

- A. Owner
- B. Storage Account Contributor
- C. Storage Account Backup Contributor
- D. Storage Blob Data Contributor
- E. Storage Blob Data Owner
- F. Storage Blob Delegator

Answer: DE

Explanation:

- D.Storage Blob Data Contributor
- E.Storage Blob Data Owner

Question: 153

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT

-

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.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

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:
 - Three stored access policies named Stored1, Stored2, and Stored3
 - A 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 implement the planned change for Attribute1.

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
Admin1 can assign Attribute1 to Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can assign Attribute1 to User1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin3 can assign Attribute1 to Group2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can assign Attribute1 to Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Admin2 can assign Attribute1 to User1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Admin3 can assign Attribute1 to Group2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question: 154

AZ-104

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant configured as shown in the following exhibit.



Default Directory | Overview

...



Microsoft Entra ID

+ Add ▾



Manage tenants



What's new



Preview features

...



Azure Active Directory is now Microsoft Entra ID. [Learn more](#)

Overview

Monitoring

Properties

Recommendations

Tutorials



Search your tenant

Basic information

Name Default Directory

Tenant ID c4d2baba-3de9-4dbe-abdb-2892387a97dd

Primary domain sk230128outlook.onmicrosoft.com

License Microsoft Entra ID Free

The tenant contains the identities shown in the following table.

Name	Type
User1	User account
Group1	Security group
Group2	Microsoft 365 group

You purchase a Microsoft Fabric license.

To which identities can you assign the license?

- A.User1 only
- B.User1 and Group1 only
- C.User1 and Group2 only
- D.User1, Group1, and Group2

Answer: C

Explanation:

C. User1 and Group2 only This assumes that Microsoft 365 groups are supported for license assignments, which they generally are, while security groups (Group 1) might not directly receive licenses themselves but can be used for grouping users for license assignments.

Question: 155**AZ-104**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage. The storage account contains a blob that stores images.

Client access to storage1 is granted by using a shared access signature (SAS).

You need to ensure that users receive a warning message when they generate a SAS that exceeds a seven-day time period.

What should you do for storage?

- A. Enable a read-only lock.
- B. Configure an alert rule.
- C. Add a lifecycle management rule.
- D. Set Allow recommended upper limit for shared access signature (SAS) expiry interval to Enabled.

Answer: D**Explanation:**

Set Allow recommended upper limit for shared access signature (SAS) expiry interval to Enabled.

Question: 156**AZ-104**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table:

Name	Account kind	Azure service that contains data
storage1	Storage	File
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	File, Table
storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Queue
storage4	BlobStorage	Blob

You plan to use the Azure Import/Export service to export data from Subscription1.

You need to identify which storage account can be used to export the data.

What should you identify?

- A. storage1
- B. storage2
- C. storage3
- D. storage4

Answer: D**Explanation:**

Azure Import/Export service supports the following of storage accounts:

- ⇒ Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios)
- ⇒ Blob Storage accounts
- ⇒ General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments),

Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types:

- ⇒ Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage
- ⇒ Export supports Azure Blob storage

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-requirements>

Question: 157

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HOTSPOT -

You have Azure Storage accounts as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage accounts blade. At the top, there are buttons for 'Add', 'Edit columns', 'Refresh', 'Assign Tags', and 'Delete'. Below that, it says 'Subscription: All 2 selected - Don't see a subscription? Switch directories'. There are filters for 'Filter by name...', 'All subscriptions', 'All resource groups', 'All types', 'All locations', and 'No grouping'. A summary says '3 items'. The table lists three storage accounts:

<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME	TYPE	KIND	RESOURCE...	LOCATION	SUBSCRIPTION	ACCESS T...	REPLICAT...
<input type="checkbox"/>	storageaccount1	Storage account	Storage	ContosoRG1	East US	Subscription 1	-	Read-access ge...
<input type="checkbox"/>	storageaccount2	Storage account	StorageV2	ContosoRG1	Central US	Subscription 1	Hot	Geo-redundant...
<input type="checkbox"/>	storageaccount3	Storage account	BlobStorage	ContosoRG1	East US	Subscription 1	Hot	Locally-redundant...

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

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Table Storage.

A dropdown menu containing five options related to Azure Table Storage:

- storageaccount1 only
- storageaccount2 only
- storageaccount3 only
- storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only
- storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Blob storage.

A dropdown menu containing four options related to Azure Blob storage:

- storageaccount3 only
- storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only
- storageaccount1 and storageaccount3 only
- all the storage accounts

Answer:

Answer Area

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Table Storage.

storageaccount1 only
storageaccount2 only
storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Blob storage.

storageaccount3 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount3 only
all the storage accounts

Explanation:

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts -

Note: The three different storage account options are: General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts, and Blob storage accounts.

- ☞ General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts are storage accounts that support all of the latest features for blobs, files, queues, and tables.
- ☞ Blob storage accounts support all the same block blob features as GPv2, but are limited to supporting only block blobs.
- ☞ General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts provide access to all Azure Storage services, but may not have the latest features or the lowest per gigabyte pricing.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-options>

Question: 158

AZ-104

You have Azure subscription that includes data in following locations:

Name	Type
container1	Blob container
share1	Azure files share
DB1	SQL database
Table1	Azure Table

You plan to export data by using Azure import/export job named Export1.

You need to identify the data that can be exported by using Export1.

Which data should you identify?

- A. DB1
- B. container1
- C. share1
- D. Table1

Answer: B

Explanation:

Blob Container.

For Azure file share, it is tricky as it is mentioned Azure Files can be used for export and import. But I tested especially with file share and it doesn't work. Maybe work for storage account with type file or something. but not Azure file shares.

Question: 159

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HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You have an Azure App Service app named App1 and an app named App2 that runs in an Azure container instance. Each app uses a managed identity.

You need to ensure that App1 and App2 can read blobs from storage1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Minimize the number of secrets used.
- Ensure that App2 can only read from storage1 for the next 30 days.

What should you configure in storage1 for each app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

App1:

Access keys
Advanced security
Access control (IAM)
Shared access signatures (SAS)

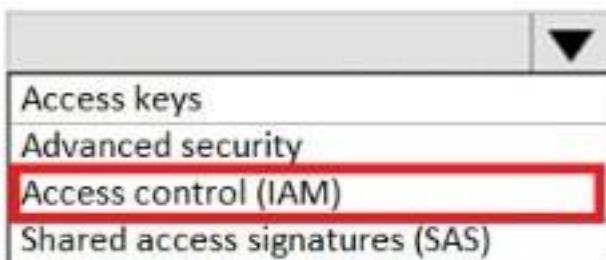
App2:

Access keys
Advanced security
Access control (IAM)
Shared access signatures (SAS)

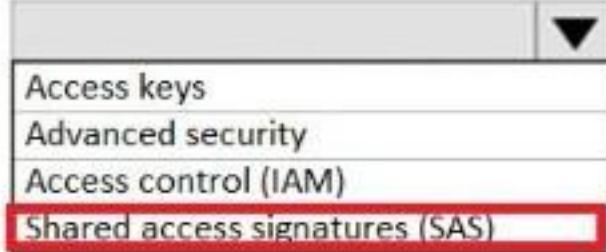
Answer:

Answer Area

App1:



App2:



Explanation:

Box 1: Access Control (IAM)

Since the App1 uses Managed Identity, App1 can access the Storage Account via IAM. As per requirement, we need to minimize the number of secrets used, so Access keys is not ideal.

