machines in a single Availability Set
- C. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Zone
- D. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Set

Answer: C

Explanation:

Use availability zones to protect from datacenter level failures.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/manage-availability>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-availability-sets>

Question: 303

AZ-104

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.
You save VM1 as a template named Template1 to the Azure Resource Manager library.
You plan to deploy a virtual machine named VM2 from Template1.
What can you configure during the deployment of VM2?

- A. operating system
- B. administrator username
- C. virtual machine size
- D. resource group

Answer: D

Explanation:

Answer is Resource Group. I tried the only ones that need to be updated manually are resource group and password.

Question: 304

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs a financial reporting app named App1 that does not support multiple active instances.
At the end of each month, CPU usage for VM1 peaks when App1 runs.
You need to create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of VM1 at the end of each month.
What task should you include in the runbook?

- A. Add the Azure Performance Diagnostics agent to VM1.
- B. Modify the VM size property of VM1.
- C. Add VM1 to a scale set.
- D. Increase the vCPU quota for the subscription.
- E. Add a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension to VM1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Here we need to modify the size of the VM to increase the number of vCPU's assigned to the VM. This can be

included as a task in the runbook. The VM size property can be modified by a runbook that is triggered by metrics, but you can schedule it monthly.

C: Scheduled vertical scaling could be a solution, but then you don't need a scheduled runbook and it states that it does not support multiple active instances. Scale Set is not an option.

E: DSC is only useful to keep the resources on a VM (OS, File shares, etc.) in a consistent state, not to change VM properties.

Reference:

<https://www.apress.com/us/blog/all-blog-posts/scale-up-azure-vms/15823864#:~:text=If%20you%20select%20the%20option,to%20the%20next%20larger%20size>

Question: 305

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | **CLEARCATNET**

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. Deployment Center in Azure App Service
- B. A Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
- C. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet
- D. a Microsoft Intune device configuration profile

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure virtual machine extensions are small packages that run post-deployment configuration and automation on Azure virtual machines.

In the following example, the Azure CLI is used to deploy a custom script extension to an existing virtual machine, which installs a Nginx webserver.

```
az vm extension set \
--resource-group myResourceGroup \
--vm-name myVM --name customScript \
--publisher Microsoft.Azure.Extensions \
--settings ' "commandToExecute": "apt-get install -y nginx"
```

Note:

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

1. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
2. Azure Custom Script Extension

The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

- ☞ the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- ☞ Azure Application Insights

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration>

Question: 306

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that has the network profile shown in the following exhibit.

Network profile	
Type (plugin)	Basic (Kubnet)
Pod CIDR	10.244.0.0/16
Service CIDR	10.0.0.0/16
DNS service IP	10.0.0.10
Docker bridge CIDR	172.17.0.1/16

Network options
HTTP application routing

Enabled **Disabled**

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:

Answer Area

Containers will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

▼
10.244.0.0/16
10.0.0.0/16
172.17.0.1/16

Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

▼
10.244.0.0/16
10.0.0.0/16
172.17.0.1/16

Answer:

Answer Area

Containers will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

10.244.0.0/16
10.0.0.0/16
172.17.0.1/16

Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

10.244.0.0/16
10.0.0.0/16
172.17.0.1/16

Explanation:

Box 1: 10.244.0.0/16 -

The Pod CIDR.

Note: The --pod-cidr should be a large address space that isn't in use elsewhere in your network environment. This range includes any on-premises network ranges if you connect, or plan to connect, your Azure virtual networks using Express Route or a Site-to-Site VPN connection.

This address range must be large enough to accommodate the number of nodes that you expect to scale up to. You can't change this address range once the cluster is deployed if you need more addresses for additional nodes.

Box 2: 10.0.0.0/16 -

The --service-cidr is used to assign internal services in the AKS cluster an IP address.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet>

Question: 307

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

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

Default Auto created scale condition



Delete warning ⓘ The very last or default recurrence rule cannot be deleted. Instead, you can disable autoscale to turn off autoscale.

Scale mode Scale based on a metric Scale to a specific instance count

Scale out

When homepage **(Maximum) CpuPercentage > 85** Increase count by 1

Rules

Scale in

When homepage **(Average) CpuPercentage < 30** Decrease count by 1

[+ Add a rule](#)

Minimum

Maximum

Default

Instance limits

1

5

1

Schedule

This scale condition is executed when none of the other scale condition(s) match

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

Operator *	Metric threshold to trigger scale action * ⓘ
<input type="button" value="Less than"/> ⏺	30 %
Duration (in minutes) * ⓘ	
5 ✓	
Time grain (in mins)	Time grain statistic *
1	Average ⏺
Action	
Operation *	
<input type="button" value="Decrease count by"/> ⏺	
Instance count *	Cool down (minutes) * ⓘ
1 ✓	5

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].

1
2
3
4
5

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].

1
2
3
4
5

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].

1
2
3
4
5

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].

1
2
3
4
5

Explanation:

Box 1: 2

70% for 1h, and then 90% for 5 minutes. So, from the default of 1 it will scale out 1 more. So, 2 in total.

Box 2: 4

90% for 1h and then 25% for 9minutes. So, from the default of 1 it will scale in to the max 5 ($60/5 = 12$, which means 6 times scale out, because we have 5 minutes period of cool down). Then when it drops to 25% for 9 minutes and it will scale in once after 5 mins (since the average of the last 5 minutes is under 30%), so it will decrease by 1, so 4 in total. Then it will have a cooldown of 5 minutes before scaling in again, but since only 4 minutes left from 9 minutes ($9-5 = 4$), it won't scale in again. So, 4 in total.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/tutorial-autoscale-performance-schedule>

Question: 308

AZ-104

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019. The VM was deployed using default drive settings.

You sign in to VM1 as a user named User1 and perform the following actions:

- Create files on drive C.
- Create files on drive D.
- Modify the screen saver timeout.
- Change the desktop background.

You plan to redeploy VM1.

Which changes will be lost after you redeploy VM1?

- A. the modified screen saver timeout
- B. the new desktop background
- C. the new files on drive D
- D. the new files on drive C

Answer: C

Explanation:

For Windows Server, the temporary disk is mounted as “D:\”.

For Linux based VM’s the temporary disk is mounted as “/dev/sdb1”.

Reference:

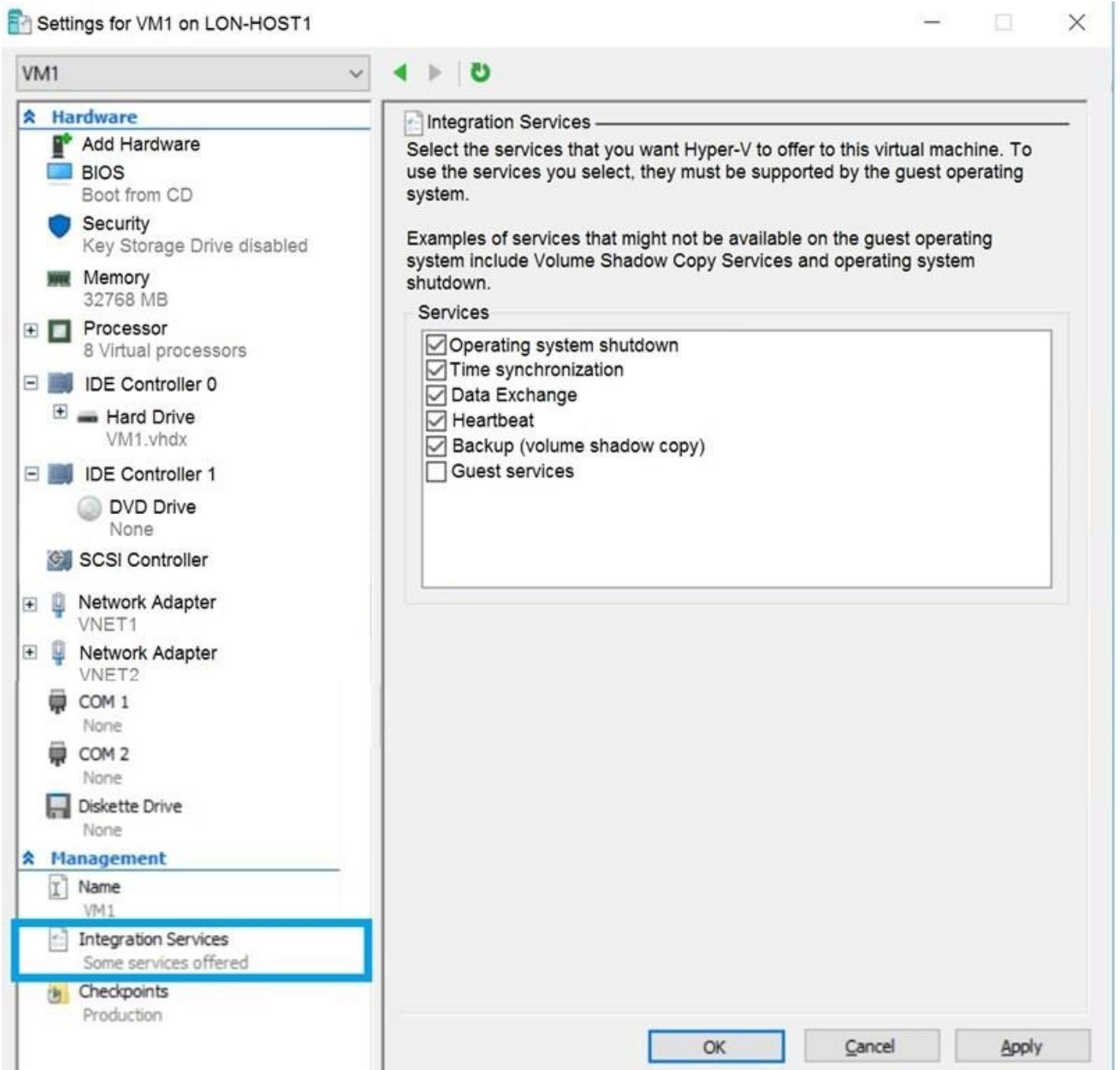
<https://www.cloudelicious.net/azure-vms-and-their-temporary-storage>

Question: 309

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription.

You have an on-premises virtual machine named VM1. The settings for VM1 are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



You need to ensure that you can use the disks attached to VM1 as a template for Azure virtual machines. What should you modify on VM1?

- A. the memory
- B. the network adapters
- C. the hard drive
- D. the processor
- E. Integration Services

Answer: C

Explanation:

From the exhibit we see that the disk is in the VHDX format.

Before you upload a Windows virtual machine (VM) from on-premises to Microsoft Azure, you must prepare the virtual hard disk (VHD or VHDX). Azure supports only generation 1 VMs that are in the VHD file format and have a fixed sized disk. The maximum size allowed for the VHD is 1,023 GB. You can convert a generation 1 VM from the VHDX file system to VHD and from a dynamically expanding disk to fixed-sized.

Reference:

Question: 310

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine scale set. The scale set contains four instances that have the following configurations:

- Operating system: Windows Server 2016
- Size: Standard_D1_v2

You run the get-azvmss cmdlet as shown in the following exhibit:

```
PS Azure:> (Get-AzVmss -Name WebProd -ResourceGroupName RG1).VirtualMachineProfile.OsProfile.WindowsConfiguration  
  
ProvisionVMAgent : True  
EnableAutomaticUpdates : False  
TimeZone :  
AdditionalUnattendContent :  
WinRM :  
  
Azure:/  
PS Azure:> Get-AzVmss -Name WebProd -ResourceGroupName RG1 | Select -ExpandProperty UpgradePolicy  
  
Mode RollingUpgradePolicy AutomaticOSUpgradePolicy  
-----  
Automatic Microsoft.Azure.Management.Compute.Models.AutomaticOSUpgradePolicy  
  
Azure:/  
PS Azure:> []
```

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:

Answer Area

When an administrator changes the virtual machine size, the size will be changed on up to [answer choice] virtual machines simultaneously.

0
1
2
4

When a new build of the Windows Server 2016 image is released, the new build will be deployed to up to [answer choice] virtual machines simultaneously.

0
1
2
4

Answer:

Answer Area

When an administrator changes the virtual machine size, the size will be changed on up to [answer choice] virtual machines simultaneously.

▼
0
1
2
4

When a new build of the Windows Server 2016 image is released, the new build will be deployed to up to [answer choice] virtual machines simultaneously.

▼
0
1
2
4

Explanation:

Box 1: 4

If you resize the Scale Set all the VMs get resized at once, thus 4 is the correct answer.

Box 2: 1

Automatic OS updates update 20% of the VMs at once, with a minimum of 1 VM instance at a time. Also 20% of 4 = 0.8.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/build-app-with-scale-sets/2-features-benefits-virtual-machine-scale-sets>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-automatic-upgrade>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-upgrade-scale-set>

Question: 311

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is used by several departments at your company. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table:

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
RG1	Resource group
container1	Blob container
share1	File share

Another administrator deploys a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure Storage account named storage2 by

using a single Azure Resource Manager template.
You need to view the template used for the deployment.
From which blade can you view the template that was used for the deployment?

- A. VM1
- B. RG1
- C. storage2
- D. container1

Answer: B

Explanation:

View template from deployment history

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

The screenshot shows the Azure Resource Group blade for a group named 'exportsite'. The 'Overview' tab is selected. In the top right, there is a summary box for 'Deployments' stating '1 Succeeded'. The 'Essentials' section displays the 'Subscription name (change)' as 'Microsoft Azure Consumption' and the 'Subscription ID'. The navigation bar at the top includes 'Add', 'Columns', 'Delete', 'Refresh', and 'Move' buttons.

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

The screenshot shows the deployment history blade. At the top, there are buttons for 'Delete', 'Cancel', 'Redeploy', and 'View template'. Below is a search bar with placeholder text 'Search for deployments by name...'. The main table has columns 'DEPLOYMENT NAME' and 'STATUS'. A single row is visible, showing 'Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased1...' under 'DEPLOYMENT NAME' and a green checkmark with 'Succeeded' under 'STATUS'. The entire row is highlighted with a red box.

3. 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 Deployment blade. At the top, there's a navigation bar with icons for Home, App Service, Functions, Logic Apps, Container Registry, and Storage. Below the navigation bar, the title is "Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabase13386b0-9908 Deployment". On the left, a vertical toolbar has icons for Home, App Service, Functions, Logic Apps, Container Registry, Storage, and a plus sign for creating new resources. On the right, there are four buttons: Delete, Cancel, Refresh, and Redeploy, followed by a "View template" button which is highlighted with a red box.

	Summary
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: 312

AZ-104

You have an Azure web app named App1. App1 has the deployment slots shown in the following table:

Name	Function
webapp1-prod	Production
webapp1-test	Staging

In webapp1-test, you test several changes to App1.

You back up App1.

You swap webapp1-test for webapp1-prod and discover that App1 is experiencing performance issues.

You need to revert to the previous version of App1 as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

- A. Redeploy App1
- B. Swap the slots
- C. Clone App1
- D. Restore the backup of App1

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you swap deployment slots, Azure swaps the Virtual IP addresses of the source and destination slots,

thereby swapping the URLs of the slots. We can easily revert the deployment by swapping back.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

Question: 313

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains two Azure virtual machines VM1 and VM2. VM1 and VM2 run Windows Server 2016.

VM1 is backed up daily by Azure Backup without using the Azure Backup agent.

VM1 is affected by ransomware that encrypts data.

You need to restore the latest backup of VM1.

To which location can you restore the backup? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

- VM1 only
- VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
- VM1 and VM2 only
- A new Azure virtual machine only
- Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

You can restore VM1 to:

- VM1 only
- VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
- VM1 and VM2 only
- Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

Answer:

Answer Area

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

- VM1 only
- VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
- VM1 and VM2 only
- A new Azure virtual machine only
- Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

You can restore VM1 to:

- VM1 only
- VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
- VM1 and VM2 only
- Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

Explanation:

Box 1: Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

For files recovery, you download and run a windows executable to map a network drive. It can only run when the OS meets the requirements. Any computer running Windows Server 2016 or Windows 10 is suitable. File recovery can be done from any machine on the Internet.