Box 2: Shared access signatures (SAS)

We need temp access for App2, so we need to use SAS.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-auth>

Question: 160

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You need to create an Azure Storage account that meets the following requirements:

- Minimizes costs
- Supports hot, cool, and archive blob tiers
- Provides fault tolerance if a disaster affects the Azure region where the account resides

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:

Answer Area

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1
```

--kind	<table border="1"><tr><td>FileStorage</td></tr><tr><td>Storage</td></tr><tr><td>StorageV2</td></tr></table>	FileStorage	Storage	StorageV2	--sku	<table border="1"><tr><td>Standard_GRS</td></tr><tr><td>Standard_LRS</td></tr><tr><td>Standard_RAGRS</td></tr><tr><td>Premium_LRS</td></tr></table>	Standard_GRS	Standard_LRS	Standard_RAGRS	Premium_LRS
FileStorage										
Storage										
StorageV2										
Standard_GRS										
Standard_LRS										
Standard_RAGRS										
Premium_LRS										

Answer:

Answer Area

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1
```

--kind	<table border="1"><tr><td>FileStorage</td></tr><tr><td>Storage</td></tr><tr><td>StorageV2</td></tr></table>	FileStorage	Storage	StorageV2	--sku	<table border="1"><tr><td>Standard_GRS</td></tr><tr><td>Standard_LRS</td></tr><tr><td>Standard_RAGRS</td></tr><tr><td>Premium_LRS</td></tr></table>	Standard_GRS	Standard_LRS	Standard_RAGRS	Premium_LRS
FileStorage										
Storage										
StorageV2										
Standard_GRS										
Standard_LRS										
Standard_RAGRS										
Premium_LRS										

Explanation:

Box 1: StorageV2 -

You may only tier your object storage data to hot, cool, or archive in Blob storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts do not support tiering.

General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices.

Box 2: Standard_GRS -

Geo-redundant storage (GRS): Cross-regional replication to protect against region-wide unavailability.

Incorrect Answers:

Locally-redundant storage (LRS): A simple, low-cost replication strategy. Data is replicated within a single storage scale unit.

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS): Cross-regional replication with read access to the replica. RA-GRS provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across two regions, but is more expensive compared to GRS.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy-grs> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

Question: 161

AZ-104

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

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
store1	Azure Storage account
Sync1	Azure File Sync

Store1 contains a file share named data. Data contains 5,000 files.

You need to synchronize the files in the file share named data to an on-premises server named Server1.

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 container instance
- B. Register Server1
- C. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1
- D. Download an automation script
- E. Create a sync group

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

Step 1 (C): Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Step 2 (B): Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

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

Step 3 (E): Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

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

Reference:

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

Question: 162

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type	Resource group
VNET1	Virtual network	RG1
VNET2	Virtual network	RG2
VM1	Virtual machine	RG2

The status of VM1 is Running.

You assign an Azure policy as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Assign Policy

SCOPE

* Scope ([Learn more about setting the scope](#))

 ...

Exclusions

Optionally select resources to exempt from the policy assignment

BASICS

* Policy definition

 ✓ ...

* Assignment name i

 ✓

Description

Assigned by

PARAMETERS

* Not allowed resource types i

 ✓AssignCancel

You assign the policy by using the following parameters:

Microsoft.ClassicNetwork/virtualNetworks

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines

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**

An administrator can move VNET1 to RG2

The state of VM1 changed to deallocated

An administrator can modify the address space of VNET2

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
An administrator can move VNET1 to RG2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The state of VM1 changed to deallocated	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
An administrator can modify the address space of VNET2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

yes

no

no

Question: 163

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DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 has 2 TB of data.

You need to transfer the data to the storage account by using the Azure Import/Export service.

In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

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

Select and Place:

Actions

From the Azure portal, update the import job

From the Azure portal, create an import job

Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center

Answer Area



Answer:

Actions

From the Azure portal, update the import job

From the Azure portal, create an import job

Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center

Answer Area

Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe

From the Azure portal, create an import job

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center

From the Azure portal, update the import job



Explanation:

At a high level, an import job involves the following steps:

Step 1: Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe

Determine data to be imported, number of drives you need, destination blob location for your data in Azure storage.

Use the WAImportExport tool to copy data to disk drives. Encrypt the disk drives with BitLocker.

Step 2: From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Create an import job in your target storage account in Azure portal. Upload the drive journal files.

Step 3: Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.

Provide the return address and carrier account number for shipping the drives back to you.

Ship the disk drives to the shipping address provided during job creation.

Step 4: From the Azure portal, update the import job

Update the delivery tracking number in the import job details and submit the import job.

The drives are received and processed at the Azure data center.

The drives are shipped using your carrier account to the return address provided in the import job.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

Question: 164

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have Azure subscription that includes following Azure file shares:

Name	In storage account	Location
share1	storage1	West US
share2	storage1	West US

You have the following on-premises servers:

Name	Folders
Server1	D:\Folder1, E:\Folder2
Server2	D:\Data

You create a Storage Sync Service named Sync1 and an Azure File Sync group named Group1. Group1 uses share1 as a cloud endpoint.

You register Server1 and Server2 in Sync1. You add D:\Folder1 on Server1 as a server endpoint of Group1.

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
share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: No

A sync group contains one cloud endpoint, or Azure file share, and at least one server endpoint.

Box 2: No

Azure File Sync does not support more than one server endpoint from the same server in the same Sync Group.

Box 3: Yes

Multiple server endpoints can exist on the same volume if their namespaces are not overlapping (for example, F:\sync1 and F:\sync2) and each endpoint is syncing to a unique sync group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/110822/azure-file-sync-multiple-sync-directories-for-same.html>

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

Question: 165

AZ-104

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage, and then you create a file share named data. Which UNC path should you include in a script that references files from the data file share? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Values

blob	blob.core.windows.net
contosostorage	data
file	file.core.windows.net
portal.azure.com	subscription1

Answer Area

\ . \

Answer:

Values

blob	blob.core.windows.net
contosostorage	data
file	file.core.windows.net
portal.azure.com	subscription1

Answer Area

\ . \

Explanation:

Box 1: contosostorage -

The name of account -

Box 2: file.core.windows.net -

Box 3: data -

The name of the file share is data.

Example:

Connect myazurefileshare

Connecting from Windows

To connect to this file share from a Windows computer, run this command:

```
> net use [drive letter]
\\myazurefileaccount.file.core.windows.net\myazurefiles
/u:AZURE\myazurefileaccount
mehLWRwJkxSZTBFs8QFd7Xl3qjwF8Tojea2Eu4BfT0e4/aIobuB1upW
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>

Question: 166

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

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

You plan to copy an on-premises virtual machine image to a container named vmimages.

You need to create the container for the planned image.

Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

azcopy

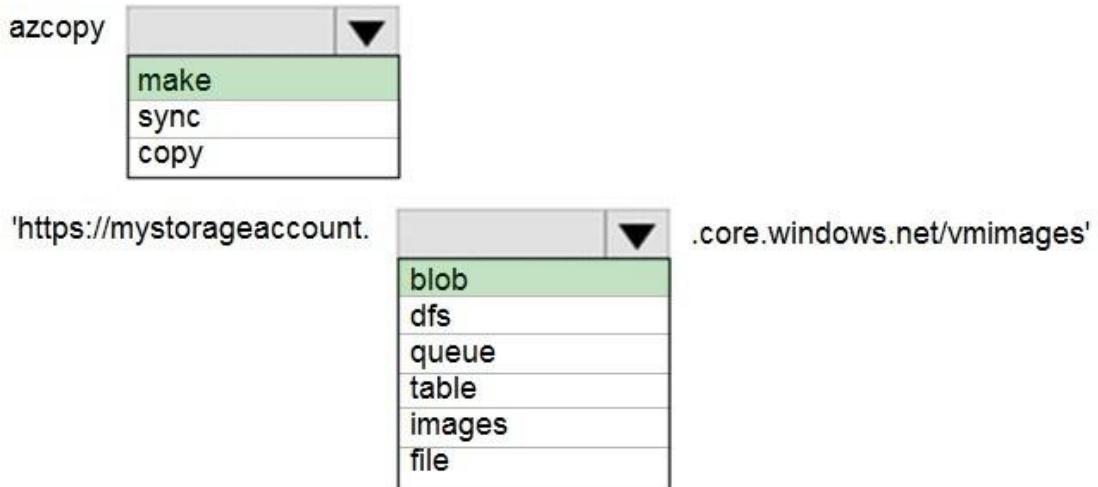
make
sync
copy

'https://mystorageaccount.

.core.windows.net/vmimages'
blob
dfs
queue
table
images
file

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

azcopy make

https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/vmimages'

Similar to OS Images, a VM Image is a collection of metadata and pointers to a set of VHDs (one VHD per disk) stored as page blobs in Azure Storage.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-make>

Question: 167

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure File sync group that has the endpoints shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Endpoint1	Cloud endpoint
Endpoint2	Server endpoint
Endpoint3	Server endpoint

Cloud tiering is enabled for Endpoint3.

You add a file named File1 to Endpoint1 and a file named File2 to Endpoint2.

On which endpoints will File1 and File2 be available within 24 hours of adding the files? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

File1:

- Endpoint1 only
- Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

File2:

- Endpoint2 only
- Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

Answer:

Answer Area

File1:

- Endpoint1 only
- Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

File2:

- Endpoint2 only
- Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

Explanation:

File1: Endpoint1 only

It is a cloud endpoint, and it is scanned by the detection job every 24 hours.

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

With the on-premises servers the file is scanned and synced automatically after it's being added.

Note: They changed the question in Exam from "within 24 hours" to "after 24 hours".

So, the answer is:

File1: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/extend-share-capacity-with-azure-file-sync/2-what-azure-file-sync>

Question: 168

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1.

You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage account 'contoso' configuration page. The left sidebar lists various settings like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Events, Storage Explorer (preview), SETTINGS, Access keys, Configuration, Encryption, Shared access signature, Firewalls and virtual networks (which is selected and highlighted in blue), Properties, Locks, and Automation script. The main pane is titled 'Save Discard' and shows the 'Allow access from' section. It has two options: 'All networks' (radio button) and 'Selected networks' (radio button, which is selected). Below this is a note: 'Configure network security for your storage accounts. [Learn more](#)'. The 'Virtual networks' section allows adding existing or new virtual networks. A table lists existing configurations: VNet1 (Subnet 1, IP range 10.2.0.0/16, Resource Group DemoRG, Subscription Production subscription), Prod (Subnet 1, IP range 10.2.0.0/24, Enabled, Resource Group DemoRG, Subscription Production subscription). The 'Firewall' section allows adding IP ranges or CIDR blocks. The 'ADDRESS RANGE' input field contains 'IP address or CIDR'. The 'Exceptions' section contains three checkboxes: 'Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account' (unchecked), 'Allow read access to storage logging from any network' (unchecked), and 'Allow read access to storage metrics from any network' (unchecked).

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

The virtual machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account [answer choice].

▼
always
during a backup
never

Azure Backup will be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account [answer choice].

▼
always
during a backup
never

Answer:

Answer Area

The virtual machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account [answer choice].

▼
always
during a backup
never

Azure Backup will be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account [answer choice].

▼
always
during a backup
never

Explanation:

Box 1: never -

The 10.2.9.0/24 subnet is not whitelisted.

Box 2: never -

After you configure firewall and virtual network settings for your storage account, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account as an exception to enable Azure Backup service to access the network restricted storage account.

Allow access from
All networks Selected networks

Configure network security for your storage accounts. Learn more.

Virtual networks
Secure your storage account with virtual networks. + Add existing virtual network
+ Add new virtual network

VIRTUAL NET...	SUBNET	ADDRESS RA...	ENDPOINT ST...	RESOURCE G...	SUBSCRIPTION
No network selected.					

Firewall
Add IP ranges to allow access from the internet or your on-premises networks. Learn more.

ADDRESS RANGE

IP address or CIDR

Exceptions

Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account

Allow read access to storage logging from any network

Allow read access to storage metrics from any network

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows> <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-backup-now-supports-storage-accounts-secured-with-azure-storage-firewalls-and-virtual-networks/>

Question: 169

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have a sync group named Sync1 that has a cloud endpoint. The cloud endpoint includes a file named File1.txt. Your on-premises network contains servers that run Windows Server 2016. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Share	Share contents
Server1	Share1	File1.txt, File2.txt
Server2	Share2	File2.txt, File3.txt

You add Share1 as an endpoint for Sync1. One hour later, you add Share2 as an endpoint for Sync1.

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
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
File1.txt from Share1 replicates to Share2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
File1.txt from Share1 replicates to Share2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

- 1) On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1: "No"
- 2) On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint: "No"
- 3) File1.txt from Share1 replicates to Share2: "Yes"

Files are never overwritten. At most when they have the same name the older one is renamed to "[FILE_NAME]_[SERVER_NAME].[EXTENSION]".

Question: 170

AZ-104

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

Name	Kind	Performance	Replication	Access tier
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	Premium	Geo-redundant storage (GRS)	None
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Cool
storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Premium	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)	Hot
storage4	BlobStorage	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Hot

You need to identify which storage account can be converted to zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication by requesting a live migration from Azure support.

What should you identify?

- A. storage1
- B. storage2
- C. storage3
- D. storage4

Answer: B

Explanation:

ZRS currently supports standard general-purpose v2, FileStorage and BlockBlobStorage storage account types.

Incorrect Answers:

A, not C: Live migration is supported only for storage accounts that use LRS replication. If your account uses GRS or RA-GRS, then you need to first change your account's replication type to LRS before proceeding. This intermediary step removes the secondary endpoint provided by GRS/RA-GRS.

Also, only standard storage account types support live migration. Premium storage accounts must be migrated manually.

D: ZRS currently supports standard general-purpose v2, FileStorage and BlockBlobStorage storage account types.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy-zrs>

Question: 171

AZ-104

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

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

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

You need to configure account1 to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that you can upload the disk files to account1.
- Ensure that you can attach the disks to VM1.
- Prevent all other access to account1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

- C. From the Networking blade of account1, add the 131.107.1.0/24 IP address range.
- D. From the Networking blade of account1, add VNet1.
- E. From the Service endpoints blade of VNet1, add a service endpoint.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Virtual machine disk traffic (including mount and unmount operations, and disk IO) is not affected by network rules. REST access to page blobs is protected by network rules.

Endpoints are enabled on subnets configured in Azure virtual networks. Endpoints can't be used for traffic from your premises to Azure services. For more information, see Secure Azure service access from on-premises.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security>

Question: 172

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

DRAG DROP -

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

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

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

You need to synchronize files from Server1 to Azure.

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

Select and Place:

Actions

Answer Area

Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1



Create an Azure on-premises data gateway

Create a Recovery Services vault

Register Server1

Add a server endpoint

Install the DFS Replication server role on Server1



Answer:

Actions

Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

Create an Azure on-premises data gateway

Create a Recovery Services vault

Register Server1

Add a server endpoint

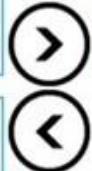
Install the DFS Replication server role on Server1

Answer Area

Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

Register Server1

Add a server endpoint



Explanation:

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Azure file share

Step 2: Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

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

Step 3: Add a server endpoint -

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

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

Reference:

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

Question: 173

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You plan to create an Azure Storage account in the Azure region of East US 2.

You need to create a storage account that meets the following requirements:

- Replicates synchronously.
- Remains available if a single data center in the region fails.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Replication:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Account type:

Blob storage
Storage (general purpose v1)
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Answer:

Answer Area

Replication:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Account type:

Blob storage
Storage (general purpose v1)
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Explanation:

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your data synchronously across three storage clusters in a single region.

LRS would not remain available if a data center in the region fails

GRS and RA GRS use asynchronous replication.

Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose V2)

ZRS only support GPv2.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy-zrs>

Question: 174

AZ-104