Note: There might be compatibility issues with any Windows computer, so consider VM1 and VM2 only as an answer.

Box 2: VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only

For restoring a VM, you can choose 'Create new' or 'Replace existing'.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm.md#for-windows-os>

Question: 314**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

You plan to back up an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

You discover that the Backup Pre-Check status displays a status of Warning.

What is a possible cause of the Warning status?

- A. VM1 is stopped.
- B. VM1 does not have the latest version of the Azure VM Agent (WaAppAgent.exe) installed.
- C. VM1 has an unmanaged disk.
- D. A Recovery Services vault is unavailable.

Answer: B**Explanation:**

The Warning state indicates one or more issues in VM's configuration that might lead to backup failures and provides recommended steps to ensure successful backups. Not having the latest VM Agent installed, for example, can cause backups to fail intermittently and falls in this class of issues.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-vm-backup-pre-checks/>

Question: 315**AZ-104**

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 virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different resource group.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You would need to redeploy the VM.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

Question: 316

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | **CLEARCATNET**

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to use Azure Resource Manager templates to deploy 50 Azure virtual machines that will be part of the same availability set.

You need to ensure that as many virtual machines as possible are available if the fabric fails or during servicing.

How should you configure the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

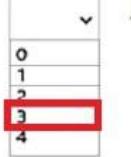
Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{  
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",  
    "parameters": {},  
    "resources": [  
        {  
            "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",  
            "name": "ha",  
            "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",  
            "location": "eastus",  
            "properties": {  
                "platformFaultDomainCount":  ,  
                "platformUpdateDomainCount":   
            }  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
{  
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",  
  "parameters": {},  
  "resources": [  
    {  
      "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",  
      "name": "ha",  
      "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",  
      "location": "eastus",  
      "properties": {  
        "platformFaultDomainCount":   
        ,  
        "platformUpdateDomainCount":   
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Explanation:

Box1 : platform FaultDomain Count be 3 (since its in East US)

Box 2: 20 -

Use 20 for platformUpdateDomainCount

Increasing the update domain (platformUpdateDomainCount) helps with capacity and availability planning when the platform reboots nodes. A higher number for the pool (20 is max) means that fewer of their nodes in any given availability set would be rebooted at once.

Reference:

<https://www.itprotoday.com/microsoft-azure/check-if-azure-region-supports-2-or-3-fault-domains-managed-disks> <https://github.com/Azure/acs-engine/issues/1030>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/49779604/how-to-find-maximum-update-domains-fault-domains-available-in-an-azure-region>

Question: 317

AZ-104

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 virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System event log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the Agent configuration settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Alerts in Azure Monitor can identify important information in your Log Analytics repository. They are created by alert rules that automatically run log searches at regular intervals, and if results of the log search match particular criteria, then an alert record is created and it can be configured to perform an automated response. The Log Analytics agent collects monitoring data from the guest operating system and workloads of virtual machines in Azure, other cloud providers, and on-premises. It collects data into a Log Analytics workspace.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/tutorial-response> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

Question: 318

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription.

You deploy a virtual machine scale set that is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Create a virtual machine scale set

Basics Disks Networking Scaling Management Health Advanced

An Azure virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of VM instances that run your application. This automated and elastic behavior reduces the management overhead to monitor and optimize the performance of your application. [Learn more about VMSS scaling](#)

Instance

Initial instance count *

Scaling

Scaling policy

Manual Custom

Minimum number of VMs *

Maximum number of VMs *

Scale out

CPU threshold (%) *

Duration in minutes *

Number of VMs to increase by *

Scale in

CPU threshold (%) *

Number of VMs to decrease by *

Diagnostic logs

Collect diagnostic logs from Autoscale Disabled Enabled

Scale-In policy

Configure the order in which virtual machines are selected for deletion during a scale-in operation. [Learn more about scale-in policies.](#)

Scale-in policy

Default - balance across availability zones and fault domains, then delete V...

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

At 9:00 AM, the scale set starts and CPU utilization is 90 percent for 15 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 9:15 AM?

	▼
2	
3	
4	
5	

At 10:00 AM, the scale set has five virtual machine instances running and CPU utilization falls to less than 15 percent for 60 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 11:00 AM?

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	

Answer:

Answer Area

At 9:00 AM, the scale set starts and CPU utilization is 90 percent for 15 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 9:15 AM?

	▼
2	
3	
4	
5	

At 10:00 AM, the scale set has five virtual machine instances running and CPU utilization falls to less than 15 percent for 60 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 11:00 AM?

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-autoscale-portal>

Question: 319**AZ-104**

You have web apps in the West US, Central US and East US Azure regions.
You have App Service plans shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Location	SKU and size
ASP1	Windows	West US	Standard S1
ASP2	Linux	Central US	Premium V2 P1v2
ASP3	Linux	East US	Premium V2 P1v2
ASP4	Linux	East US	Premium V2 P1v2

You plan to create an additional App Service plan named ASP5 that will use the Linux operating system.
You need to identify in which of the currently used locations you can deploy ASP5.
What should you recommend?

- A. West US, Central US, or East US
- B. Central US only
- C. East US only
- D. West US only

Answer: A**Explanation:****Question: 320****AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.
You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.
What should you use?

- A. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet
- B. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
- C. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
- D. Azure Application Insights

Answer: B**Explanation:**

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

1. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
2. Azure Custom Script Extension

The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

⇒ the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet

⇒ Azure Application Insights

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview>

Question: 321

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type
ManagementGroup1	Management group
RG1	Resource group
9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75	Subscription ID
Tag1	Tag

In Azure Cloud Shell, you need to create a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template. How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

```
$adminPassword = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the administrator password" -AsSecureString
```

New-AzVm
New-AzResource
New-AzTemplateSpec
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment

-Tag Tag1'
-ResourceGroupName RG1'
-GroupName ManagementGroup1'
-Subscription 9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75

```
- TemplateUri "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/master/101-vm-simple-windows/azuredeploy.json" '  
- adminUsername LocalAdministrator -adminPassword $adminPassword -dnsLabelPrefix ContosoVM1
```

Answer:

```
$adminPassword = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the administrator password" -AsSecureString
```

New-AzVm
New-AzResource
New-AzTemplateSpec
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment

-Tag Tag1'
-ResourceGroupName RG1'
-GroupName ManagementGroup1'
-Subscription 9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75

```
- TemplateUri "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/master/101-vm-simple-windows/azuredeploy.json" '  
- adminUsername LocalAdministrator -adminPassword $adminPassword -dnsLabelPrefix ContosoVM1
```

Explanation:

Box 1: New-AzResourceGroupDeployment.

This cmdlet allows you to use a custom ARM template file to deploy resources to a resource group. For example:

```
New-AzResourceGroup -Name $resourceGroupName -Location "$location"
```

```
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment `
```

```
-ResourceGroupName $resourceGroupName `
```

```
-TemplateUri "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-  
templates/master/quickstarts/microsoft.compute/vm-simple-windows/azuredetect.json" `  
-adminUsername $adminUsername `  
-adminPassword $adminPassword `  
-dnsLabelPrefix $dnsLabelPrefix
```

Box 2: -ResourceGroupName RG1.

It's one of parameters of New-AzResourceGroupDeployment to specify to which resource group you want to deploy resources.

You could use New-AzVm to create a VM, but it doesn't use a template. You would need to provide all parameters in the command line.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/ps-template>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.compute/new-azvm?view=azps-7.0.0>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-6.6.0>

Question: 322

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From Azure Cloud Shell, you run az aks.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

To deploy a YAML file, the command is:

kubectl apply -f <file_name>.yaml

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

Question: 323

AZ-104

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 virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System event log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You add the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM extension to VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You add the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM extension to VM1 > This is WRONG

You Install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM agent to VM1 > This is Correct

1. Log analytics agent - Install in VM. 2. Log analytics workspace - collect the log files from Log Analytics Agent. 3. Azure Monitor - Create alert based on logs read from Log Analytics Workspace. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

Question: 324

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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 virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System event log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in

Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Alerts in Azure Monitor can identify important information in your Log Analytics repository. They are created by alert rules that automatically run log searches at regular intervals, and if results of the log search match particular criteria, then an alert record is created and it can be configured to perform an automated response. The Log Analytics agent collects monitoring data from the guest operating system and workloads of virtual machines in Azure, other cloud providers, and on-premises. It collects data into a Log Analytics workspace.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/tutorial-response> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

Question: 325

AZ-104

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
Vault1	Recovery services vault	RG1	East US
VM1	Virtual machine	RG1	East US
VM2	Virtual machine	RG1	West US

All virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.

On VM1, you back up a folder named Folder1 as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'Schedule Backup Wizard' with the title 'Specify Backup Schedule (Files and Folders)'. On the left, a sidebar lists steps: 'Getting started', 'Select Items to Backup', 'Specify Backup Schedu...', 'Select Retention Policy...', 'Choose Initial Backup T...', 'Confirmation', and 'Modify Backup Progress'. The 'Specify Backup Schedu...' step is currently selected. The main pane displays instructions: 'Define a schedule when you want to create a backup copy for selected files and folders'. It includes a section for 'Schedule a backup every' with radio buttons for 'Day' (selected) and 'Week'. Below this are three dropdown menus for 'At following times (Maximum allowed is three times a day)': '6:00 AM', '10:00 PM', and 'None'.

You plan to restore the backup to a different virtual machine.

You need to restore the backup to VM2.

What should you do first?

- A. From VM1, install the Windows Server Backup feature.
- B. From VM2, install the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent.
- C. From VM1, install the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent.
- D. From VM2, install the Windows Server Backup feature.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-windows-server>

Question: 326

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to use an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to create a virtual machine that will have multiple data disks.

How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{  
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
  "parameters": {  
    "numberOfDataDisks": {  
      "type": "int",  
      "metadata": {  
        "description": "The number of dataDisks to create."  
      }  
    },  
    ...  
  },  
  "resources": [  
    {  
      "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
      "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
      ...  
      "properties": {  
        "storageProfile": {  
          ...  


|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| "copy": [      | ▼ |
| "copyIndex": [ | ▼ |
| "dependsOn": [ | ▼ |

  
          { "name": "dataDisks",  
            "count": "[parameters('numberOfDataDisks')]",  
            "input": {  
              "diskSizeGB": 1023,  
              "lun": 

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| "[copy      | ▼ |
| "[copyIndex | ▼ |
| "[dependsOn | ▼ |

 ('dataDisks'))]",  
            "createOption": "Empty"  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
{  
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
  "parameters": {  
    "numberOfDataDisks": {  
      "type": "int",  
      "metadata": {  
        "description": "The number of dataDisks to create."  
      }  
    },  
    ...  
  },  
  "resources": [  
    {  
      "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
      "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
      ...  
      "properties": {  
        "storageProfile": {  
          ...  
          "copy": [  
            "copyIndex": [  
              "dependsOn": [  
                { "name": "dataDisks",  
                  "count": "[parameters('numberOfDataDisks')]",  
                  "input": {  
                    "diskSizeGB": 1023,  
                    "lun": [  
                      "[copy  
                      "[copyIndex  
                      "[dependsOn  
                      ...  
                      "createOption": "Empty"  
                    ]]  
                  }  
                ]  
              ]  
            ]  
          ]  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Question: 327

AZ-104

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 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

Subscription1 also includes a virtual network named VNET2. VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.

You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and West US.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

Reference:

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

Question: 328

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

Subscription1 also includes a virtual network named VNET2. VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.

You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG2 and Central US.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

Reference:

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

Question: 329

AZ-104

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 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

Subscription1 also includes a virtual network named VNET2. VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.

You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG2 and West US.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

Reference:

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

Question: 330

AZ-104

You develop the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to create a resource group and deploy an Azure Storage account to the resource group.

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
      "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "name": "RG1"
    },
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
      "apiVersion": "2017-05-10",
      "name": "storageDeployment",
      "resourceGroup": "RG1",
      "dependsOn": [
        "[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG1')]"
      ],
      "properties": {
        "mode": "Incremental",
        "template": {
          "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
          "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
          "resources": [
            {
              "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
              "apiVersion": "2017-10-01",
              "name": "storage1",
              "location": "eastus",
              "kind": "StorageV2",
              "sku": {
                "name": "Standard_LRS"
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Which cmdlet should you run to deploy the template?

- A. New-AzResource
- B. New-AzResourceGroupDeployment
- C. New-AzTenantDeployment
- D. New-AzDeployment

Answer: D

Explanation:

Answer D: New-AzDeployment.

To add resources to a resource group, use the New-AzResourceGroupDeployment which creates a deployment at a resource group. The New-AzDeployment cmdlet creates a deployment at the current subscription scope, which deploys subscription level resources.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azdeployment?view=azps-9.7.0>

Question: 331**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure App Service app named WebApp1 that contains two folders named Folder1 and Folder2. You need to configure a daily backup of WebApp1. The solution must ensure that Folder2 is excluded from the backup.

What should you create first, and what should you use to exclude Folder2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

First create:

- An Azure Storage account
- A Backup vault
- A Recovery Services vault
- A resource group

To exclude Folder2, use:

- A _backup.filter file
- A backup policy
- A lock
- A WebJob

Answer:

Answer Area

First create:

- An Azure Storage account
- A Backup vault
- A Recovery Services vault
- A resource group

To exclude Folder2, use:

- A _backup.filter file
- A backup policy
- A lock
- A WebJob

Explanation:

Box 1: An Azure Storage account -

App Service can back up the following information to an Azure storage account and container that you have configured your app to use.

App configuration -

File content -

Database connected to your app -

Note: Choose your backup destination by selecting a Storage Account and Container. The storage account must belong to the same subscription as the app you want to back up. If you wish, you can create a new storage account or a new container in the respective pages.

Box 2: A _backup.filter file -

Exclude files from your backup.

Suppose you have an app that contains log files and static images that have been backup once and are not going to change. In such cases, you can exclude those folders and files from being stored in your future backups. To exclude files and folders from your backups, create a _backup.filter file in the D:\home\site\wwwroot folder of your app. Specify the list of files and folders you want to exclude in this file.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup>

Question: 332**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- B. Azure Application Insights
- C. Azure Custom Script Extension
- D. a Microsoft Endpoint Manager device configuration profile

Answer: C**Explanation:**

Use Azure Resource Manager templates to install applications into virtual machine scale sets with the Custom Script Extension.

Note: The Custom Script Extension downloads and executes scripts on Azure VMs. This extension is useful for post deployment configuration, software installation, or any other configuration / management task.