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. an XML manifest file

- B. a dataset CSV file
- C. a JSON configuration file
- D. a PowerShell PS1 file
- E. a driveset CSV file

Answer: BE

Explanation:

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

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

Reference:

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

Question: 175

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

You have a Recovery Service vault that you use to test backups. The test backups contain two protected virtual machines.

You need to delete the Recovery Services vault.

What should you do first?

- A. From the Recovery Service vault, delete the backup data.
- B. Modify the disaster recovery properties of each virtual machine.
- C. Modify the locks of each virtual machine.
- D. From the Recovery Service vault, stop the backup of each backup item.

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can't delete a Recovery Services vault if it is registered to a server and holds backup data. If you try to delete a vault, but can't, the vault is still configured to receive backup data.

Remove vault dependencies and delete vault

In the vault dashboard menu, scroll down to the Protected Items section, and click Backup Items. In this menu, you can stop and delete Azure File Servers, SQL Servers in Azure VM, and Azure virtual machines.

The screenshot shows the Azure Recovery Services vault interface. On the left, there's a navigation pane with 'PROTECTED ITEMS' and 'MANAGE' sections. Under 'PROTECTED ITEMS', 'Backup items' is selected and highlighted with a red box. Under 'MANAGE', 'Site Recovery Infrastructure' and 'Backup Infrastructure' are listed. On the right, a table titled 'BACKUP MANAGEMENT TYPE' shows the count of backup items. The table has two columns: 'BACKUP MANAGEMENT TYPE' and 'BACKUP ITEM COUNT'. The data is as follows:

Backup Management Type	Backup Item Count
Azure Storage (Azure Files)	4
Azure Backup Server	3
SQL in Azure VM	1
Azure Backup Agent	1
Azure Virtual Machine	1
DPM	0

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault>

Question: 176

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West US	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	Central US	RG1
Vault2	Recovery Services vault	West US	RG2
VM1	Virtual machine	Central US	RG2
storage1	Storage account	West US	RG1
SQL1	Azure SQL database	East US	RG2

In storage1, you create a blob container named blob1 and a file share named share1.

Which resources can be backed up to Vault1 and Vault2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Can use Vault1 for backups:

VM1 only
VM1 and share1 only
VM1 and SQL1 only
VM1, storage1, and SQL1 only
VM1, blob1, share1, and SQL1

Can use Vault2 for backups:

storage1 only
share1 only
VM1 and share1 only
blob1 and share1 only
storage1 and SQL1 only

Answer:

Answer Area

Can use Vault1 for backups:

VM1 only
VM1 and share1 only
VM1 and SQL1 only
VM1, storage1, and SQL1 only
VM1, blob1, share1, and SQL1

Can use Vault2 for backups:

storage1 only
share1 only
VM1 and share1 only
blob1 and share1 only
storage1 and SQL1 only

Explanation:

Box 1: VM1 only -

VM1 is in the same region as Vault1.

File1 is not in the same region as Vault1.

SQL is not in the same region as Vault1.

Blobs cannot be backed up to service vaults.

Note: To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines.

Box 2: Share1 only.

Storage1 is in the same region (West USA) as Vault2. Share1 is in Storage1.

Note: After you select Backup, the Backup pane opens and prompts you to select a storage account from a list of discovered supported storage accounts. They're either associated with this vault or present in the same region as the vault, but not yet associated to any Recovery Services vault.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-afs>

Question: 177

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. a virtual machine
- B. an Azure Cosmos DB database

- C. Azure File Storage
- D. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

Answer: C

Explanation:

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter.

The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.

Note:

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

- 1. Azure File Storage
- 2. Azure Blob Storage

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

- Azure Data Lake Store
- Azure SQL Database
- Azure Data Factory

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

Question: 178

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription.

You create the Azure Storage account shown in the following exhibit.



Create storage account



✓ Validation passed

Basics Networking Advanced Tags Review + create

Basics

Subscription Subscription1
Resource group RG1

Location {Europe} North Europe

Storage account name storage16852
Deployment model Resource manager
Account kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Performance Standard
Access tier (default) Hot

Networking

Connectivity method Private endpoint
Private Endpoint {New} StorageEndpoint1 (blob) (privatelink.blob.core.windows.net)

Advanced

Secure transfer required Enabled
Large file shares Disabled
Blob soft delete Disabled
Blob change feed Disabled
Hierarchical namespace Disabled
NFS v3 Disabled

Create

< Previous

Next >

[Download a template for automation](#)

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

The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be [answer choice]

1
2
3
4

To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the [answer choice] setting

Access tier (default)
Performance
Account kind
Replication

Answer:

Answer Area

The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be [answer choice]

1
2
3
4

To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the [answer choice] setting

Access tier (default)
Performance
Account kind
Replication

Explanation:

Box 1: 3 -

Locally Redundant Storage (LRS) provides highly durable and available storage within a single location (sub-region). We maintain an equivalent of 3 copies (replicas) of your data within the primary location as described in our SOSP paper; this ensures that we can recover from common failures (disk, node, rack) without impacting your storage account's availability and durability.

Box 2: Access tier -

Change the access tier from Hot to Cool.

Note: Azure storage offers different access tiers, which allow you to store blob object data in the most cost-effective manner. The available access tiers include:

Hot - Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently.

Cool - Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days.

Archive - Optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements (on the order of hours).

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/data-series-introducing-locally-redundant-storage-for-windows-azur>

Question: 179

AZ-104

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.
You plan to use AzCopy to copy data to storage1.
You need to identify the storage services in storage1 to which you can copy the data.
Which storage services should you identify?

- A. blob, file, table, and queue
- B. blob and file only
- C. file and table only
- D. file only
- E. blob, table, and queue only

Answer: B**Explanation:**

AzCopy is a command-line utility that you can use to copy blobs or files to or from a storage account.

Incorrect Answers:

A, C, E: AzCopy does not support table and queue storage services.

D: AzCopy supports file storage services, as well as blob storage services.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

Question: 180

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage.

You need to use AzCopy to copy data to the blob storage and file storage in storage1.

Which authentication method should you use for each type of storage? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Blob storage:

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
Shared access signatures (SAS) only
Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
Shared access signatures (SAS) only
Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

Answer:

Answer Area

Blob storage:

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
Shared access signatures (SAS) only
Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
Shared access signatures (SAS) only
Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

Explanation:

You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

Box 1:

Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage.

Box 2:

Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported for File storage.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

Question: 181

AZ-104

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

You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1 that will use a Docker image named Image1.

Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage.

You need to configure a storage service for Container1.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Files
- B. Azure Blob storage
- C. Azure Queue storage
- D. Azure Table storage

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Files"

"To retrieve and persist state with Azure Container Instances, we offer direct mounting of Azure Files shares backed by Azure Storage." -

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-overview#persistent-storage>

Question: 182

AZ-104

You have an app named App1 that runs on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You plan to implement an Azure Availability Set for App1. The solution must ensure that App1 is available during planned maintenance of the hardware hosting VM1 and VM2.

What should you include in the Availability Set?

- A. one update domain
- B. two fault domains
- C. one fault domain
- D. two update domains

Answer: D

Explanation:

Microsoft updates, which Microsoft refers to as planned maintenance events, sometimes require that VMs be rebooted to complete the update. To reduce the impact on VMs, the Azure fabric is divided into update domains to ensure that not all VMs are rebooted at the same time.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: An update domain is a group of VMs and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time.
- B, C: A fault domain shares common storage as well as a common power source and network switch. It is used to protect against unplanned system failure.

Reference:

<https://petri.com/understanding-azure-availability-sets>

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

Question: 183

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

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. an Azure Cosmos DB database
- B. Azure Blob storage
- C. Azure Data Lake Store
- D. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter.

Note:

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

1. Azure File Storage
2. Azure Blob Storage

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

- ⇒ a virtual machine
- ⇒ Azure SQL Database
- ⇒ Azure Data Factory

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

Question: 184**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

DRAG DROP -

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Actions

- Create a Storage Sync Service
- Install the Azure File Sync agent
- Create a sync group
- Run Server Registration

Answer Area

First action:

Action

Second action:

Action

Answer:**Actions**

-
-
- Create a sync group
- Run Server Registration

Answer Area

First action:

Create a Storage Sync Service

Second action:

Install the Azure File Sync agent

Explanation:

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

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

Second action: Install the Azure File Sync agent

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

Reference:

Question: 185

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

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Location
share1	West US
share2	West US
share3	East US

You have the on-premises file shares shown in the following table.

Name	Server	Path
data1	Server1	D:\Folder1
data2	Server2	E:\Folder2
data3	Server3	E:\Folder2

You create an Azure file sync group named Sync1 and perform the following actions:

- Add share1 as the cloud endpoint for Sync1.
- Add data1 as a server endpoint for Sync1.
- Register Server1 and Server2 to Sync1.

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 add share3 as an additional cloud endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add data2 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add data3 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can add share3 as an additional cloud endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can add data2 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add data3 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: No -

A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.

Box 2: Yes -

Data2 is located on Server2 which is registered to Sync1.

Box 3: No -

Data3 is located on Server3 which is not registered to Sync1.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-sync-group-and-a-cloud-endpoint>

Question: 186

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

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 US	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1
storage1	Storage account	East US	RG2
storage2	Storage account	West US	RG1
storage3	Storage account	West Europe	RG2
Analytics1	Log Analytics workspace	East US	RG1
Analytics2	Log Analytics workspace	West US	RG2
Analytics3	Log Analytics workspace	West Europe	RG1

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.

You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.

Which storage accounts and which Log Analytics workspaces can you use for the Azure Backup reports of Vault1?

To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Storage accounts:

storage1 only
storage2 only
storage3 only
storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

Analytics1 only
Analytics2 only
Analytics3 only
Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Answer:

Answer Area

Storage accounts:

storage1 only
storage2 only
storage3 only
storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

Analytics1 only
Analytics2 only
Analytics3 only
Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Explanation:

Storage accounts: Storage 3 only

Storage Account must be in the same Region as the Recovery Services Vault.

Log Analytics workspaces: Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Set up one or more Log Analytics workspaces to store your Backup reporting data. The location and subscription where this Log Analytics workspace can be created is independent of the location and subscription where your Vaults exist.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/configure-reports#1-create-a-log-analytics-workspace-or-use-an-existing-one>

HOTSPOT -

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

Storage accounts

Default Directory

	Add	Manage view	Refresh	Export to CSV	Assign tags	Delete	Feedback
Filter by name...		Subscription == all	Resource group == all	Location == all	+ Add filter		
Showing 1 to 4 of 4 records.							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↑	Type ↑	Kind ↑	Resource group ↑	Location ↑		
<input type="checkbox"/>	 contoso101	Storage account	StorageV2	RG1	East US		
<input type="checkbox"/>	 contoso102	Storage account	Storage	RG1	East US		
<input type="checkbox"/>	 contoso103	Storage account	BlobStorage	RG1	East US		
<input type="checkbox"/>	 contoso104	Storage account	FileStorage	RG1	East US		

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

You can create a premium file share in


contoso101only
contoso104 only
contoso101 or contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in


contoso101only
contoso101 or contoso103 only
contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only
contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

Answer:

Answer Area

You can create a premium file share in

contoso101only
contoso104 only
contoso101 or contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in

contoso101only
contoso101 or contoso103 only
contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only
contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

Explanation:

Box 1: contoso104 only

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

Box 2: contoso101 and contos103 only

Object storage data tiering between hot, cool, and archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts don't support tiering.

The archive tier supports only LRS, GRS, and RA-GRS.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

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

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

Question: 188

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

In Subscription1, you create an Azure file share named share1.

You create a shared access signature (SAS) named SAS1 as shown in the following exhibit:

Allowed services

Blob File Queue Table

Allowed resource types

Service Container Object

Allowed permissions

Read Write Delete List Add Create Update Process

Start and expiry date/time

Start

2018-09-01  2:00:00 PM

End

2018-09-14  2:00:00 PM

(UTC+02:00) --- Current Timezone --- 

Allowed IP addresses

193.77.134.10-193.77.134.50 

Allowed protocols

HTTPS only HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key

key1 

Generate SAS and connection string

To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

If on September 2, 2018, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connect to the storage account, you [answer choice].

will be prompted for credentials
will have no access
will have read, write, and list access
will have read-only access

If on September 10, 2018, you run the net use command on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.50, and you use SAS1 as the password to connect to share1, you [answer choice].

will be prompted for credentials
will have no access
will have read, write, and list access
will have read-only access

Answer:

Answer Area

If on September 2, 2018, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connect to the storage account, you [answer choice].

will be prompted for credentials
will have no access
will have read, write, and list access
will have read-only access

If on September 10, 2018, you run the net use command on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.50, and you use SAS1 as the password to connect to share1, you [answer choice].

will be prompted for credentials
will have no access
will have read, write, and list access
will have read-only access

Explanation:

Box 1: will have no access

The IP 193.77.134.1 does not have access on the SAS, because it is not matching the SAS requirements. IP is out of range.

Box 2: will have no access

The SAS token is not supported in mounting Azure File share currently, it just supports the Azure storage account key.

Since it is using "net use" where it uses SMB, the SMB (Server Message Broker) protocol does not support SAS. It still asks for username/password. Accordingly, it will give error wrong username/pass and will not provide access.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-dotnet-shared-access-signature-part-1>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-storage-manage-with-storage-explorer?tabs=windows>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/40741/sas-key-for-unc-path.html>

Question: 189

AZ-104

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. You have two Recovery Services vaults named RSV1 and RSV2.

VM2 is backed up to RSV1.

You need to back up VM2 to RSV2.

What should you do first?

- From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup

- B. From the RSV2 blade, click Backup. From the Backup blade, select the backup for the virtual machine, and then click Backup
- C. From the VM2 blade, click Disaster recovery, click Replication settings, and then select RSV2 as the Recovery Services vault
- D. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup Jobs and export the VM2 job

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you want to change the recovery service vault you need to disassociate the previous RSV and delete the backup data. To delete backup data, you need to stop the backup first.

So:

1. Stop the backup in RSV1 (D)
2. Remove the backup data.
3. Disassociate the VM in RSV1.
4. Associate the VM in RSV2.

Question: 190

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You have a general-purpose v1 Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS). You need to ensure that the data in the storage account is protected if a zone fails. The solution must minimize costs and administrative effort.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a new storage account.
- B. Configure object replication rules.
- C. Upgrade the account to general-purpose v2.
- D. Modify the Replication setting of storage1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

General-purpose v2 storage accounts support the latest Azure Storage features and incorporate all of the functionality of general-purpose v1 and Blob storage accounts. General-purpose v2 accounts are recommended for most storage scenarios. General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices. General-purpose v2 accounts support default account access tiers of hot or cool and blob level tiering between hot, cool, or archive.

Upgrading to a general-purpose v2 storage account from your general-purpose v1 or Blob storage accounts is straightforward. You can upgrade using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or Azure CLI. There is no downtime or risk of data loss associated with upgrading to a general-purpose v2 storage account. The account upgrade happens via a simple Azure Resource Manager operation that changes the account type.

Question: 191

AZ-104

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

Name	Type	Performance
storage1	StorageV2	Standard
storage2	BlobStorage	Standard
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	Premium
storage4	FileStorage	Premium

You plan to manage the data stored in the accounts by using lifecycle management rules.

To which storage accounts can you apply lifecycle management rules?

- A. storage1 only
- B. storage1 and storage2 only
- C. storage3 and storage4 only
- D. storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
- E. storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

Answer: D

Explanation:

The lifecycle management feature is available in all Azure regions for general purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, blob storage accounts, premium block blobs storage accounts, and Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 accounts.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-lifecycle-management-concepts?tabs=azure-portal>

Question: 192

AZ-104

You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage.

You plan to create a file share named data.

Users need to map a drive to the data file share from home computers that run Windows 10.

Which outbound port should you open between the home computers and the data file share?

- A. 80
- B. 443
- C. 445
- D. 3389

Answer: C

Explanation:

Server Message Block (SMB) is used to connect to an Azure file share over the internet. The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Port 80 is required for HTTP to a web server
- B: Port 443 is required for HTTPS to a web server
- D: Port 3389443 is required for Remote desktop protocol (RDP) connections

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>

Question: 193

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.
You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.
What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. Azure File Storage
- B. an Azure Cosmos DB database
- C. Azure Data Factory
- D. Azure SQL Database

Answer: A

Explanation:

"Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter."

Reference:

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

Question: 194

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storageaccount1.
You export storageaccount1 as an Azure Resource Manager template. The template contains the following sections.