To see the Custom Script Extension in action, create a scale set that installs the NGINX web server and outputs the hostname of the scale set VM instance.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template>

Question: 333**AZ-104**

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a virtual machine that runs Windows 10. You need to join the virtual machine to an Active Directory domain. How should you complete the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{  
    "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines",  
    "name": "[concat(parameters('VName'), '/joindomain')]",  
    "location": "[parameter('location')]",  
    "properties": {  
        "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",  
        "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",  
        "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",  
        "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,  
        "settings": {  
            "Name": "[parameters('domainName')]",  
            "User": "[parameters('domainusername')]",  
            "Restart": "true",  
            "Options": "3"  
        },  
        "ProtectedSettings": {  
            "Settings": {},  
            "Statuses": {}  
        },  
        "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"  
    }  
}
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
{  
    "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines",  
    "name": "[concat(parameters('VName'), '/joindomain')]",  
    "location": "[parameter('location')]",  
    "properties": {  
        "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",  
        "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",  
        "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",  
        "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,  
        "settings": {  
            "Name": "[parameters('domainName')]",  
            "User": "[parameters('domainusername')]",  
            "Restart": "true",  
            "Options": "3"  
        },  
        "ProtectedSettings": {  
            "Settings": {},  
            "Statuses": {}  
        }  
    },  
    "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"  
}
```

Explanation:

Box 1: "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines/extensions",

The following JSON example uses the Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions resource type to install the Active Directory domain join extension.

Parameters are used that you specify at deployment time. When the extension is deployed, the VM is joined to the specified managed domain.

Box 2: "ProtectedSettings":

Example:

```
"apiVersion": "2015-06-15",  
"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",  
"name": "[concat(parameters('dnsLabelPrefix'), '/joindomain')]",  
"location": "[parameters('location')]",  
"dependsOn": [  
    "[concat('Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/', parameters('dnsLabelPrefix'))]"
```

```

],
"properties": {
    "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",
    "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",
    "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",
    "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
    "settings": {
        "Name": "[parameters('domainToJoin')]",
        "OUPath": "[parameters('ouPath')]",
        "User": "[concat(parameters('domainToJoin'), '\\', parameters('domainUsername'))]",
        "Restart": "true",
        "Options": "[parameters('domainJoinOptions')]"
    },
    "protectedSettings": {
        "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"
    }
}

```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/join-windows-vm-template>

Question: 334

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
RG1	Resource group	<i>Not applicable</i>	Central US
RG2	Resource group	<i>Not applicable</i>	West US
VMSS1	Virtual machine scale set	RG2	West US
Proximity1	Proximity placement group	RG1	West US
Proximity2	Proximity placement group	RG2	Central US
Proximity3	Proximity placement group	RG1	Central US

You need to configure a proximity placement group for VMSS1.

Which proximity placement groups should you use?

- A. Proximity2 only
- B. Proximity1, Proximity2, and Proximity3
- C. Proximity1 only
- D. Proximity1 and Proximity3 only

Answer: C

Explanation:

Resource Group location of VMSS1 is the RG2 location, which is West US.

Only Proximity1, which also in RG2, is located in West US

Note: When you assign your virtual machines to a proximity placement group, the virtual machines are placed in the same data center, resulting in lower and deterministic latency for your applications.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups/>

HOTSPOT

You are creating an Azure Kubernetes Services (AKS) cluster as shown in the following exhibit.

Create Kubernetes cluster

...



Validation passed

Basics

Subscription	Visual Studio Premium with MSDN
Resource group	RG1
Region	West Europe
Kubernetes cluster name	AKS1
Kubernetes version	1.20.9

Node pools

Node pools	1
Enable virtual nodes	Disabled
Enable virtual machine scale sets	Enabled

Authentication

Authentication method	Service principal
Role-based access control (RBAC)	Enabled
AKS-managed Azure Active Directory	Disabled
Encryption type	(Default) Encryption at-rest with a platform-managed key

Networking

Network configuration	Kubenet
DNS name prefix	AKS1-dns
Load balancer	Standard
Private cluster	Disabled
Authorized IP ranges	Disabled
Network policy	None
HTTP application routing	No

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.

Answer Area

To ensure that you can create Windows containers in AKS1, you must [answer choice].

enable virtual nodes
increase the number of node pools
modify the Kubernetes version setting
modify the Network configuration setting

To ensure that you can integrate AKS1 with an Azure container registry, you must modify the [answer choice] setting.

AKS-managed Azure Active Directory
Authentication method
Authorized IP ranges
Kubernetes version
Network configuration

Answer:

Answer Area

To ensure that you can create Windows containers in AKS1, you must [answer choice].

enable virtual nodes
increase the number of node pools
modify the Kubernetes version setting
modify the Network configuration setting

To ensure that you can integrate AKS1 with an Azure container registry, you must modify the [answer choice] setting.

AKS-managed Azure Active Directory
Authentication method
Authorized IP ranges
Kubernetes version
Network configuration

Explanation:

1) Modify the Network configuration setting

"To run an AKS cluster that supports node pools for Windows Server containers, your cluster needs to use a network policy that uses Azure CNI (advanced) network plugin."

2) AKS-Managed Azure Active Directory

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-container-registry-integration?tabs=azure-cli>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/learn/quick-windows-container-deploy-cli>

HOTSPOT

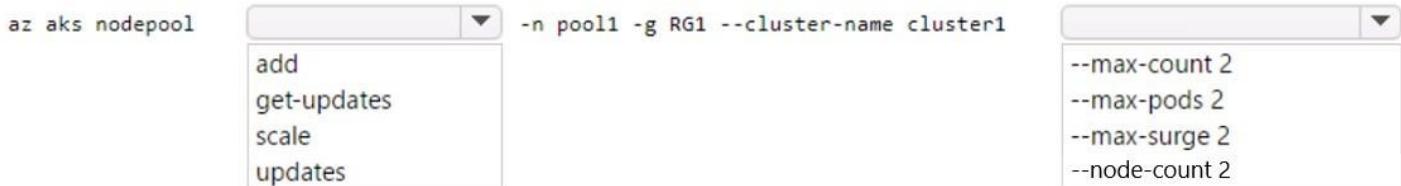
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1. Cluster1 hosts a node pool named Pool1 that has four nodes.

You need to perform a coordinated upgrade of Cluster1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

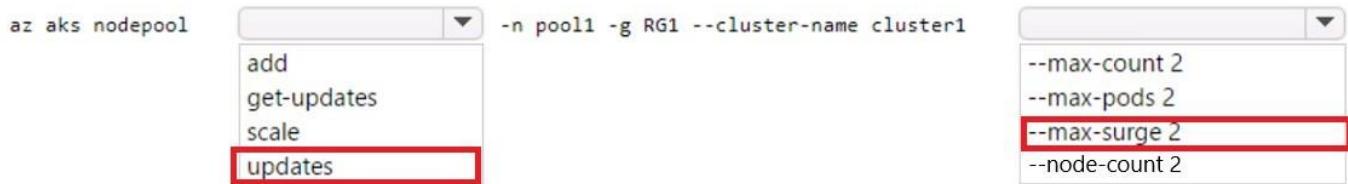
- Deploy two new nodes to perform the upgrade.
- Minimize costs.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

az aks nodepool **update** -n pool1 -g RG1 --cluster-name cluster1 **max-surge 2**

We want to edit an existing node pool, so we cannot use "add":

"Add a node pool to the managed Kubernetes cluster."

We want to update the properties of the node pool, so we need to use:

az aks nodepool update

"Update a node pool properties."

We want to set it up to use more nodes during an update, so this one is right:

--max-surge

"Extra nodes used to speed upgrade. When specified, it represents the number or percent used, eg. 5 or 33%."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/aks/nodepool?view=azure-cli-latest>

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription.

You create the following file named Deploy.json.

```
{  
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",  
    "parameters": {  
        "location": {  
            "type": "string",  
            "defaultValue": "westus"  
        }  
    },  
    "resources": [  
        {  
            "apiVersion": "2019-04-01",  
            "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",  
            "name": "[concat(copyIndex(), 'storage', uniqueString(resourceGroup().id))]",  
            "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",  
            "sku": {  
                "name": "Premium_LRS"  
            },  
            "kind": "StorageV2",  
            "properties": {},  
            "copy": {  
                "name": "storagecopy",  
                "count": 3  
            }  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

You connect to the subscription and run the following commands.

```
New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG1 -Location "centralus"  
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceGroupName RG1 -TemplateFile "deploy.json"
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Y: The 4 resources created are the RG1 resource group + the 3 storage accounts

N: the location of the storage accounts is defined by the parameter "location" in the "resources" item that has the value of the Resource Group (stated by the "resourceGroup().location" function that returns the location of the resource group RG1 which is in Central US)

Y: the names of the storage accounts have the prefix given by the copyIndex() function in "name": "[concat(copyIndex(),'storage',uniqueString(resourceGroup().id))]", which starts at the position 0

Question: 338

AZ-104

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Custom Script Extension
- B. Deployment Center in Azure App Service
- C. the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
- D. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet

Answer: A

Explanation:

A is correct, a Custom Script extension can be used to install custom resources after a deployment.

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1.

You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named template1 to deploy resources. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Deploy new resources to RG1.
- Remove all the existing resources from RG1 before deploying the new resources.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -TemplateUri  
"https://contoso.com/template1" -TemplateParameterfile
```

params.json

-Name
-QueryString
-ResourceGroupName
-Tag

RG1 -Mode

All
Complete
Incremental

Answer:

```
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -TemplateUri  
"https://contoso.com/template1" -TemplateParameterfile
```

params.json

-Name
-QueryString
-ResourceGroupName
-Tag

RG1 -Mode

All
Complete
Incremental

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure App Service web app named app1.

You configure autoscaling as shown in following exhibit.

Default* Auto created scale condition 

Delete warning

 The very last or default recurrence rule cannot be deleted. Instead, you can disable autoscale to turn off autoscale.

Scale mode

Scale based on a metric Scale to a specific instance count

Rules

 It is recommended to have at least one scale in rule. To create new rules, click [Add a rule](#).

Scale out

When [\(Average\) CpuPercentage > 70](#) Increase count by 1

[+ Add a rule](#)

Instance limits

Minimum 

1

Maximum 

5

Default 

1



Schedule

This scale condition is executed when none of the other scale condition(s) match

You configure the autoscale rule criteria as shown in the following exhibit.

Criteria

Time aggregation *

Maximum

Metric namespace *

App Service plans standard metrics

Metric name

CPU Percentage

1 minute time grain

Dimension Name

Operator

Dimension Values

Add

Instance

=

All values

If you select multiple values for a dimension, autoscale will aggregate the metric across the selected values, not evaluate the metric for each values individually.



CpuPercentage (Maximum)

1.67 %

Enable metric divide by instance count

Operator *

Metric threshold to trigger scale action *

Greater than

70

%

Duration (minutes) *

10

Time grain (minutes)

Time grain statistic *

1

Average

Action

Operation *

Cool down (minutes) *

Increase count by

5

Instance count *

1

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information

presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

After CPU usage has reached 80 percent for 15 minutes, [answer choice] will be running.

- 1 instance
- 2 instances
- 3 instances
- 4 instances
- 5 instances

Once the first scale-out instance is created, the minimum time before an additional instance is created will be [answer choice].

- 1 minute
- 5 minutes
- 10 minutes
- 15 minutes

Answer:

After CPU usage has reached 80 percent for 15 minutes, [answer choice] will be running.

- 1 instance
- 2 instances
- 3 instances
- 4 instances
- 5 instances

Once the first scale-out instance is created, the minimum time before an additional instance is created will be [answer choice].

- 1 minute
- 5 minutes
- 10 minutes
- 15 minutes

Question: 341

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy the Azure container instances shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Instance1	Nano Server installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance2	Server Core installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance3	Linux
Instance4	Linux

Which instances can you deploy to a container group?

- A. Instance1 only
- B. Instance2 only
- C. Instance1 and Instance2 only
- D. Instance3 and Instance4 only

Answer: D

Explanation:

Multi-container groups currently support only Linux containers. For Windows containers, Azure Container Instances only supports deployment of a single container instance. While we are working to bring all features to Windows containers, you can find current platform differences in the service

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-container-groups>

Question: 342

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Custom Script Extension
- B. Deployment Center in Azure App Service
- C. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet
- D. Azure AD Application Proxy

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/custom-script-windows>

The Custom Script Extension downloads and runs scripts on Azure virtual machines (VMs). This extension is useful for post-deployment configuration, software installation, or any other configuration or management task. You can download scripts from Azure Storage or GitHub, or provide them to the Azure portal at extension runtime.

Question: 343

AZ-104

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

Name	IP version	SKU	Tier	IP address assignment
IP1	IPv4	Standard	Regional	Static
IP2	IPv4	Standard	Global	Static
IP3	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Dynamic
IP4	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Static
IP5	IPv6	Standard	Regional	Static

You plan to deploy an Instance of Azure Firewall Premium named FW1.

Which IP addresses can you use?

- A. IP2 only
- B. IP1 and IP2 only

- C. IP1, IP2, and IP5 only
- D. IP1, IP2, IP4, and IP5 only

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure Firewall

- Dynamic IPv4: No
- Static IPv4: Yes
- Dynamic IPv6: No
- Static IPv6: No

Azure Firewall is a cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources. Azure Firewall requires at least one public static IP address to be configured. This IP or set of IPs are used as the external connection point to the firewall. Azure Firewall supports standard SKU public IP addresses. Basic SKU public IP address and public IP prefixes aren't supported.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#at-a-glance>

Azure Firewall

- Dynamic IPv4: No
- Static IPv4: Yes
- Dynamic IPv6: No
- Static IPv6: No

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-firewall>

Azure Firewall is a cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources. Azure Firewall requires at least one public static IP address to be configured. This IP or set of IPs are used as the external connection point to the firewall. Azure Firewall supports standard SKU public IP addresses. Basic SKU public IP address and public IP prefixes aren't supported.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-firewall>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#at-a-glance>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#at-a-glance>

Azure Firewall

Question: 344

HOTSPOT

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to deploy a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
{  
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
    ...  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
    ...  
    "dependsOn": [  
        "[  
            reference  
            resourceId  
            Union  
        ]",  
        "properties": {  
            "storageProfile": {  
                "": {  
                    "Array  
                    Image  
                    ImageReference  
                    vhd  
                }: {  
                    "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
                    "Offer" : "WindowsServer",  
                    "sku" : "2019-Datacenter",  
                    "version" : "latest"  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
{  
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
    ...  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
    ...  
    "dependsOn": [  
        "[  
            reference  
            resourceId  
        Union  
    ],  
    "properties": {  
        "storageProfile": {  
            "...": {  
                "Array  
                Image  
                imageReference  
                VHD  
            }:  
            "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
            "Offer": "WindowsServer",  
            "sku": "2019-Datacenter",  
            "version": "latest"  
            ...  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Explanation:

dependsON: resourceId- storageProfile: Image

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/ps-template>

Question: 345

AZ-104

HOTSPOT

You need to configure a new Azure App Service app named WebApp1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- WebApp1 must be able to verify a custom domain name of app.contoso.com.
- WebApp1 must be able to automatically scale up to eight instances.
- Costs and administrative effort must be minimized.

Which pricing plan should you choose, and which type of record should you use to verify the domain? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Pricing plan:

- Basic
- Free
- Shared
- Standard

Record type:

- A
- AAAA
- PTR
- TXT

Answer:

Answer Area

Pricing plan:

Basic
Free
Shared
Standard

Record type:

A
AAAA
PTR
TXT

Question: 346

AZ-104

HOTSPOT

-

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

Name	Location	vCPUs	Generation
VM1	West Europe	8	2
VM2	East US	2	1
VM3	West US	12	1

You create an Azure Compute Gallery named ComputeGallery1 as shown in the Azure Compute Gallery exhibit.
(Click the Azure Compute Gallery tab.)

Create Azure compute gallery

...

Validation passed

Basics Sharing Tags Review + create

Basics

Subscription	Azure Pass + Sponsorship
Resource group	RG1
Region	West Europe
Name	ComputeGallery1
Description	None

In ComputeGallery1, you create a virtual machine image definition named Image1 as shown in the image definition exhibit. (Click the Image Definition tab.)

Create a VM image definition

...

Validation passed

Basics Version Publishing options Tags Review + create

Basics

Subscription	Azure Pass - Sponsorship
Resource group	RG1
Region	East US
Target Azure compute gallery	ComputeGallery1
VM image definition name	Image1
OS type	Windows
Security type	Standard
VM generation	V1
OS state	Specialized
Publisher	Contoso
Offer	WindowsServer2022
SKU	Datacenter

Publishing options

Product name	None
License terms link	None
Description	None
Release notes URI	None
Privacy terms URI	None
Purchase plan name	None
Purchase plan publisher name	None
Recommended VM vCPUs	4-16
Recommended VM memory	1-32 GB
Excluded disk types	None
VM image definition end of life date	None

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The operating system disk of VM1 can be used as a source for a version of Image1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The operating system disk of VM2 can be used as a source for a version of Image1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The operating system disk of VM3 can be used as a source for a version of Image1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The operating system disk of VM1 can be used as a source for a version of Image1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The operating system disk of VM2 can be used as a source for a version of Image1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The operating system disk of VM3 can be used as a source for a version of Image1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

No

yes

yes

Question: 347

AZ-104

You plan to create the Azure web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Runtime stack
WebApp1	.NET 6 (LTS)
WebApp2	ASP.NET V4.8
WebApp3	PHP 8.1
WebApp4	Python 3.11

What is the minimum number of App Service plans you should create for the web apps?