```
{  
    "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccount",  
    "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",  
    "name": "storageaccount1",  
    "location": "eastus",  
    "sku": {  
        "name": "Standard_LRS",  
        "tier": "Standard"  
    },  
    "kind": "StorageV2",  
    "properties": {  
        "networkAcls": {  
            "bypass": "AzureServices",  
            "virtualNetworkRules": [],  
            "ipRules": [],  
            "defaultAction": "Allow",  
        },  
        "supportsHttpsTrafficOnly": true,  
        "encryption": {  
            "services": {  
                "file": {  
                    "keyType": "Account",  
                    "enabled": true  
                }  
                "blob": {  
                    "keyType": "Account",  
                    "enabled": true  
                }  
            },  
            "keySource": "Microsoft.Storage"  
        },  
        "accessTier": "Hot"  
    }  
},
```

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 server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Global administrations in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Global administrations in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/templates/microsoft.storage/storageaccounts?tabs=json>

Question: 195

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. You have the devices shown in the following table.

Name	Platform
Device1	Windows 10
Device2	Linux
Device3	macOS

From which devices can you use AzCopy to copy data to storage1?

- A. Device 1 only
- B. Device1, Device2 and Device3
- C. Device1 and Device2 only
- D. Device1 and Device3 only

Answer: B

Explanation:

Az Copy is supported in all these three operating systems: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#download-azcopy>

Question: 196

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a blob container named container1. You need to prevent new content added to container1 from being modified for one year. What should you configure?

- A. the access tier
- B. an access policy
- C. the Access control (IAM) settings
- D. the access level

Answer: B

Explanation:

Time-based retention policies: With a time-based retention policy, users can set policies to store data for a specified interval. When a time-based retention policy is set, objects can be created and read, but not modified or deleted. After the retention period has expired, objects can be deleted but not overwritten.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview?tabs=azure-portal>

Question: 197

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a blob container. The blob container has a default access tier of Hot. Storage1 contains a container named container1. You create lifecycle management rules in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Rule scope	Blob type	Blob subtype	Rule block	Prefix match
Rule1	Limit blobs by using filters.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for two days, move to archive storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, delete the blob.	container1/Dep1
Rule2	Apply to all blobs in storage1.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for three days, move to cool storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, move to archive storage.	Not applicable

You perform the actions shown in the following table.

Date	Action
October 1	Upload three files named Dep1File1.docx, File2.docx, and File3.docx to container 1.
October 2	Edit Dep1File1.docx and File3.docx.
October 5	Edit File2.docx.

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
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File2.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File3.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File2.docx.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File3.docx.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Rule1 archives blobs(aka files) after 2 days of inactivity and deletes after 9

Rule2 moves to cool tier after 3 days and archive tier after 9

Of the three files, Rule1 only applies to Dep1File1.docx, while the other files have Rule2 applied.

The question asks if you can read the files on the 10th, not if they still exist. Files in the archive tier CANNOT be read as documented by Microsoft:

"While a blob is in archive storage, the blob data is offline and can't be read or modified. To read or download a

blob in archive, you must first rehydrate it to an online tier."

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

Dep1File1.docx was last updated 8 days ago, and would be in archive tier

File2.docx was last updated 5 days ago, and would be in cool tier

File3.docx was last updated 8 days ago and would be in cool tier

Dep1File1 > No

cannot be read

File2 > Yes

cannot be read

File3 > Yes

can be read

Question: 198

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You are configuring Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication for an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which two roles should you configure for storage1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Storage Account Contributor
- B. Storage Blob Data Contributor
- C. Reader
- D. Contributor
- E. Storage Blob Data Reader

Answer: BC

Explanation:

To access blob data in the Azure portal with Azure AD credentials, a user must have the following role assignments:

- * A data access role, such as Storage Blob Data Reader or Storage Blob Data Contributor
- * The Azure Resource Manager Reader role, at a minimum

The Reader role is an Azure Resource Manager role that permits users to view storage account resources, but not modify them. It does not provide read permissions to data in Azure Storage, but only to account management resources. The Reader role is necessary so that users can navigate to blob containers in the Azure portal.

Note: in order from least to greatest permissions:

The Reader and Data Access role -

The Storage Account Contributor role

The Azure Resource Manager Contributor role

The Azure Resource Manager Owner role

Reference:

Question: 199

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that stores images.

You need to create a new storage account and replicate the images in storage1 to the new account by using object replication.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Account type:

- StorageV2 only
- StorageV2 or FileStorage only
- StorageV2 or BlobStorage only
- StorageV2, BlobStorage, or FileStorage

Object type to create in the new account:

- Container
- File share
- Table
- Queue

Answer:

Answer Area

Account type:

- StorageV2 only
- StorageV2 or FileStorage only
- StorageV2 or BlobStorage only
- StorageV2, BlobStorage, or FileStorage

Object type to create in the new account:

- Container
- File share
- Table
- Queue

Explanation:

Account type: StorageV2 or BlobStorage only

Object type to create in the new account: Container

Object Replication supports General Purpose V2 and Premium Blob accounts.

Blob versioning should be enabled on both the source and destination storage account.

Change feed is enabled on the source storage account.

Reference:

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

Question: 200

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You have an on-premises server that contains a folder named D:\Folder1.

You need to copy the contents of D:\Folder1 to the public container in an Azure Storage account named contosodata.

Which command should you run?

- A. `https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`
- B. `azcopy sync D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --snapshot`
- C. `azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive`
- D. `az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The azcopy copy command copies a directory (and all of the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The azcopy sync command replicates the source location to the destination location. However, the file is skipped if the last modified time in the destination is more recent.

D: The az storage blob copy start-batch command copies multiple blobs to a blob container.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-blobs> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

Question: 201

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription.

In the Azure portal, you plan to create a storage account named storage1 that will have the following settings:

- ⊖ Performance: Standard
- ⊖ Replication: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- ⊖ Access tier (default): Cool
- ⊖ Hierarchical namespace: Disabled

You need to ensure that you can set Account kind for storage1 to BlockBlobStorage.

Which setting should you modify first?

- A. Performance
- B. Replication
- C. Access tier (default)
- D. Hierarchical namespace

Answer: A

Explanation:

Select Standard performance for general-purpose v2 storage accounts (default). This type of account is recommended by Microsoft for most scenarios. For more information, see Types of storage accounts.

Select Premium for scenarios requiring low latency. After selecting Premium, select the type of premium storage account to create. The following types of premium storage accounts are available:

Block blobs

File shares

Page blobs

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

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

Question: 202

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

DRAG DROP -

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

Name	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication	Contents
storage1	Enabled	A blob container named container1 that has a public access level of No public access
storage2	Enabled	A file share named share1

You plan to use AzCopy to copy a blob from container1 directly to share1.

You need to identify which authentication method to use when you use AzCopy.

What should you identify for each account? To answer, drag the appropriate authentication methods to the correct accounts. Each method may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Methods

OAuth

Anonymous

A storage account access key

A shared access signature (SAS) token

Answer Area

storage1: Method

storage2: Method

Answer:**Methods**

OAuth

Anonymous

A storage account access key

A shared access signature (SAS) token

Answer Area

storage1: A shared access signature (SAS) token

storage2: A shared access signature (SAS) token

Explanation:

Box 1: A shared access signature (SAS) token.

You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

For Blob storage you can use Azure AD & SAS.

Note: In the current release, if you plan to copy blobs between storage accounts, you'll have to append a SAS token to each source URL. You can omit the SAS token only from the destination URL.

Box 2: A shared access signature (SAS) token.

For File storage you can only use SAS.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

Question: 203**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

You create an Azure Storage account.

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

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

What should you do before you create the container?

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

Answer: D**Explanation:**

Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption with a key that is scoped to a container or an individual blob. You can use encryption scopes to create secure boundaries between data that resides in the same storage account but belongs to different customers.

Reference:

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

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

Name	Blob prefix	If base were last modified more than (days ago)	Then
Rule1	container1/	3 days	Move to archive storage
Rule2	<i>Not applicable</i>	5 days	Move to cool storage
Rule3	container2/	10 days	Delete the blob
Rule4	container2/	15 days	Move to archive storage

On June 1, you store two blobs in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Access tier
File1	container1	Hot
File2	container2	Hot

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 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| On June 1, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On June 1, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Question: 205

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

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy a storage account named storage1 by using the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

```

{
    "$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
    "resources": [
        {
            "name": "storage1",
            "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
            "apiVersion": "2021-08-01",
            "location": "East US",
            "properties": {
                "allowBlobPublicAccess": true,
                "defaultToOAuthAuthentication": false,
                "networkAcls": {
                    "bypass": "AzureServices",
                    "defaultAction": "Allow",
                    "ipRules": []
                }
            },
            "sku": {
                "name": "Standard_LRS"
            },
            "kind": "StorageV2"
        },
        {
            "name": "storage1/default",
            "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices",
            "apiVersion": "2021-08-01",
            "properties": {
                "restorePolicy": {
                    "enabled": true,
                    "days": 6
                },
                "deleteRetentionPolicy": {
                    "enabled": true,
                    "days": 7
                },
                "containerDeleteRetentionPolicy": {
                    "enabled": true,
                    "days": 7
                },
                "changeFeed": {
                    "enabled": true
                },
                "isVersioningEnabled": true
            },
            "dependsOn": [
                "[concat('Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/', 'storage1')]"
            ]
        }
    ]
}

```

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
Changes made to the data in storage1 can be rolled back after seven days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
Changes made to the data in storage1 can be rolled back after seven days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

deleteRetentionPolicy is 7 days, so can not be restored after 7 days. Means, backup is deleted after 7 days.

allowBlobPublicAccess is true, so anyone can access the blob, not just on Azure.

kind is Standard_LRS, so 3 local copies are stored.

Question: 206

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You have an on-premises server that contains a folder named D:\Folder1.

You need to copy the contents of D:\Folder1 to the public container in an Azure Storage account named contosodata.

Which command should you run?

- A. az storage blob copy start D:\Folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public
- B. azcopy sync D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --snapshot
- C. azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive
- D. az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public

Answer: C

Explanation:

A: URL of the Storage Account.

B: The azcopy sync command replicates the source location to the destination location. However, the file is skipped if the last modified time in the destination is more recent.

C: The azcopy copy command copies a directory (and all the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

D: The az storage blob copy start-batch command copies multiple blobs to a blob container.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-blobs>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

Question: 207

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

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains a container named container1.

You need to create a lifecycle management rule for storage1 that will automatically move the blobs in container1 to the lowest-cost tier after 90 days.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
{  
  "rules": [  
    {  
      "enabled": true,  
      "name": "rule1",  
      "type": "Lifecycle",  
      "definition": {  
        "actions": {  
          "baseBlob": {  
            "enableAutoTierToHotFromCool":{  
              "tierToArchive":{  
                "tierToCool":{  
                  "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 90  
                }  
              }  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

...
"filters": {
 "blobIndexMatch": [
 "blobTypes": [
 "prefixMatch": [
 "container1/"
]
]
]
}

...
}

Answer:

```
{  
  "rules": [  
    {  
      "enabled": true,  
      "name": "rule1",  
      "type": "Lifecycle",  
      "definition": {  
        "actions": {  
          "baseBlob": {  
            "enableAutoTierToHotFromCool":{  
              "tierToArchive":{  
                "tierToCool":{  
                  "daysAfterModificationGreaterThanOrEqual": 90  
                }  
              }  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Explanation:

tierToArchive and prefixMatch

- tierToArchive because it's the lowest cost tier, and doesn't say anything about needing to read data after 90 days. However, rehydration costs will occur if they did need to read it.

- prefixMatch because we only want the blob in the container1.

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

You need to back up VM1. The solution must ensure that backups are stored across three availability zones in the primary region.

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.

Actions	Answer Area
Configure a replication policy.	
Set Replication to Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) .	
For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.	
Set Replication to Locally-redundant storage (LRS) .	
Create a Recovery Services vault.	 

Answer:

Answer Area
Create a Recovery Services vault.
Set Replication to Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) .
For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.

Explanation:

1. Create Recovery Services Vault,
2. Set Replication Policy to ZRS (because of the requirement for having in three separate zones)
3. For VM1, create a backup policy

Question: 209

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. an Azure Cosmos DB database
- B. Azure File Storage
- C. Azure SQL Database
- D. a virtual machine

Answer: B

Explanation:

Blob Storage of Azure Files can be used for Import

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

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
container1	Blob container
table1	Storage table

You need to perform the tasks shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Task1	Create a new storage account.
Task2	Upload an append blob to container1.
Task3	Create a file share in storage1.
Task4	Add data to table1.

Which tasks can you perform by using Azure Storage Explorer?

- A. Task1 and Task3 only
- B. Task1, Task2, and Task3 only
- C. Task1, Task3, and Task4 only
- D. Task2, Task3, and Task4 only
- E. Task1, Task2, Task3, and Task4

Answer: D

Explanation:

Azure Storage Explorer does what it states, it explores Storage, not create it.

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure AD user named User1 and a read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) account named contoso2023.

You need to meet the following requirements:

- User1 must be able to write blob data to contoso2023.
- The contoso2023 account must fail over to its secondary endpoint.

Which two settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



contoso2023



Storage account

 Search (Ctrl+ /)

 Diagnose and solve problems

 Access Control (IAM)

 Data migration

 Events

 Storage browser

Data storage

 Containers

 File shares

 Queues

 Tables

Security + networking

 Networking

 Azure CDN

 Access keys

 Shared access signature

 Encryption

 Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Data management

-  Geo-replication
-  Data protection
-  Object replication
-  Blob inventory
-  Static website
-  Lifecycle management

Answer:

contoso2023 

Storage account

-  Search (Ctrl+ /)
-  Diagnose and solve problems
-  Access Control (IAM)
-  Data migration
-  Events
-  Storage browser

Data storage

-  Containers
-  File shares
-  Queues
-  Tables

Security + networking

 Networking

 Azure CDN

 Access keys

 Shared access signature

 Encryption

 Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Data management

 Geo-replication

 Data protection

 Object replication

 Blob inventory

 Static website

 Lifecycle management

Question: 212

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You plan to create a blob container named container1.

You need to use customer-managed key encryption for container1.

Which key should you use?

- A. an EC key that uses the P-384 curve only
- B. an EC key that uses the P-521 curve only
- C. an EC key that uses the P-384 curve or P-521 curve only
- D. an RSA key with a key size of 4096 only
- E. an RSA key type with a key size of 2048, 3072, or 4096 only

Answer: E

Explanation:

"Azure storage encryption supports RSA and RSA-HSM keys of sizes 2048, 3072 and 4096"

Question: 213

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1 and a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
container1	Container
folder1	File share
Table1	Table

User1 is assigned the following roles for storage1:

- Storage Blob Data Reader
- Storage Table Data Contributor
- Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor

For storage1, you create a shared access signature (SAS) named SAS1 that has the settings shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Allowed services ⓘ

Blob File Queue Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

Service Container Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

Read Write Delete List Add Create Update Process

Immutable storage

Blob versioning permissions ⓘ

Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions ⓘ

Read/Write Filter

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ

Start

12:00:00 PM

End

12:00:00 PM

(UTC+01:00) Belgrade, Bratislava, Budapest, Ljubljana, Prague

Allowed IP addresses ⓘ

For example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

Allowed protocols ⓘ

HTTPS only HTTPS and HTTP

Preferred routing tier ⓘ

Basic (default) Microsoft network routing Internet routing

i Some routing options are disabled because the endpoints are not published.

Signing key ⓘ

Generate SAS and connection string

To which resources can User1 write by using SAS1 and key1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

key1:

- Table1 only
- Table1 and container1 only
- folder1 and Table1 only
- folder1 and container1 only
- Table1, folder1, and container1

SAS1:

- Table1 only
- Table1 and container1 only
- folder1 and Table1 only
- folder1 and container1 only
- Table1, folder1, and container1

Answer:

Answer Area

key1:

- Table1 only
- Table1 and container1 only
- folder1 and Table1 only
- folder1 and container1 only
- Table1, folder1, and container1

SAS1:

- Table1 only
- Table1 and container1 only
- folder1 and Table1 only
- folder1 and container1 only
- Table1, folder1, and container1

Explanation:

key1: folder1, container1, table1

SAS1: table1

I think that key 1 is the key of storage account which is created when creating storage account. Thus, it should be able to access all in storage account.

SAS1 allows table only which is shown in the exhibit.

Question: 214**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

HOTSPOT

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

The screenshot shows the 'Access policy' section of the Azure Storage Container settings. On the left, there's a sidebar with options like Overview, Diagnose and solve problems, Access Control (IAM), Shared access tokens, Access policy (which is selected and highlighted in yellow), Properties, and Metadata. The main area has two tables. The first table, titled 'Stored access policies', lists two entries: 'Policy1' (Identifier) and 'Policy2' (Identifier). Both have 'rcw' permissions and three-dot ellipsis buttons. Below this is a section for 'Immutable blob storage' with a 'Add policy' button. The second table, titled 'Time-based retention', shows a single entry: 'Container' (Scope) with a '14 days' retention interval and an 'Unlocked' state. There are also three-dot ellipsis buttons for this table.