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B.NET: Windows and Linux ASP.NET: Windows only PHP: Windows and Linux Python: Windows and Linux Also, you can't use Windows and Linux Apps in the same App Service Plan, because when you create a new App Service plan you have to choose the OS type. You can't mix Windows and Linux apps in the same App Service plan. So, you need 2 ASPs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview>

Question: 348

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT

-

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

Name	Location
RG1	East US
RG2	West US

You create the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named deploy.json.

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "variables": {},
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
      "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "name": "[concat('RG', copyIndex())]",
      "copy": {
        "name": "copy",
        "count": 4
      }
    }
  ],
  "outputs": {}
}
```

You deploy the template by running the following cmdlet.

```
New-AzSubscriptionDeployment -Location westus -TemplateFile deploy.json
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The template creates a resource group named RG0 in the East US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The template creates four new resource groups.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The template creates a resource group named RG3 in the West US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The template creates a resource group named RG0 in the East US Azure region.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The template creates four new resource groups.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The template creates a resource group named RG3 in the West US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Explanation:

1. Yes. RG0 will be created with location from template file. For subscription level deployments, you must provide a location for the deployment. The location of the deployment is separate from the location of the

resources you deploy. The deployment location specifies where to store deployment data.

2. No. Only RG0 and RG3 will be created, RG1 and RG2 already exist and can't be created.

3. No. RG3 will be created in east region.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-to-subscription?tabs=azure-cli#deployment-location-and-name>

Question: 349

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You have an Azure App Service app named App1 that contains two running instances.

You have an autoscale rule configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Criteria

Metric namespace *	Metric name		
Standard metrics	Memory Percentage		
1 minute time grain			
Dimension Name	Operator	Dimension Values	Add
Instance	=	All values	

If you select multiple values for a dimension, autoscale will aggregate the metric across the selected values, not evaluate the metric for each value individually.

MemoryPercentage (Average)
39.28 %

Enable metric divide by instance count

Operator *	Metric threshold to trigger scale action *
Greater than	70 %

Duration (minutes) *	Time grain (minutes)
15	1

Time grain statistic *	Time aggregation *
Average	Average

Action

Operation *	Cool down (minutes) *
Increase count by	5
instance count *	
1	

For the Instance limits scale condition setting, you set Maximum to 5.

During a 30-minute period, App1 uses 80 percent of the available memory.

What is the maximum number of instances for App1 during the 30-minute period?

- A.2
- B.3
- C.4
- D.5

Answer: B

Explanation:

2 instances then after 15min : 3 instances. After 5min cooldown start counting. So correct answer : 3 instances

Question: 350**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

HOTSPOT

- You have an Azure subscription that contains the container images shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Image1	Windows Server
Image2	Linux

You plan to use the following services:

- Azure Container Instances
- Azure Container Apps
- Azure App Service

In which services can you run the images? To answer, select the options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Image1:

- Azure Container Instances only
- Azure Container Apps only
- Azure Container Instances and App Services only
- Azure Container Apps and App Services only
- Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services

Image2:

- Azure Container Instances only
- Azure Container Apps only
- Azure Container Instances and App Services only
- Azure Container Apps and App Services only
- Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services

Answer:

Answer Area

Image1:

- Azure Container Instances only
- Azure Container Apps only
- Azure Container Instances and App Services only**
- Azure Container Apps and App Services only
- Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services

Image2:

- Azure Container Instances only
- Azure Container Apps only
- Azure Container Instances and App Services only
- Azure Container Apps and App Services only**
- Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services**

Question: 351

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You have an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com.

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure App Service web app named App1 and an Azure key vault named KV1. KV1 contains a wildcard certificate for contoso.com.

You have a user named use[(#)] that is assigned the Owner role for App1 and KV1.

You need to configure App1 to use the wildcard certificate of KV1.

What should you do first?

- A. Create an access policy for KV1 and assign the Microsoft Azure App Service principal to the policy.
- B. Assign a managed user identity to App1.
- C. Configure KV1 to use the role-based access control (RBAC) authorization system.
- D. Create an access policy for KV1 and assign the policy to User1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In order to read secrets from a key vault, you need to have a vault created and give your app permission to access it. Create a key vault by following the Key Vault quick start. Create a managed identity for your application. Key vault references use the app's system-assigned identity by default, but you can specify a user-assigned identity. Authorize read access to secrets your key vault for the managed identity you created earlier. How you do it depends on the permissions model of your key vault: Azure role-based access control: Assign the Key Vault Secrets User role to the managed identity. For instructions, see Provide access to Key Vault keys, certificates, and secrets with an Azure role-based access control. Vault access policy: Assign the Get secrets permission to the managed identity. For instructions, see Assign a Key Vault access policy.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-key-vault-references?tabs=azure-cli>

Question: 352

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
IP1	Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses
NSG1	Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups
VNET1	Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks
NIC1	Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces
VM1	Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines

You need to create a single Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template that will be used to deploy the resources.

Which resource should be added to the dependsOn section for VM1?

- A.VNET1
- B.NIC1
- C.IP1
- D.NSG1

Answer: B**Explanation:**

Correct answer is B:NIC1

Question: 353

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription.

You create the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named Template.json.

```
{  
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",  
  "parameters": {},  
  "variables": {},  
  "resources": [  
    {  
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",  
      "apiVersion": "2022-12-01",  
      "location": "eastus",  
      "name": "Marketing"  
    }  
  ],  
  "outputs": {}  
}
```

You need to deploy Template.json.

Which PowerShell cmdlet should you run from Azure Cloud Shell?

- A.New-AzSubscriptionDeployment
- B.New-AzManagementGroupDeployment
- C.New-AzResourceGroupDeployment
- D.New-AzTenantDeployment

Answer: A

Explanation:

New-Az Subscription Deployment is the correct answer, as the New-Az Resource Deployment is used to deploy in an existing resource group. You can use New-Az Subscription Deployment(which is an alias for New-Az Deployment) to deploy resources at subscription level. "The New-Az Resource Group Deployment cmdlet adds a deployment to an existing resource group

"<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-10.4.1>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-to-subscription?tabs=azure-powershell>

Question: 354

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1.

You plan to create a storage account named storage1.

You have a Bicep file named File1.

You need to modify File1 so that it can be used to automate the deployment of storage1 to RG1.

Which property should you modify?

- A.kind
- B.scope
- C.sku
- D.location

Answer: D

Explanation:

D (location) is the only logical answer. Here's the rationale. Kind, sku and location are three required properties. Scope (function) is not. Since we already 'have a Bicep file named File1' and need 'to automate the deployment of storage1 to RG1' the only variable required updating is the location, as we can leave other two (kind & sku) as-is. Location is required property which must be modified.

Question: 355

AZ-104

HOTSPOT

-

Your company purchases a new Azure subscription.

You create a file named Deploy.json as shown in the following exhibit.

```
1  {
2      "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
3      "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
4      "parameters": {},
5      "variables": {},
6      "resources": [
7          {
8              "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
9              "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
10             "location": "eastus",
11             "name": "[concat('RG', copyIndex())]",
12             "copy": {
13                 "name": "copy",
14                 "count": 3
15             }
16         },
17         {
18             "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
19             "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
20             "name": "lockDeployment",
21             "resourceGroup": "RG1",
22             "dependsOn": "[[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG1')]]",
23             "properties": {
24                 "mode": "Incremental",
25                 "template": {
26                     "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
27                     "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
28                     "parameters": {},
29                     "variables": {},
30                     "resources": [
31                         {
32                             "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
33                             "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
34                             "name": "rgLock",
35                             "properties": {
36                                 "level": "CanNotDelete"
37                             }
38                         }
39                     ]
40                 }
41             }
42         },
43         {
44             "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
45             "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
46             "name": "lockDeployment",
47             "resourceGroup": "RG2",
48             "dependsOn": "[[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG2')]]",
49             "properties": {
50                 "mode": "Incremental",
51                 "template": {
52                     "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
53                     "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
54                     "parameters": {},
55                     "variables": {},
56                     "resources": [
57                         {
58                             "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
59                             "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
60                             "name": "rgLock",
61                             "properties": {
62                                 "level": "ReadOnly"
63                             }
64                         }
65                     ]
66                 }
67             }
68         }
69     ]
70 }
```

```
67     }
68   }
69 ],
70 "outputs": {}
71 }
```

You connect to the subscription and run the following cmdlet.

```
New-AzDeployment -Location westus -TemplateFile "deploy.json"
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can manually create a resource group named RG3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
You can manually create a resource group named RG3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Explanation:

Yes

No

Yes

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
RG1	Resource group	<i>Not applicable</i>	Central US
RG2	Resource group	<i>Not applicable</i>	West US
VMSS1	Virtual machine scale set	RG2	West US
Proximity1	Proximity placement group	RG1	West US
Proximity2	Proximity placement group	RG2	Central US
Proximity3	Proximity placement group	RG1	Central US

You need to configure a proximity placement group for VMSS1.

Which proximity placement groups should you use?

- A.Proximity2 only
- B.Proximity1, Proximity2, and Proximity3
- C.Proximity1 only
- D.Proximity1 and Proximity3 only

Answer: C

Explanation:

Proximity 1 only because they have the same location in West US.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/proximity-placement-groups-portal>

Question: 357

AZ-104

HOTSPOT

-

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

Name	Subnet	Subnet-associated network security group (NSG)	Peered with
VNet1	Subnet1	NSG1	VNet2
VNet2	Subnet2	NSG2	VNet1

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet2

The subscription contains the Azure App Service web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Description
WebApp1	Uses the Premium pricing tier and has virtual network integration with VNet1
WebApp2	Uses the Isolated pricing tier and is deployed to Subnet2

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
WebApp1 can communicate with VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
WebApp2 can communicate with VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
WebApp1 can communicate with VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
WebApp2 can communicate with VM1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

webapp1 can communicate with vm2: Yes

webapp1 is integrated with vnet1 and vnet1 is peered with vnet2, which vm2 is connected to. So, webapp1 can communicate with vm2.

nsg1 controls inbound traffic to webapp1: No

nsg1 is associated with subnet1, not directly with webapp1. It controls the inbound traffic to the subnet1, not to the webapp1.

webapp2 can communicate with vm1: Yes

webapp2 is deployed to subnet2 and subnet2 is in vnet2. vnet2 is peered with vnet1, which vm1 is connected to. So, webapp2 can communicate with vm1.

Question: 358

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | **CLEARCATNET**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1

You create virtual machines in Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Region	Operating system
VM1	RG1	West Europe	Windows Server 2022
VM2	RG1	North Europe	Windows Server 2022
VM3	RG2	West Europe	Windows Server 2022
VMA	RG1	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 20.04
VMB	RG1	North Europe	Ubuntu Server 20.04
VMC	RG2	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 20.04

You plan to use Vault1 for the backup of as many virtual machines as possible.

Which virtual machines can be backed up to Vault1?

- A.VM1 only
- B.VM3 and VMC only
- C.VM1, VM2, VM3, VMA, VMB, and VMC
- D.VM1, VM3, VMA, and VMC only
- E.VM1 and VM3 only

Answer: D

Explanation:

D: VM1, VM3, VMA, and VMC only the West Europe VMs: You need a vault in every Azure region that contains VMs you want to back up. You can't back up to a different region. Azure Backup supports application-consistent backups for both Windows and Linux VMs. There is no restriction that prevents backups from being performed on a Recovery Services Vault located in another resource Group

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/backup-recovery>

Question: 359

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure container registry named ContReg1.

You enable the Admin user for ContReg1.

Which username can you use to sign in to ContReg1?

- A.root
- B.admin
- Cadministrator
- D.ContReg1

Answer: D**Explanation:**

Correct answer is D:ContReg1.

Question: 360

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to create an Azure container registry named ContReg1.

You need to ensure that you can push and pull signed images for ContReg1.

What should you do for ContReg1?

- A. Enable encryption by using a customer-managed key.
- B. Create a connected registry.
- C. Add a token.
- D. Enable content trust.

Answer: D**Explanation:**

Enable content trust.

Question: 361

AZ-104

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that has the Azure container registries shown in the following table.

Name	Service tier
ContReg1	Premium
ContReg2	Standard
ContReg3	Basic

You plan to use ACR Tasks and configure private endpoint connections.

Which container registries support ACR Tasks and private endpoints? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

ACR Tasks:

- ContReg1 only
- ContReg1 and ContReg2 only
- ContReg1, ContReg2, and ContReg3

Private endpoints:

- ContReg1 only
- ContReg1 and ContReg2 only
- ContReg1, ContReg2, and ContReg3

Answer:

Answer Area

ACR Tasks:

- ContReg1 only
- ContReg1 and ContReg2 only
- ContReg1, ContReg2, and ContReg3

Private endpoints:

- ContReg1 only
- ContReg1 and ContReg2 only
- ContReg1, ContReg2, and ContReg3

Question: 362

AZ-104

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2022 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A.Azure Custom Script Extension
- B.Deployment Center in Azure App Service
- C.Microsoft Entra Application Proxy
- D.the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Custom Script Extension.

Question: 363

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription that contains a container group named Group1. Group1 contains two Azure container instances as shown in the following table.

Name	Resource request	Resource limit
container1	2 CPUs	2 CPUs
container2	3 CPUs	4 CPUs

You need to ensure that container2 can use CPU resources without negatively affecting container1.

What should you do?

- A. Increase the resource limit of container1 to three CPUs.
- B. Increase the resource limit of container2 to six CPUs.
- C. Remove the resource limit for both containers.
- D. Decrease the resource limit of container2 to two CPUs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Remove the resource limit for both containers.

Question: 364

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy a container.

You need to recommend which Azure services can scale the container automatically.

What should you recommend?

- A. Azure Container Apps only
- B. Azure Container Instances only
- C. Azure Container Apps or Azure App Service only
- D. Azure Container Instances or Azure App Service only
- E. Azure Container Apps, Azure Container Instances, or Azure App Service

Answer: C

Explanation:

Azure Container Apps or Azure App Service only.

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that uses Azure Container Instances.

You have a computer that has Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) and Docker installed.

You create a container image named image1.

You need to provision a new Azure container registry and add image1 to the registry.

Which command should you run for each requirement? To answer, select the options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Provision a new container registry:

az acr build
 az acr create
 az container create
 docker create

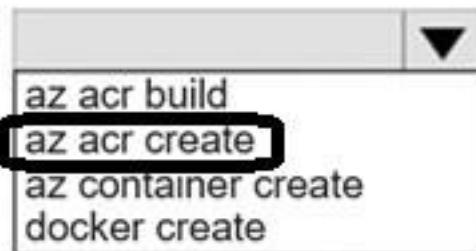
Add image1 to the registry:

az acr create
 az container create
 docker pull
 docker push

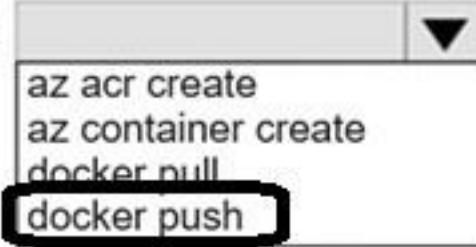
Answer:

Answer Area

Provision a new container registry:



Add image1 to the registry:



Question: 366

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | **CLEARCATNET**

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 container registry named Registry1 that contains an image named image1.

You receive an error message when you attempt to deploy a container instance by using image1.

You need to be able to deploy a container instance by using image1.

Solution: You assign the AcrPull role to ACR-Tasks-Network for Registry1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A.Yes
- B.No

Answer: B

Explanation:

No Acr Pull role assigned to ACR-Tasks-Network does not meet the goal. This role should be assigned to the identity that is performing the container deployment.

Question: 367

AZ-104

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 container registry named Registry1 that contains an image named image1.

You receive an error message when you attempt to deploy a container instance by using image1.

You need to be able to deploy a container instance by using image1.

Solution: You select Use dedicated data endpoint for Registry1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A.Yes
- B.No

Answer: B

Explanation:

No, selecting “Use dedicated data endpoint” for Registry1 does not directly address the issue of deploying a container instance using image1. The error message you received likely indicates that the image is inaccessible. This can happen due to several reasons, such as incorrect credentials or firewall rules blocking access. To resolve this issue, you should ensure that:
The credentials used to access the Azure Container Registry are correct.
The Azure Container Registry allows access from the Azure Container Instances service.
You can achieve this by enabling the “Allow trusted services” option or using a managed identity.

Question: 368

AZ-104

You have a Standard Azure App Service plan named Plan1.

You need to ensure that Plan1 will scale automatically when the CPU usage of the web app exceeds 80 percent.

What should you select for Plan1?

- A. Automatic in the Scale out method settings
- B. Rules Based in the Scale out method settings
- C. Premium P1 in the Scale up (App Service plan) settings
- D. Standard S1 in the Scale up (App Service plan) settings
- E. Manual in the Scale out method settings

Answer: B

Explanation:

Rules Based in the Scale out method settings.

Question: 369

AZ-104

Case study -

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

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At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study -

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Overview -

ADatum Corporation is consulting firm that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

Existing Environment -

Azure Environment -

ADatum has an Azure subscription that contains three resource groups named RG1, RG2, and RG3.

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	Hierarchical namespace	Container	File share
storage1	StorageV2	West US	Yes	cont1	share1
storage2	StorageV2	West US	No	cont2	share2

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Size	Operating system	Description
VM1	A	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)	Uses ephemeral OS disks
VM2	D	Windows Server 2022	Has a basic volume
VM3	B	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)	Uses a standard SSDs
VM4	M	Windows Server 2022	Uses Write Accelerator disks
VM5	E	Windows Server 2022	Has a dynamic volume

The subscription has an Azure container registry that contains the images shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Image1	Windows Server
Image2	Linux

The subscription contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description	In resource group
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace	RG1
WebApp1	Azure App Service web app	RG1
VNet1	Virtual network	RG2
zone1.com	Azure Private DNS zone	RG3

Azure Key Vault -

The subscription contains an Azure key vault named Vault1.

Vault1 contains the certificates shown in the following table.

Name	Content type	Key type	Key size
Cert1	PKCS#12	RSA	2048
Cert2	PKCS#12	RSA	4096
Cert3	PEM	RSA	2048
Cert4	PEM	RSA	4096

Vault1 contains the keys shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
Key1	RSA	Has a key size of 4096
Key2	EC	Has Elliptic curve name set to P-256

Microsoft Entra Environment -

ADatum has a Microsoft Entra tenant named adatum.com that is linked to the Azure subscription and contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Microsoft Entra role	Azure role
Admin1	Global Administrator	<i>None</i>
Admin2	Attribute Definition Administrator	<i>None</i>
Admin3	Attribute Assignment Administrator	<i>None</i>
User1	<i>None</i>	Reader for RG2 and RG3

The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Group1	Security group
Group2	Microsoft 365 group

The adatum.com tenant has a custom security attribute named Attribute1.

Planned Changes -

ADatum plans to implement the following changes:

- Configure a data collection rule (DCR) named DCR1 to collect only system events that have an event ID of 4648 from VM2 and VM4.
- In storage1, create a new container named cont2 that has the following access policies: oThree stored access

- policies named Stored1, Stored2, and Stored3 oA legal hold for immutable blob storage
- Whenever possible, use directories to organize storage account content.
- Grant User1 the permissions required to link Zone1 to VNet1.
- Assign Attribute1 to supported adatum.com resources.
- In storage2, create an encryption scope named Scope1.
- Deploy new containers by using Image1 or Image2.

Technical Requirements -

ADatum must meet the following technical requirements:

- Use TLS for WebApp1.
- Follow the principle of least privilege.
- Grant permissions at the required scope only.
- Ensure that Scope1 is used to encrypt storage services.
- Use Azure Backup to back up cont1 and share1 as frequently as possible.
- Whenever possible, use Azure Disk Encryption and a key encryption key (KEK) to encrypt the virtual machines.

You need to configure WebApp1 to meet the technical requirements.

Which certificate can you use from Vault1?

- A.Cert1 only
- B.Cert1 or Cert2 only
- C.Cert1 or Cert3 only
- D.Cert3 or Cert4 only
- E.Cert1, Cert2 Cert3, or Cert4

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cert3 or Cert4 only.

Question: 370

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | **CLEARCATNET**

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 virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the resource group blade, move VM1 to another subscription.
Does this meet the goal?

- A.Yes
- B.No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct answer is B:No.

Question: 371**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

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You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the VM1 Redeploy + reapply blade, you select Redeploy.

Does this meet the goal?

- A.Yes
- B.No

Answer: A**Question: 372****AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

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You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the VM1 Updates blade, select One-time update.

Does this meet the goal?

- A.Yes
- B.No

Answer: B**Question: 373****AZ-104**

Case study -

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Planned Changes -

ADatum plans to implement the following changes:

- Configure a data collection rule (DCR) named DCR1 to collect only system events that have an event ID of 4648 from VM2 and VM4.
- In storage1, create a new container named cont2 that has the following access policies: oThree stored access

- policies named Stored1, Stored2, and Stored3 oA legal hold for immutable blob storage
- Whenever possible, use directories to organize storage account content.
 - Grant User1 the permissions required to link Zone1 to VNet1.
 - Assign Attribute1 to supported adatum.com resources.
 - In storage2, create an encryption scope named Scope1.
 - Deploy new containers by using Image1 or Image2.

Technical Requirements -

ADatum must meet the following technical requirements:

- Use TLS for WebApp1.
- Follow the principle of least privilege.
- Grant permissions at the required scope only.
- Ensure that Scope1 is used to encrypt storage services.
- Use Azure Backup to back up cont1 and share1 as frequently as possible.
- Whenever possible, use Azure Disk Encryption and a key encryption key (KEK) to encrypt the virtual machines.

You need to meet the technical requirements for the KEK.

Which PowerShell cmdlet and key should you use?

- Set-AzVMDiskEncryptionExtension and Key2.
- Set-AzDiskEncryptionKey and Key2.
- Set-AzDiskDiskEncryptionKey and Key1.
- Set-AzVMDiskEncryptionExtension and Key1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Set-AzDiskEncryptionKey and Key2.

Question: 374

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.

You plan to deploy a multi-tiered application that will contain the tiers shown in the following table.

Tier	Accessible from the Internet	Number of virtual machines
Front-end web server	Yes	10
Business logic	No	100
Microsoft SQL Server database	No	5

You need to recommend a networking solution to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines.

- Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks.

Which Azure resource should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:

- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

Answer:

Answer Area

Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:

- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

Explanation:

Box 1: an internal load balancer

Azure Internal Load Balancer (ILB) provides network load balancing between virtual machines that reside inside a cloud service or a virtual network with a regional scope.

Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/ag-overview>

Question: 375

AZ-104

Your company has three offices. The offices are located in Miami, Los Angeles, and New York. Each office contains a datacenter.

You have an Azure subscription that contains resources in the East US and West US Azure regions. Each region contains a virtual network. The virtual networks are peered.

You need to connect the datacenters to the subscription. The solution must minimize network latency between the

datacenters.

What should you create?

- A. three Azure Application Gateways and one On-premises data gateway
- B. three virtual hubs and one virtual WAN
- C. three virtual WANs and one virtual hub
- D. three On-premises data gateways and one Azure Application Gateway

Answer: C

Explanation:

There can only be one hub per Azure region.

It should be 2 Virtual Hubs and 1 WAN.

Since we have just two regions, it may be impossible to have 3 hubs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

Question: 376

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | **CLEARCATNET**

HOTSPOT -

You plan to deploy five virtual machines to a virtual network subnet.

Each virtual machine will have a public IP address and a private IP address.

Each virtual machine requires the same inbound and outbound security rules.

What is the minimum number of network interfaces and network security groups that you require? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

5
10
15
20

Minimum number of network security groups:

1
2
5
10

Answer:

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

5
10
15
20

Minimum number of network security groups:

1
2
5
10

Explanation:

Box 1: 5 -

A public and a private IP address can be assigned to a single network interface.

Box 2: 1 -

You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each virtual network subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-addresses>

Question: 377

AZ-104

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

Name	Type
LB1	Load balancer
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine

LB1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
bepool1	Backend pool	VM1, VM2
LoadBalancerFrontEnd	Frontend IP configuration	Public IP address
hprobe1	Health probe	Protocol: TCP Port: 80 Interval: 5 seconds Unhealthy threshold: 2
rule1	Load balancing rule	IP version: IPv4 Frontend IP address: LoadBalancerFrontEnd Port: 80 Backend Port: 80 Backend pool: bepool1 Health probe: hprobe1

You plan to create new inbound NAT rules that meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ Provide Remote Desktop access to VM1 from the internet by using port 3389.
- ⇒ Provide Remote Desktop access to VM2 from the internet by using port 3389.

What should you create on LB1 before you can create the new inbound NAT rules?

- a frontend IP address
- a load balancing rule
- a health probe
- a backend pool

Answer: A

Explanation:

Key is port 3389 from the internet for both VMs. If we want to connect to two different machines on the same port we need to have two different frontend IPs for the port forwarding.

Question: 378

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Private IP address	Public IP address	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	10.1.0.4	52.186.85.63	VNET1	Adatum.com
VM2	10.1.0.5	13.92.168.13	VNET1	Contoso.com

You create a private Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You configure the adatum.com zone to allow auto registration from VNET1.

Which A records will be added to the adatum.com zone for each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

A records for VM1:

None
Private IP address only
Public IP address only
Private IP address and public IP address

A records for VM2:

None
Private IP address only
Public IP address only
Private IP address and public IP address

Answer:

Answer Area

A records for VM1:

None
Private IP address only
Public IP address only
Private IP address and public IP address

A records for VM2:

None
Private IP address only
Public IP address only
Private IP address and public IP address

Explanation:

The virtual machines are registered (added) to the private zone as A records pointing to their private IP addresses.

Reference:

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

Question: 379

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that connects to your on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. VNet1 contains one subnet named Sunet1.

Subnet1 is associated to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1. Subnet1 contains a basic internal load balancer named ILB1. ILB1 has three Azure virtual machines in the backend pool.

You need to collect data about the IP addresses that connects to ILB1. You must be able to run interactive queries from the Azure portal against the collected data.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Resource to create:

- An Azure Event Grid
- An Azure Log Analytics workspace
- An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:

- ILB1
- NSG1
- The Azure virtual machines

Answer:

Answer Area

Resource to create:

- An Azure Event Grid
- An Azure Log Analytics workspace
- An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:

- ILB1
- NSG1
- The Azure virtual machines

Explanation:

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

In the Azure portal you can set up a Log Analytics workspace, which is a unique Log Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions.

Box 2: NSG1

NSG flow logs allow viewing information about ingress and egress IP traffic through a Network security group. Through this, the IP addresses that connect to the ILB can be monitored when the diagnostics are enabled on a Network Security Group.

We cannot enable diagnostics on an internal load balancer to check for the IP addresses.

As for Internal LB, it is basic one. Basic can only connect to storage account. Also, Basic LB has only activity logs, which doesn't include the connectivity workflow. So, we need to use NSG to meet the mentioned requirements.

Question: 380**AZ-104**

You have the Azure virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet	Resource group Azure region
VNet1	10.11.0.0/16	10.11.0.0/17	West US
VNet2	10.11.0.0/17	10.11.0.0/25	West US
VNet3	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.1.0/24	East US
VNet4	192.168.16.0/22	192.168.16.0/24	North Europe

To which virtual networks can you establish a peering connection from VNet1?

- A. VNet2 and VNet3 only
- B. VNet2 only
- C. VNet3 and VNet4 only
- D. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4

Answer: C**Explanation:**

Address spaces must not overlap to enable VNet Peering.

Incorrect Answers:

A, B, D: The address space for VNet2 overlaps with VNet1. We therefore cannot establish a peering between VNet2 and VNet1.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-connect-virtual-networks-portal> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#vnet-peering>

Question: 381**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains four subnets named Gateway, Perimeter, NVA, and Production.

The NVA subnet contains two network virtual appliances (NVAs) that will perform network traffic inspection between the Perimeter subnet and the Production subnet.

You need to implement an Azure load balancer for the NVAs. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ☞ The NVAs must run in an active-active configuration that uses automatic failover.
- ☞ The load balancer must load balance traffic to two services on the Production subnet. The services have different IP addresses.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Deploy a basic load balancer
- B. Deploy a standard load balancer
- C. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled
- D. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports enabled and Floating IP disabled
- E. Add a frontend IP configuration, a backend pool, and a health probe
- F. Add a frontend IP configuration, two backend pools, and a health probe

Answer: BCF**Explanation:**

A standard load balancer is required for the HA ports.

Two backend pools are needed as there are two services with different IP addresses.

Floating IP rule is used where backend ports are reused.

Incorrect Answers:

E: HA Ports are not available for the basic load balancer.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-multivip-overview>

Question: 382

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains a VPN gateway named VPNGW1 that uses static routing. There is a site-to-site VPN connection between your on-premises network and VNet1.

On a computer named Client1 that runs Windows 10, you configure a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1. You configure virtual network peering between VNet1 and VNet2. You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network. Client1 is unable to connect to VNet2. You need to ensure that you can connect Client1 to VNet2. What should you do?

- A. Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1.
- B. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet1.
- C. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet2.
- D. Enable BGP on VPNGW1

Answer: A

Explanation:

The trick here is "You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network. Client1 is unable to connect to VNet2." - This tells us the network is actually connected fine, it is just the client (in this scenario the Win10 PC) that cannot connect to VNet2.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>

Question: 383

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET2	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	None
VM3	VNET2	Adatum.com

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com. You create a virtual network link for contoso.com as shown in the following exhibit.

link1
contoso.com

Save Discard Delete Access Control (IAM) Tags

Link name: link1

Link state: Completed

Provisioning state: Succeeded

Virtual network details:

Virtual network id: /subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG2/provi...

Virtual network: VNET2

Configuration:

Enable auto registration ⓘ

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:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
------------	-----	----

When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.

When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.

When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

All three VMs are in VNET2. Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, which is linked to VNET2. So, VM1, VM2 and VM3 will auto-register their host records to contoso.com.

None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You cannot register private IPs on the internet (adatum.com)

Box 1: Yes

Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

Box 2: Yes

Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

Box 3: No

None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

Question: 384

AZ-104

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

Name	Type	Azure region	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network	West US	RG2
VNet2	Virtual network	West US	RG1
VNet3	Virtual network	East US	RG1
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)	East US	RG2

To which subnets can you apply NSG1?

- A. the subnets on VNet1 only
- B. the subnets on VNet2 and VNet3 only
- C. the subnets on VNet2 only
- D. the subnets on VNet3 only
- E. the subnets on VNet1, VNet2, and VNet3

Answer: D

Explanation:

All Azure resources are created in an Azure region and subscription. A resource can only be created in a virtual network that exists in the same region and subscription as the resource.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-vnet-plan-design-arm>

Question: 385

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | **CLEARCATNET**

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. Virtual machines connect to the virtual networks.

The virtual networks have the address spaces and the subnets configured as shown in the following table.

Virtual network	Address space	Subnet	Peering
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	10.1.0.0/24 10.1.1.0/26	VNet2
VNet2	10.2.0.0/16	10.2.0.0/24	VNet1

You need to add the address space of 10.33.0.0/16 to VNet1. The solution must ensure that the hosts on VNet1 and VNet2 can communicate.

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:

Actions

Answer Area

Remove VNet1.

Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

Create a new virtual network named VNet1.

On the peering connection in VNet2, allow gateway transit.

Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

On the peering connection in VNet1, allow gateway transit.

Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.



Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Remove VNet1.	Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.
Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.	Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.
Create a new virtual network named VNet1. 	Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.  
On the peering connection in VNet2, allow gateway transit. 	
Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.	
On the peering connection in VNet1, allow gateway transit.	
Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.	

Explanation:

Step 1: Remove peering between Vnet1 and VNet2.

You can't add address ranges to, or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network.

To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering.

Step 2: Add the 10.44.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

Step 3: Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering>

Question: 386

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Location
RG1	West US
RG2	East US

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
storage1	Storage account	West US
VNet1	Virtual network	West US
NIC1	Network interface	West US
Disk1	Disk	West US
VM1	Virtual machine	West US

VM1 is running and connects to NIC1 and Disk1. NIC1 connects to VNET1.

RG2 contains a public IP address named IP2 that is in the East US location. IP2 is not assigned to a virtual machine.

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:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can move storage1 to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you move IP2 to RG1, the location of IP2 will change.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can move storage1 to RG2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If you move IP2 to RG1, the location of IP2 will change.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Explanation:

1. YES. I was able to move the storage from RG1 to RG2, however it stayed in the West US region.
2. YES. I was able to move NIC1 from RG1 to RG2 which was associated with VM1 and VNET1 subnet1, however it stayed in the West US region.
3. NO. The location of IP2 did not change. However I was able to move LP2 from RG2 to RG1 as it isn't associated with any other resource, however it stayed in the East US region.

All resources moved to the new resource groups, but the region did not change

Question: 387**AZ-104**

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. Deploy an internal load balancer
- B. Peer VNET1 to another virtual network
- C. Connect webapp1 to VNET1
- D. Deploy an Azure Application Gateway

Answer: C**Explanation:**

tested in the lab. web app pricing plan needed to be upgraded to Standard. There must be a vnet with a subnet that is not being used. If the subnet is used, you can create a new one.

Question: 388**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

You create an Azure VM named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.
VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

VM1

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+ /) <

Connect Start Restart Stop Capture Delete Refresh

Resource group (change) : RG1
Status : Stopped (deallocated)
Location : West Europe
Subscription (change) : Azure Pass – Sponsorship
Subscription ID : 80f9d59c-629e-4346-b577-8b7e1ef1316a

Computer name : (start VM to view)
Operating system : Windows
Size : Standard DS2 v2 (2 vcpus, 7 GiB memory)
Ephemeral OS disk : N/A
Public IP address : VM1-ip
Private IP address : 10.0.0.4
Virtual network/subnet : VNET1/default
DNS name : Configure

Tags (change) : Click here to add tags

Show data for last: 1 hour 6 hours 12 hours 1 day 7 days 30 days

CPU (average)

Percentage-CPU (Avg)
vm1 --

Network (total)

608

You need to enable Desired State Configuration for VM1.
What should you do first?

- A. Connect to VM1.
- B. Start VM1.
- C. Capture a snapshot of VM1.
- D. Configure a DNS name for VM1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Status is Stopped (Deallocated).

The DSC extension for Windows requires that the target virtual machine is able to communicate with Azure.
The VM needs to be started.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-windows>

Question: 389

AZ-104

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web

servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- B. Session persistence to None
- C. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- D. Session persistence to Client IP

Answer: D

Explanation:

With Sticky Sessions when a client starts a session on one of your web servers, session stays on that specific server. To configure An Azure Load-Balancer For

Sticky Sessions set Session persistence to Client IP or to Client IP and protocol.

On the following image you can see sticky session configuration:

Note:

- ⇒ Client IP and protocol specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address and protocol combination will be handled by the same virtual machine.
- ⇒ Client IP specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address will be handled by the same virtual machine.

Reference:

<https://cloudopszone.com/configure-azure-load-balancer-for-sticky-sessions/>

Question: 390

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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:

- ⇒ A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
- ⇒ Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- ⇒ 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:

- ⇒ Priority: 100
- ⇒ Source: Any
- ⇒ Source port range: *
- ⇒ Destination: *
- ⇒ Destination port range: 3389
- ⇒ Protocol: UDP
- ⇒ 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 that allows connections from the Any source to the *destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. You remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The answer is Yes. The main point I miss was that NSG-Subnet 1 is correctly modified with TCP 3389 and NSG-VM1 is removed. In this case you should be able to connect. - "Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Any source to the *destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. You remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1."

Question: 391

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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:

- A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
- Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- 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:

- Priority: 100
- Source: Any
- Source port range: *
- Destination: *
- Destination port range: 3389

Protocol: UDP -

-

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 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the UDP protocol.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

Reference:

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

Question: 392

AZ-104

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:

- A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
- Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- 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:

- Priority: 100
- Source: Any
- Source port range: *
- Destination: *
- Destination port range: 3389
- Protocol: UDP
- 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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To enable RDP, you need to add "Allow" rule for 3389 port on TCP protocol. this is matches the given suggested solution.

For the existing custom rule, priority doesn't matter if it is 100 or not. As "Network security group security rules are evaluated by priority using the 5-tuple information (source, source port, destination, destination port, and protocol) to allow or deny the traffic." So Azure checks the first rule, it finds that it has UDP. then It will check the second rule, it will find allow TCP on port 3389. So it will allow. Since the protocols are different, so those are totally different rules.

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

Question: 393

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have a virtual network named VNet1 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.

```
Name          : VNet1
ResourceGroupName : Production
Location       : westus
Id            : /subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-
9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1
Etag          : W/"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d"
ResourceGuid   : 562696cc-b2ba-4cc5-9619-0a735d6c34c7
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Tags          :
AddressSpace  : {
    "AddressPrefixes": [
        "10.2.0.0/16"
    ]
}
DhcpOptions   : {}
Subnets       : [
    {
        "Name": "default",
        "Etag": "W/\\"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d\\\"",
        "Id": "/subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-
9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/
virtualNetworks/VNet1/subnets/default",
        "AddressPrefix": "10.2.0.0/24",
        "IpConfigurations": [],
        "ResourceNavigationLinks": [],
        "ServiceEndpoints": [],
        "ProvisioningState": "Succeeded"
    }
]
VirtualNetworkPeerings : []
EnableDDoSProtection : false
EnableVmProtection   : false
```

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:

Answer Area

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

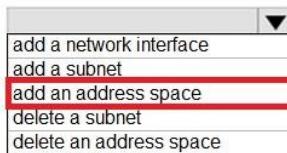
Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first

add a network interface
add a subnet
add an address space
delete a subnet
delete an address space

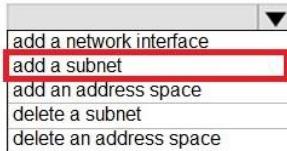
Answer:

Answer Area

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first



Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first



Explanation:

Box 1: add an address space -

Your IaaS virtual machines (VMs) and PaaS role instances in a virtual network automatically receive a private IP address from a range that you specify, based on the address space of the subnet they are connected to. We need to add the 192.168.1.0/24 address space.

Box 2: ADD a subnet

Question: 394

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1. VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Connected virtual machines
Subnet1	VM1, VM2
Subnet2	VM3, VM4
Subnet3	VM5, VM6

Each virtual machine uses a static IP address.

You need to create network security groups (NSGs) to meet following requirements:

- Allow web requests from the internet to VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6.
- Allow all connections between VM1 and VM2.
- Allow Remote Desktop connections to VM1.
- Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1.

What is the minimum number of NSGs you should create?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 12

Answer: A

Explanation:

NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager). You can associate zero, or one, NSG(s) to each VNet subnet and NIC in a virtual

machine. The same NSG can be associated to as many subnets and NICs as you choose. So, you can create 1 NSG and associate it with all 3 Subnets. - Allow web requests from internet to VM3, VM4, VM5 and VM 6: You need to add an inbound rule to allow Internet TCP 80 to VM3, VM4, VM5 and VM6 static IP addresses. - Allow all connections between VM1 & VM2: You do not need an NSG as communication in the same VNet is allowed by default, without even configuring NSG. - Allow remote desktop to VM1: You need to add an inbound rule to allow RDP 3389 in VM1's static IP address . - Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1: You do not need to configure any NSG as there is explicit deny rule (DenyAllInbound) in every NSG.

Question: 395

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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

Name	Type	Resource group
VNET1	Virtual network	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	RG1

The Not allowed resource types Azure policy that has policy enforcement enabled is assigned to RG1 and uses the following parameters:

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines

In RG1, you need to create a new virtual machine named VM2, and then connect VM2 to VNET1.

What should you do first?

- A. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy.
- B. Create an Azure Resource Manager template
- C. Add a subnet to VNET1.
- D. Remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Not allowed resource types Azure policy prohibits the deployment of specified resource types. You specify an array of the resource types to block.

Virtual Networks and Virtual Machines are prohibited.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/not-allowed-resource-types>

Question: 396

AZ-104

Your company has an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

The company also has two on-premises servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 is configured as a DNS server that has a primary DNS zone named adatum.com. Adatum.com contains 1,000 DNS records.

You manage Server1 and Subscription1 from Server2. Server2 has the following tools installed:

- The DNS Manager console
- Azure PowerShell
- Azure CLI 2.0

You need to move the adatum.com zone to an Azure DNS zone in Subscription1. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you use?

- A. Azure CLI
- B. Azure PowerShell

- C. the Azure portal
- D. the DNS Manager console

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure CLI.

Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files by using the Azure command-line interface (CLI). Zone file import is not currently supported via Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal.

PrivateDNSMigrationScript is for migrating legacy Azure DNS private zones to the new Azure DNS private zone resource.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export>

Question: 397

AZ-104

You have a public load balancer that balances ports 80 and 443 across three virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3.

You need to direct all the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connections to VM3 only.
What should you configure?

- A. an inbound NAT rule
- B. a new public load balancer for VM3
- C. a frontend IP configuration
- D. a load balancing rule

Answer: A

Explanation:

An inbound NAT rule forwards incoming traffic to a specific virtual machine

Service: RDP

Protocol: TCP

Port: 3389

Target VM =VM3

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwarding-portal>
<https://pixelrobots.co.uk/2017/08/azure-load-balancer-for-rds/>

Question: 398

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Subnets
VNet1	Subnet11, Subnet12
VNet2	Subnet13

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Availability set
VM1	Subnet11	AS1
VM2	Subnet11	AS1
VM3	Subnet11	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM4	Subnet11	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM5	Subnet12	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM6	Subnet12	<i>Not applicable</i>

In Subscription1, you create a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- SKU: Basic
- Type: Internal
- Subnet: Subnet12
- Virtual network: VNET1

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:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Basic Load Balancer: Backend pool endpoints for Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

Subnet12 association will be used to assign an IP for the internal load balancer, not to load balance the VMs in the Subnet.

Box 1: Yes

VM1 and VM are in the Availability Set.

Box 2: No

Both VMs are not part of any Availability Set or Scale Set.

Box 3: No

Both VMs are not part of any Availability Set or Scale Set.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-overview>

Question: 399**AZ-104****HOTSPOT -**

You have an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019 and has the following configurations:

- Name: VM1
- Location: West US
- Connected to: VNET1
- Private IP address: 10.1.0.4
- Public IP addresses: 52.186.85.63
- DNS suffix in Windows Server: Adatum.com

You create the Azure DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
Adatum.pri	Private	West Europe
Contoso.pri	Private	Central US
Adatum.com	Public	West Europe
Contoso.com	Public	North Europe

You need to identify which DNS zones you can link to VNET1 and the DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register.

Which zones should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

Answer:

Answer Area

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

Explanation:

Box 1: Private

Box 2: Private

You can only link VNETs to private DNS zones only and accordingly auto register a VNET only to a private DNS zones. Private DNS zones can be linked with VNETs (not public ones). And VM can auto-register to any private DNS zone linked with the Vnet and with auto-registration option set.

To resolve the records of a private DNS zone from your virtual network, you must link the virtual network with the zone. Linked virtual networks have full access and can resolve all DNS records published in the private zone.

Reference:

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

DRAG DROP -

You have an on-premises network that you plan to connect to Azure by using a site-to-site VPN.

In Azure, you have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/16. VNet1 contains a subnet named Subnet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/24.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN to Azure.

Which four 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.

NOTE: More than one order of answer choice is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Select and Place:

Actions

Create a local gateway.

Create a VPN gateway.

Create a gateway subnet.

Create a custom DNS server.

Create a VPN connection.

Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.

Answer Area



Answer:

Actions

Create a local gateway.

Create a VPN gateway.

Create a gateway subnet.

Create a custom DNS server.

Create a VPN connection.

Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.

Answer Area

Create a gateway subnet.

Create a VPN gateway.

Create a local gateway.

Create a VPN connection.



Explanation:

1 - Start with a Gateway subnet. You need the subnet in place first before you can associate a VPN gateway with it, which is what is created next.

2 - Create a VPN gateway. Associate the VPN gateway with the gateway subnet you created (there are other steps but for the sake of what is available for answers, the prem side is now configured)

Now for the premice side.

3. Create a local gateway. You need the local gateway in order to complete the tunnel,
4. then you can create a VPN connection

Question: 401

AZ-104

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

Name	Type	Details
VNet1	Virtual network	<i>Not applicable</i>
Subnet1	Subnet	Hosted on VNet1
VM1	Virtual machine	On Subnet1
VM2	Virtual machine	On Subnet1

VM1 and VM2 are deployed from the same template and host line-of-business applications. You configure the network security group (NSG) shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Move Delete Refresh

Resource group (change) : RG1lod9053488
Location : East US
Subscription (change) : Microsoft AZ
Subscription ID : ac344a74-f85a-4b2e-8057-642088faaf20

Custom security rules : 1 inbound, 1 outbound
Associated with : 0 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Tags (change) : Click here to add tags

Inbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
100	Port_80	80	TCP	Internet	Any	
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	
65001	Allow AzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	

Outbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
100	DenyWebSites	80	TCP	Any	Internet	
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	

You need to prevent users of VM1 and VM2 from accessing websites on the Internet over TCP port 80.
What should you do?

- A. Disassociate the NSG from a network interface
- B. Change the Port_80 inbound security rule.
- C. Associate the NSG to Subnet1.
- D. Change the DenyWebSites outbound security rule.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a network interface or subnet.

The NSG has the appropriate rule to block users from accessing the Internet. We just need to associate it with Subnet1.

Reference:

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

Question: 402

AZ-104

You have two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Each subscription is associated to a different Azure AD tenant.

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16.

Subscription2 contains a virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2 and has an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/24.

You need to connect VNet1 to VNet2.

What should you do first?

- A. Move VM1 to Subscription2.
- B. Move VNet1 to Subscription2.
- C. Modify the IP address space of VNet2.
- D. Provision virtual network gateways.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The virtual networks can be in the same or different regions, and from the same or different subscriptions. When connecting VNets from different subscriptions, the subscriptions do not need to be associated with the same Active Directory tenant.

Configuring a VNet-to-VNet connection is a good way to easily connect VNets. Connecting a virtual network to another virtual network using the VNet-to-VNet connection type (VNet2VNet) is similar to creating a Site-to-Site IPsec connection to an on-premises location. Both connectivity types use a VPN gateway to provide a secure tunnel using IPsec/IKE, and both function the same way when communicating.

The local network gateway for each VNet treats the other VNet as a local site. This lets you specify additional address space for the local network gateway in order to route traffic.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal>

Question: 403

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You plan to create an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that will be configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Create a virtual machine

⚠ Changing Basic options may reset selections you have made. Review all options prior to creating the virtual machine.

Basics Disks Networking Management Advanced Tags [Review + create](#)

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image.

Complete the Basics tab then [Review + create](#) to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization.

Looking for classic VMs? [Create VM from Azure Marketplace](#)

PROJECT DETAILS

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

* Subscription i	<input type="text" value="MyDev-Test Subscription"/>	▼
* Resource group i	<input type="text" value="RG1"/>	▼
	Create new	

INSTANCE DETAILS

* Virtual machine name i	<input type="text" value="VM1"/>	▼
* Region i	<input type="text" value="(US) West US 2"/>	▼
Availability options i	<input type="text" value="No infrastructure redundancy required"/>	▼
* Image i	<input type="text" value="Windows Server 2016 Datacenter"/>	▼
	Browse all public and private images	
Azure Spot instance i	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
* Size i	Standard DS1 v2 1 vcpu, 3.5 GiB memory (ZAR 632.47/month) Change size	

The planned disk configurations for VM1 are shown in the following exhibit.

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. [Learn more](#)

Disk options

* OS disk type [?](#)

Standard HDD

The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility (Preview) [?](#) Yes No

Ultra Disks are only available when using Managed Disks.

Data disks

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.

 Adding unmanaged data disks is currently not supported at the time of VM creation. You can add them after the VM is created.

Advanced

Use managed disks [?](#)

No Yes

* Storage account [?](#)

(new) rg1 disks799



[Create new](#)

You need to ensure that VM1 can be created in an Availability Zone.

Which two settings should you modify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

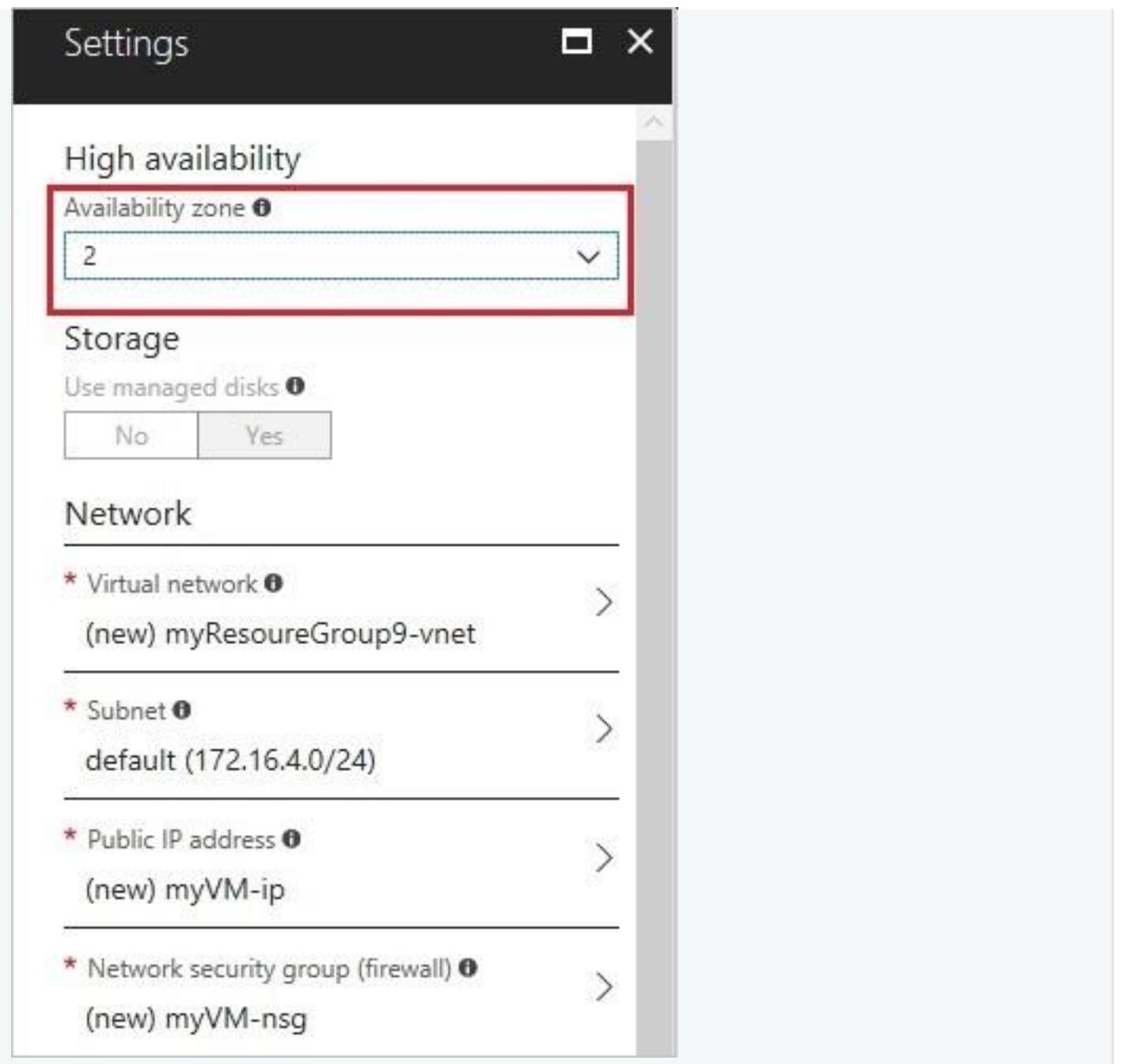
- A. Use managed disks
- B. OS disk type
- C. Availability options
- D. Size
- E. Image

Answer: AC

Explanation:

A: Your VMs should use managed disks if you want to move them to an Availability Zone by using Site Recovery.

C: When you create a VM for an Availability Zone, Under Settings > High availability, select one of the numbered zones from the Availability zone dropdown.



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/move-azure-vms-avset-azone> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-portal-availability-zone>

Question: 404

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
RG1	Resource group	Not applicable	Central US
RG2	Resource group	Not applicable	West US
RG3	Resource group	Not applicable	East US
VMSS1	Virtual machine scale set	RG1	West US

VMSS1 is set to VM (virtual machines) orchestration mode.

You need to deploy a new Azure virtual machine named VM1, and then add VM1 to VMSS1.

Which resource group and location should you use to deploy VM1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Resource group:

RG1 only
RG2 only
RG1 or RG2 only
RG1, RG2, or RG3

Location:

West US only
Central US only
Central US or West US only
East US, Central US, or West US

Answer:

Answer Area

Resource group:

RG1 only
RG2 only
RG1 or RG2 only
RG1, RG2, or RG3

Location:

West US only
Central US only
Central US or West US only
East US, Central US, or West US

Explanation:

Box 1: RG1, RG2, or RG3 -

The resource group stores metadata about the resources. When you specify a location for the resource group, you're specifying where that metadata is stored.

Box 2: West US only -

Note: Virtual machine scale sets will support 2 distinct orchestration modes:

ScaleSetVM " Virtual machine instances added to the scale set are based on the scale set configuration model. The virtual machine instance lifecycle - creation, update, deletion - is managed by the scale set. VM (virtual machines) " Virtual machines created outside of the scale set can be explicitly added to the scaleset.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

Question: 405

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3. Peering for VNET1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'VNET1 | Peerings' blade in the Azure portal. On the left is a navigation menu with links like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, and Diagnose and solve problems. The main area has a search bar and buttons for 'Add' and 'Refresh'. A table lists two peerings:

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET2	Disabled
Peering1	Connected	VNET3	Disabled

Peering for VNET2 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'VNET2 | Peerings' blade in the Azure portal. On the left is a navigation menu with links like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, and Diagnose and solve problems. The main area has a search bar and buttons for 'Add' and 'Refresh'. A table lists one peering:

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled

Peering for VNET3 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'VNET3 | Peerings' blade in the Azure portal. On the left is a navigation menu with links like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, and Diagnose and solve problems. The main area has a search bar and buttons for 'Add' and 'Refresh'. A table lists one peering:

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled

How can packets be routed between the virtual networks? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

VNET2 only
VNET3 only
VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

VNET1 only
VNET3 only
VNET1 and VNET3

Answer:

Answer Area

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

VNET2 only
VNET3 only
VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

VNET1 only
VNET3 only
VNET1 and VNET3

Explanation:

Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3 -

Box 2: VNET1 -

Gateway transit is disabled.

Reference:

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

Question: 406**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

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 a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: You modify the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication policies.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B**Explanation:**

Instead export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Note:

Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>

Question: 407**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

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 a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: You join Computer2 to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B**Explanation:**

A client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>

Question: 408**AZ-104**

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 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You create a resource lock, and then you assign the lock to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

No

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy and Resource Lock is an irrelevant solution.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

Question: 409

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is connected to the Internet.

You add a network interface named vm1173 to VM1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

 Network Interface: **vm1173**

Virtual network/subnet: **RG1-vnet/default**

Networking: **Disabled**

Effective security rules

Public IP: **VM1-ip**

Topology

Private IP: **10.0.0.5**

Accelerated

Inbound port rules

Outbound port rules

Application security groups

Load balancing

 Network security group **VM1-nsg** (attached to network interface: [vm1173](#))

Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINA...	ACTION	...
300	 RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	 Allow	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualN...	VirtualN...	 Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadB...	Any	Any	AzureLo...	Any	 Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	 Deny	...

From Computer1, you attempt to connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop, but the connection fails. You need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1. What should you do first?

- A. Change the priority of the RDP rule
- B. Attach a network interface
- C. Delete the DenyAllInBound rule
- D. Start VM1

Answer: D

Explanation:

Incorrect Answers:

A: 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. RDP already has the lowest number and thus the highest priority.

B: The network interface has already been added to VM.

C: The Outbound rules are fine.

Reference:

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

Question: 410

AZ-104

You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Connected to
VM1	10.1.0.4	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.1.10.4	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.0.4	VNET2/SubnetA
VM4	10.2.0.8	VNET3/SubnetB

A DNS service is installed on VM1.

You configure the DNS servers settings for each virtual network as shown in the following exhibit.



You need to ensure that all the virtual machines can resolve DNS names by using the DNS service on VM1. What should you do?

- A. Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1
- B. Add service endpoints on VNET1
- C. Add service endpoints on VNET2 and VNET3
- D. Configure peering between VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3

Answer: D

Explanation:

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect networks in Azure Virtual Network. The virtual networks appear as one for connectivity purposes. The traffic between virtual machines uses the Microsoft backbone infrastructure.

Incorrect Answers:

B, C: Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network.

Endpoints allow you to secure your critical Azure service resources to only your virtual networks. Service Endpoints enables private IP addresses in the VNet to reach the endpoint of an Azure service without needing a public IP address on the VNet.

Reference:

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

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Connected to subnet
VM1	172.16.1.0/24
VM2	172.16.2.0/24

You add inbound security rules to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1 as shown in the following table.

Priority	Source	Destination	Protocol	Port	Action
100	172.16.1.0/24	172.16.2.0/24	TCP	Any	Allow
101	Any	172.16.2.0/24	TCP	Any	Deny

You run Azure Network Watcher as shown in the following exhibit.

Resource group *

RG1



Source type *

Virtual machine



* Virtual machine

VM1



Destination

Select a virtual machine Specify manually

Resource group *

RG1



Virtual machine *

VM2



Probe Settings

Protocol

TCP ICMP

Destination port *

8080



Advanced settings

Check

Status

Unreachable

Agent extension version

1.4

Source virtual machine

VM1

You run Network Watcher again as shown in the following exhibit.

Source type *

Virtual machine



* Virtual machine

VM1



Destination

Select a virtual machine Specify manually

Resource group *

RG1



Virtual machine*

VM2



Probe Settings

Protocol

TCP ICMP

Check

Status

Reachable

Agent extension version

1.4

Source virtual machine

VM1

Grid view

Topology view

Hops

NAME	IP ADDRESS	STATUS	NEXT HOP IP ADDRESS	RTT FROM SOURCE [...]
VM1	172.16.1.4		172.16.2.4	0
VM2	172.16.2.4		-	-

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:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
NSG1 limits VM1 traffic	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NSG1 applies to VM2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 and VM2 connect to the same virtual network	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
NSG1 limits VM1 traffic	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
NSG1 applies to VM2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 and VM2 connect to the same virtual network	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: No

NSG1 limits the traffic that is flowing into 172.16.2.0/24 (Subnet2), which host VM2.

Box 2: Yes

Since Network Watcher is showing that traffic from VM1 to VM2 is not reaching on the TCP port, that means that NSG1 is applied to VM2. We can understand for sure, that it is not applied to VM1.

Box 3: Yes

In Network Watcher, you can see that the next hop is the destination VM2. This means that they are part of the same virtual network.

Question: 412

AZ-104

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. Create a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1
- C. Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines
- D. Modify the address space of Subnet1

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices>

Question: 413

AZ-104

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

Name	Type
ASG1	Application security group
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	Subnet
VNet1	Virtual network
NIC1	Network interface
VM1	Virtual machine

Subnet1 is associated to VNet1. NIC1 attaches VM1 to Subnet1.

You need to apply ASG1 to VM1.

What should you do?

- A. Associate NIC1 to ASG1
- B. Modify the properties of ASG1
- C. Modify the properties of NSG1

Answer: A

Explanation:

Application Security Group can be associated with NICs.

Reference:

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

Question: 414

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute.

You plan to prepare the environment for automatic failover in case of ExpressRoute failure.
You need to connect VNet1 to the on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. The solution must minimize cost.
Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a connection
- B. Create a local site VPN gateway
- C. Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU
- D. Create a gateway subnet
- E. Create a VPN gateway that uses the Basic SKU

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

For a site to site VPN, you need:

- a local gateway
- a gateway subnet
- a VPN gateway
- a connection to connect the local gateway and the VPN gateway

However, the question states that VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute. For an ExpressRoute connection, VNET1 must already be configured with a gateway subnet so we don't need another one.

Note: BasicSKU cannot coexist with ExpressRoute. You must use a non-Basic SKU gateway for both the ExpressRoute gateway and the VPN gateway.

Question: 415

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Virtual networks				VNet 6 - Peerings			
NAME		PEERING STATUS		PEER		GATEWAY TRANSIT	
test1-vnet	vNET1	Disconnected	vNET1	Enabled
testVNET1	vNET2	Disconnected	vNET2	Disabled
vNET1	vNET3						
vNET2	vNET4						
vNET3	vNET5						
vNET4	vNET6						

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:

Answer Area

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

vNET6 only
vNET6 and vNET1 only
vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only
all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

add a service endpoint
add a subnet
delete peering1
modify the address space

Answer:

Answer Area

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

vNET6 only
vNET6 and vNET1 only
vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only
all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

add a service endpoint
add a subnet
delete peering1
modify the address space

Explanation:

Box 1: vNET6 only -

Peering status to both VNet1 and Vnet2 are disconnected.

Box 2: delete peering1 -

Peering to Vnet1 is Enabled but disconnected. We need to update or re-create the remote peering to get it back to Initiated state.

Reference:

<https://blog.kloud.com.au/2018/10/19/address-space-maintenance-with-vnet-peering/>

Question: 416

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
LB1	Load balancer (Basic SKU)

You install the Web Server server role (IIS) on VM1 and VM2, and then add VM1 and VM2 to LB1. LB1 is configured as shown in the LB1 exhibit. (Click the LB1 tab.)

Essentials ^

Resource group (change)	Backend pool
VMRG	Backend1 (2 virtual machines)
Location	Health probe
West Europe	Probe1(HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)
Subscription name (change)	Load balancing rule
Azure Pass	Rule1 (TCP/80)
Subscription ID	NAT rules
e65d2b22-fde8	-
SKU	Public IP address
Basic	104.40.178.194 (LB1)

Rule1 is configured as shown in the Rule1 exhibit. (Click the Rule1 tab.)

* Name

Rule1

* IP Version

IPv4

IPv6

* Frontend IP address ⓘ

104.40.178.194 (LoadBalanceFrontEnd)



Protocol

TCP

UDP

* Port

80

* Backend port ⓘ

80

Backend pool ⓘ

Backend1 (2 virtual machines)



Health probe ⓘ

Probe1 (HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)



Session persistence ⓘ

None



Idle timeout (minutes) ⓘ



4

Floating IP (direct server return) ⓘ

Disabled

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:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes -

A Basic Load Balancer supports virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

Box 2: Yes -

When using load-balancing rules with Azure Load Balancer, you need to specify health probes to allow Load Balancer to detect the backend endpoint status. The configuration of the health probe and probe responses determine which backend pool instances will receive new flows. You can use health probes to detect the failure of an application on a backend endpoint. You can also generate a custom response to a health probe and use the health probe for flow control to manage load or planned downtime. When a health probe fails, Load Balancer will stop sending new flows to the respective unhealthy instance. Outbound connectivity is not impacted, only inbound connectivity is impacted.

Box 3: No -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview>

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that connects to a virtual network named VNet1. VM1 has the following configurations:

- ⇒ Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- ⇒ Availability set: AVSet
- ⇒ Network security group (NSG): None
- ⇒ Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- ⇒ Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)

You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1.

You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.

Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

- Create and assign an NSG to VM1
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

- Create and configure an NSG
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Answer:

Answer Area

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

- Create and assign an NSG to VM1
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

- Create and configure an NSG
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Explanation:

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

Note: A public load balancer can provide outbound connections for virtual machines (VMs) inside your virtual network. These connections are accomplished by translating their private IP addresses to public IP addresses.

Public Load Balancers are used to load balance internet traffic to your VMs.

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource.

Reference:

Question: 418

AZ-104

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

Name	Type	Location
VNET1	Virtual network	East US
IP1	Public IP address	West Europe
RT1	Route table	North Europe

You need to create a network interface named NIC1.

In which location can you create NIC1?

- A. East US and North Europe only
- B. East US only
- C. East US, West Europe, and North Europe
- D. East US and West Europe only

Answer: B

Explanation:

Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in.

Reference:

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

Question: 419

AZ-104

You have Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET1	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	Contoso.com

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com. For contoso.com, you create a virtual network link named link1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Save Discard Delete Access Control (IAM) Tags

Link name

link1

Link state

Completed

Provisioning state

Succeeded

Virtual network details

Virtual network id

/subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG2/provi...



Virtual network

VNET1

Configuration

Enable auto registration ⓘ

You discover that VM1 can resolve names in contoso.com but cannot resolve names in adatum.com. VM1 can resolve other hosts on the Internet.

You need to ensure that VM1 can resolve host names in adatum.com.

What should you do?

- A. Update the DNS suffix on VM1 to be adatum.com
- B. Configure the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar
- C. Create an SRV record in the contoso.com zone
- D. Modify the Access control (IAM) settings for link1

Answer: B

Explanation:

Adatum.com is a public DNS zone. The Internet top level domain DNS servers need to know which DNS servers to direct DNS queries for adatum.com to. You configure this by configuring the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar.

Question: 420

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:

☞ Task1: Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine.

☞ Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host.

Which feature should you use for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Task1:

- IP flow verify
- Next hop
- Packet capture
- Security group view
- Traffic Analytics

Task2:

- Connection troubleshoot
- IP flow verify
- Next hop
- NSG flow logs
- Traffic Analytics

Answer:

Answer Area

Task1:

- IP flow verify
- Next hop
- Packet capture
- Security group view
- Traffic Analytics

Task2:

- Connection troubleshoot
- IP flow verify
- Next hop
- NSG flow logs
- Traffic Analytics

Explanation:

Box 1: IP flow verify -

At some point, a VM may become unable to communicate with other resources, because of a security rule. The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which.

Box 2: Connection troubleshoot -

Diagnose outbound connections from a VM: The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time, as connection monitor does. Learn more about how to troubleshoot connections using connection-troubleshoot.

Reference:

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

Question: 421

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Operating system	Subnet	Virtual network
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1	VNET1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2	VNET1
VM3	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.7	Subnet3	VNET1

You configure the network interfaces of the virtual machines to use the settings shown in the following table.

Name	DNS server
VM1	None
VM2	192.168.10.15
VM3	192.168.10.15

From the settings of VNET1 you configure the DNS servers shown in the following exhibit.

DNS servers ⓘ

Default (Azure-provided)

Custom

193.77.134.10 ...

Add DNS ser ...

The virtual machines can successfully connect to the DNS server that has an IP address of 192.168.10.15 and the

DNS server that has an IP address of 193.77.134.10.

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:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes -

You can specify DNS server IP addresses in the VNet settings. The setting is applied as the default DNS server(s) for all VMs in the VNet.

Box 2: No -

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

Box 3: Yes -

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#name-resolution-dns>

Question: 422

AZ-104

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
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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

None
 IP1 only
 IP1 and storage1 only
 IP1 and VNET1 only
 IP1, VNET2, 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

Answer:

Answer Area

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

▼

None
IP1 only
IP1 and storage1 only
IP1 and VNET1 only
IP1, VNET2, 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

Explanation:

Box 1: IP1, VNET2, and storage1

Box 2: IP2, VNET2, and storage2

Locks are designed for any update or removal. In this case we want to move only, we are not deleting, and we are not changing anything in the resource.

Question: 423

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | **CLEARCATNET**

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 virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	None	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Backend Pool configured by IP address has the following limitations:

- Standard load balancer only

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

Question: 424

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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 virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	None	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Backend Pool configured by IP address has the following limitations:

- Standard load balancer only

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

Question: 425

AZ-104

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 virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	None	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You create two Standard SKU public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Backend Pool configured by IP address has the following limitations:

- Standard load balancer only

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

Question: 426

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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 a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: You export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>

Question: 427**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

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: RG5-vnet/default	Public IP: 40.127.109.108	Private IP: 172.16.1.4	Accelerated networking: Disabled
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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	AzureLoadBal...	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. Modify the protocol of Rule4
- B. Delete Rule1
- C. For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401
- D. Create a new inbound rule that allows TCP protocol 443 and configure the rule to have a priority of 501.

Answer: C**Explanation:**

HTTPS uses port 443.

Rule2, with priority 500, denies HTTPS traffic.

Rule5, with priority changed from 2000 to 401, would allow HTTPS traffic.

Note: Priority is a number between 100 and 4096. 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. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.

Note:

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

- 1. Change the priority of Rule3 to 450.

2. For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401.
 Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:
- ⇒ Modify the action of Rule1.
 - ⇒ Change the priority of Rule6 to 100.
 - ⇒ For Rule4, change the protocol from UDP to Any.

Reference:

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

Question: 428

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should use a policy definition.

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

Question: 429

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following virtual networks:

Name	Address space	Location
VNET1	10.10.10.0/24	West Europe
VNET2	172.16.0.0/16	West US

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

Name	Address space	In virtual network
Subnet11	10.10.10.0/24	VNET1
Subnet21	172.16.0.0/18	VNET2
Subnet22	172.16.128.0/18	VNET2

Subscription2 contains the following virtual network:

- ⇒ Name: VNETA
- ⇒ Address space: 10.10.128.0/17

⇒ Location: Canada Central

VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address space
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

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:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

VNET1: 10.10.10.0 - 10.10.10.255

VNET2: 172.16.0.0 - 172.16.255.255

VNETA: 10.10.128.0 - 10.10.255.255

Box 1: No

To create a VNet to VNet VPN you need to have a special Gateway Subnet. Here, the VNet has no sufficient address space to create a Gateway Subnet and thus to establish a VNet to VNet VPN connection.

Box 2: Yes

For VNet peering the only consideration is that the VNets do not overlap. VNET1 and VNET2 do not overlap.

Box 3: Yes

For VNet peering the only consideration is that the VNets do not overlap. VNET1 and VNETA do not overlap.

Question: 430

AZ-104

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 app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

VM2 - Networking Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+ /) Attach network interface Detach network interface

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1 Effective security rules Topology

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11 NIC Public IP: - NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11)
Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action	...
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
200	⚠ BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://fastreroute.com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/>

Question: 431

AZ-104

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 app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

 VM2 - Networking
Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+I)

Attach network interface

Detach network interface

-  Overview
-  Activity log
-  Access control (IAM)
-  Tags
-  Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

-  Networking
-  Disks
-  Size
-  Security
-  Extensions

 Network Interface: VM2-NIC1 Effective security rules Topology

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11 NIC Public IP: - NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

 Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11)
Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action	...
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	 Allow	...
200	 BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	 Deny	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	 Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	 Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	 Deny	...

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B**Explanation:**

Allow_131.107.100.50 rule has a higher priority (100) than BlockAllOther441 (200) and it allows inbound traffic over TCP 443 from source 131.107.100.50. App1 (VM1 and VM2) is in a VNet, so this rule applies. Unfortunately, we still cannot access App1, so the issue is somewhere else, maybe the VMs are off, or the firewall is blocking it.

Reference:

<https://fastreroute.com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/>

Question: 432**AZ-104**

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 app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

VM2 - Networking

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Attach network interface Detach network interface

- Overview
- Activity log
- Access control (IAM)
- Tags
- Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

- Networking
- Disks
- Size
- Security
- Extensions

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1 Effective security rules Topology

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11 NIC Public IP: - NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11)

Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action	...
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Allow	...
200	⚠ BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deny	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deny	...

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You modify the priority of the Allow_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The rule currently has the highest priority.

Reference:

<https://fastreroute.com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/>

Question: 433

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you

can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

Question: 434

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster to support an app named App1. On-premises clients connect to App1 by using the IP address of the pod.

For the AKS cluster, you need to choose a network type that will support App1.

What should you choose?

- A. kubenet
- B. Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI)
- C. Hybrid Connection endpoints
- D. Azure Private Link

Answer: B

Explanation:

With Azure CNI, every pod gets an IP address from the subnet and can be accessed directly. These IP addresses must be unique across your network space.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The kubenet networking option is the default configuration for AKS cluster creation. With kubenet, nodes get an IP address from the Azure virtual network subnet. Pods receive an IP address from a logically different address space to the Azure virtual network subnet of the nodes. Network address translation (NAT) is then configured so that the pods can reach resources on the Azure virtual network.

C, D: AKS only supports Kubelet networking and Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI) networking

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-network>

Question: 435

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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 virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	None	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can only attach virtual machines that have a standard SKU public IP configuration or no public IP configuration. All IP configurations must be on the same virtual network.

Also, VMs do not have to be powered on when adding them to a backend pool.

Question: 436

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

Question: 437

AZ-104

You have two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2.

VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data.

Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.

You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2.

Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

- A. IP flow verify
- B. Connection troubleshoot
- C. Connection monitor
- D. NSG flow logs

Answer: C

Explanation:

The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint

Incorrect Answers:

A: The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which security rule allowed or denied the communication, so that you can resolve the problem.

B: The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time, as connection monitor does.

D: The NSG flow log capability allows you to log the source and destination IP address, port, protocol, and whether traffic was allowed or denied by an NSG.

Reference:

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

Question: 438

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the public load balancers shown in the following table.

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

You plan to create six virtual machines and to load balance requests to the virtual machines. Each load balancer will load balance three virtual machines.

You need to create the virtual machines for the planned solution.

How should you create the virtual machines? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network
- be created in the same resource group
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
- run the same operating system

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network
- be created in the same resource group
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
- run the same operating system

Answer:

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network
- be created in the same resource group
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
- run the same operating system

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network
- be created in the same resource group
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
- run the same operating system

Explanation:

Box 1: be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.

The Basic tier is quite restrictive. A load balancer is restricted to a single availability set, virtual machine scale set, or a single machine.

Box 2: be connected to the same virtual network

The Standard tier can span any virtual machine in a single virtual network, including blends of scale sets, availability sets, and machines.

Reference:

<https://www.petri.com/comparing-basic-standard-azure-load-balancers>

Question: 439

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an on-premises data center and an Azure subscription. The data center contains two VPN devices. The subscription contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains a gateway subnet.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN. The solution must ensure that if a single instance of an Azure VPN gateway fails, or a single on-premises VPN device fails, the failure will not cause an interruption that is longer than two minutes.

What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways required in Azure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Public IP addresses:

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Answer:

Answer Area

Public IP addresses:

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Explanation:

Box 1:2

Box 2: 2 -

Every Azure VPN gateway consists of two instances in an active-standby configuration. For any planned maintenance or unplanned disruption that happens to the active instance, the standby instance would take over (failover) automatically, and resume the S2S VPN or VNet-to-VNet connections.

Box 3: 2 -

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

Question: 440

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Location	IP address	DNS server
VM1	Windows Server 2019	West Europe	10.0.0.4	Default (Azure-provided)
VM2	Windows Server 2019	West Europe	10.0.0.5	Default (Azure-provided)

You perform a reverse DNS lookup for 10.0.0.4 from VM2.

Which FQDN will be returned?

- A. vm1.core.windows.net
- B. vm1.azure.com
- C. vm1.westeurope.cloudapp.azure.com
- D. vm1.internal.cloudapp.net

Answer: D

Explanation:

Tested in lab, and got vm1.internal.cloudapp.net.

Question: 441

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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 app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

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

Question: 442

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You have an Azure subscription that contains a policy-based virtual network gateway named GW1 and a virtual network named VNet1.

You need to ensure that you can configure a point-to-site connection from an on-premises computer to VNet1. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Add a service endpoint to VNet1
- B. Reset GW1
- C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway
- D. Add a connection to GW1
- E. Delete GW1
- F. Add a public IP address space to VNet1

Answer: CE

Explanation:

C: A VPN gateway is used when creating a VPN connection to your on-premises network.

Route-based VPN devices use any-to-any (wildcard) traffic selectors, and let routing/forwarding tables direct traffic to different IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on router platforms where each IPsec tunnel is modeled as a network interface or VTI (virtual tunnel interface).

E: Policy-based VPN devices use the combinations of prefixes from both networks to define how traffic is encrypted/decrypted through IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on firewall devices that perform packet filtering. IPsec tunnel encryption and decryption are added to the packet filtering and processing engine.

Incorrect Answers:

F: Point-to-Site connections do not require a VPN device or a public-facing IP address.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/create-routebased-vpn-gateway-portal> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-connect-multiple-policybased-rm-ps>

Question: 443

AZ-104

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
a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c

Tags ([change](#))
[Click here to add tags](#)

Name server 1
-

Name server 2
-

Name server 3
-

Name server 4
-

↗
 [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:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

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 not 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: 444

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Location
VNET1	West US
VNET2	West US
VNET3	East US

The subscription contains the private DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Location
Zone1.com	West US
Zone2.com	West US
Zone3.com	East US

You add virtual network links to the private DNS zones as shown in the following table.

Name	Private DNS zone	Virtual network	Enable auto registration
Link1	Zone1.com	VNET1	Yes
Link2	Zone2.com	VNET2	No
Link3	Zone3.com	VNET3	No

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:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can enable auto registration for Link2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add a virtual network link for VNET1 to Zone3.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add a virtual network link for VNET2 to Zone1.com and enable auto registration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can enable auto registration for Link2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You can add a virtual network link for VNET1 to Zone3.com.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You can add a virtual network link for VNET2 to Zone1.com and enable auto registration.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Explanation:

A virtual network can be linked to private DNS zone as a registration or as a resolution virtual network.

Registration virtual network:

A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it.

Resolution virtual network:

One private DNS zone can have multiple resolution virtual networks and a virtual network can have multiple resolution zones associated to it.

1. Yes

No registration zone for VNET2.

2. Yes

A virtual network can have multiple resolution zones associated to it.

3. Yes

No registration zone for VNET2.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

Question: 445

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager template to deploy a virtual network named VNET1 that will use Azure Bastion.

How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{  
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",  
  "name": "VNET1"  
  "apiVersion": "2019-02-01",  
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",  
  "properties": {  
    "addressSpace": {  
      "addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]  
    },  
    "subnets": [  
      {  
        "name": "AzureBastionSubnet"  
        "properties": {  
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.0/27"  
        }  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "AzureFirewallSubnet"  
        "properties": {  
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.0/29"  
        }  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "LAN01"  
        "properties": {  
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.0/30"  
        }  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "RemoteAccessSubnet"  
        "properties": {  
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.0/30"  
        }  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
{  
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",  
  "name": "VNET1",  
  "apiVersion": "2019-02-01",  
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",  
  "properties": {  
    "addressSpace": {  
      "addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]  
    },  
    "subnets": [  
      {  
        "name": "AzureBastionSubnet"  
        "AzureFirewallSubnet"  
        "LAN01"  
        "RemoteAccessSubnet"  
      },  
      {  
        "properties": {  
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.0/27"  
          "10.10.10.0/29"  
          "10.10.10.0/30"  
        }  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "LAN02",  
        "properties": {  
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"  
        }  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://medium.com/charot/deploy-azure-bastion-preview-using-an-arm-template-15e3010767d6>

Question: 446

AZ-104

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 manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively.

Other uses include gathering network statistics, gaining information on network intrusions, to debug client-server communications and much more.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

Question: 447

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

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 manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

No.

We need to inspect all the network traffic "from" VM1 "to" VM2 and not between the 2 VMs.

Even if we were using Connection monitor, this one would inspect only network traffic over a specific port.

And for a period of 3 hours, packet capture session time limit default value is 18000 seconds or 5 hours.

Question: 448

AZ-104

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 manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use the Connection Monitor feature of Azure Network Watcher.

Reference:

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

Question: 449

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

DRAG DROP -

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

Name	Type	Description
vm1	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
vm2	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
nsg1	Network security group (NSG)	Allows incoming traffic from port 443
lb1	Azure Standard Load Balancer	Not applicable

You need to load balance HTTPS connections to vm1 and vm2 by using lb1.

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:

Actions

Answer Area

Remove nsg1.

Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.

Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create an availability set.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