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

The maximum number of additional stored access policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

[answer choice].

0
1
3
5
6

The maximum number of additional immutable blob storage policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

[answer choice].

0
1
2
4
5

Answer:

Answer Area

The maximum number of additional stored access policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

0
1
3
5
6

The maximum number of additional immutable blob storage policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

0
1
2
4
5

Explanation:

Max stored access policies: 3, because max total of stored access policy is 5 and we already have 2, so additional 3 available.

Max immutable blob storage: 1, because max total of immutable blob storage policy is 2 - one Legal hold policy and one Time-based retention policy. We already have one, so additional 1 available.

Question: 215

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. Azure Blob Storage
- B. Azure Data Lake Store
- C. Azure SQL Database
- D. a virtual machine

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files. The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.

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

1. Azure File Storage

or

Question: 216**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

Name	If base blobs were last modified more than (days)	Then
Rule1	5 days	Move to cool storage
Rule2	5 days	Delete the blob
Rule3	5 days	Move to archive storage

On June 1, you store a blob named File1 in the Hot access tier of storage1.

What is the state of File1 on June 7?

- A. stored in the Cool access tier
- B. stored in the Archive access tier
- C. stored in the Hot access tier
- D. deleted

Answer: D

Explanation:

If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

Question: 217**AZ-104**

HOTSPOT

-

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

Name	Kind	Redundancy
storage1	StorageV2	Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)
storage2	BlobStorage	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

You need to identify which storage accounts support lifecycle management, and which storage accounts support moving data to the Archive access tier.

Which storage accounts should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Lifecycle management:

- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage1 and storage3 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

The Archive access tier:

- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage1 and storage3 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

Answer:

Answer Area

Lifecycle management:

- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage1 and storage3 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

The Archive access tier:

- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage1 and storage3 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

Explanation:

1 - storage1, storage2, storage3

Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts.

2 - storage2

Only storage accounts that are configured for LRS, GRS, or RA-GRS support moving blobs to the archive tier. The archive tier isn't supported for ZRS, GZRS, or RA-GZRS accounts.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

Question: 218**AZ-104**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. an Azure Cosmos DB database
- B. Azure Data Lake Store
- C. Azure Blob storage
- D. Azure Data Factory

Answer: C

Question: 219**AZ-104**

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains a container named container1.

You create a blob lifecycle rule named rule1.

You need to configure rule1 to automatically move blobs that were NOT updated for 45 days from contained to the Cool access tier.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
{  
  "rules": [  
    {  
      "enabled": true,  
      "name": "rule1",  
      "type": "Lifecycle",  
      "definition": {  
        "actions": {  
          "baseBlob": {  
            "tierToCool": {  
              "daysAfterCreationGreater Than": 45,  
              "daysAfterLastAccessTimeGreater Than":  
              "daysAfterModificationGreater Than":  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      },  
      "filters": {  
        "blobTypes": [  
          "AppendBlob",  
          "Blockblob",  
          "Pageblob"  
        ],  
        "prefixMatch": [  
          "container1"  
        ]  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
{  
  "rules": [  
    {  
      "enabled": true,  
      "name": "rule1",  
      "type": "Lifecycle",  
      "definition": {  
        "actions": {  
          "baseBlob": {  
            "tierToCool": {  
              "daysAfterCreationGreater Than"  
              "daysAfterLastAccessTimeGreater Than"  
              "daysAfterModificationGreater Than" // This line is highlighted with a red box  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      },  
      "filters": {  
        "blobTypes": [  
          "AppendBlob"  
          "Blockblob" // This line is highlighted with a red box  
          "Pageblob"  
        ],  
        "prefixMatch": [  
          "container1"  
        ]  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Question: 220

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. an Azure Cosmos DB database
- B. Azure Blob Storage
- C. Azure SQL Database

D.the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service> Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files.

Question: 221

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You plan to create an Azure Storage account named storage1 that will contain a file share named share1.

You need to ensure that share1 can support SMB Multichannel. The solution must minimize costs.

How should you configure storage?

- A. Premium performance with locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- B. Standard performance with zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- C. Premium performance with geo-redundant storage (GRS)
- D. Standard performance with locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Provided answer is correct. According to documentation only Premium file shares (FileStorage), LRS/ZRS are supported for SMB.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-smb-multichannel-performance>

Question: 222

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. Azure Data Lake Store
- B. Azure File Storage
- C. Azure SQL Database
- D. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure

Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

Question: 223

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You plan to use conditions when assigning role-based access control (RBAC) roles to storage1.

Which storage1 services support conditions when assigning roles?

- A. containers only
- B. file shares only
- C. tables only
- D. queues only
- E. containers and queues only
- F. files shares and tables only

Answer: E

Explanation:

The answer is container and queue

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-overview#status-of-condition-features>

Question: 224

AZ-104

HOTSPOT

-

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

Name	Region
RG1	West US
RG2	West US
RG3	East US

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

Name	Resource group	Region	Subnet	Subnet IP address space
VNet1	RG1	West US	Subnet1	10.1.0.0/16
VNet2	RG2	Central US	Subnet2	10.2.0.0/24
VNet3	RG3	East US	Subnet3	10.3.0.0/24

You plan to deploy the Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) clusters shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Region	Number of nodes	Network configuration
AKS1	RG1	West US	30	Azure Container Network Interface (CNI)
AKS2	RG2	West US	100	Azure Container Network Interface (CNI)
AKS3	RG3	East US	50	Kubenet

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 AKS1 to VNet2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy AKS2 to VNet1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy AKS3 to VNet3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy AKS1 to VNet2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can deploy AKS2 to VNet1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy AKS3 to VNet3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

NYYVNET is created by default but we can connect to an existing VNET "you can create an AKS cluster that uses kubenet and connect to an existing virtual network subnet" "With kubenet, a route table must exist on your cluster subnet(s). AKS supports bringing your own existing subnet and route table.

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

Question: 225

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. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
- D. Azure AD Application Proxy

Answer: C

Explanation:

Answer is C) a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension

To ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines in a virtual machine scale set, you can use the Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension.

Option A (the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet) is used to generate a configuration file for DSC.

Option B (Azure Application Insights) is a monitoring service that provides application performance and availability telemetry.

Option D (Azure AD Application Proxy) is a service that enables remote access to on-premises applications.

Therefore, the correct option for this scenario is C: a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension. The DSC extension can be used to configure and manage the state of the virtual machines in the virtual machine scale set, including the installation of NGINX.

Question: 226

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that has offices in the East US and West US Azure regions.

You plan to create the storage account shown in the following exhibit.

Create a storage account

...

Basics Advanced Networking Data protection Encryption Tags Review

Basics

Subscription	Azure subscription 1
Resource Group	RG1
Location	eastus
Storage account name	adatum22
Deployment model	Resource manager
Performance	Premium
Premium account type	File shares
Replication	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Advanced

Secure transfer	Enabled
Allow storage account key access	Enabled
Allow cross-tenant replication	Disabled
Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal	Disabled
Blob public access	Enabled
Minimum TLS version	Version 1.2
Permitted scope for copy operations (preview)	From any storage account

Enable hierarchical namespace	Disabled
Enable network file system v3	Disabled
Enable SFTP	Disabled
Large file shares	Disabled

Networking

Network connectivity	Public endpoint (all networks)
Default routing tier	Microsoft network routing
Endpoint type	Standard

Data protection

Point-in-time restore	Disabled
Blob soft delete	Disabled
Container soft delete	Disabled
File share soft delete	Enabled
File share retention period in days	7
Versioning	Disabled
Blob change feed	Disabled
Version-level immutability support	Disabled

Encryption

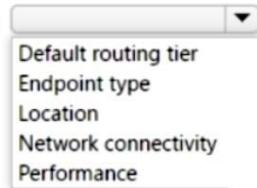
Encryption type	Microsoft-managed keys (MMK)
Enable support for customer-managed keys	Blobs and files only
Enable infrastructure encryption	Disabled

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

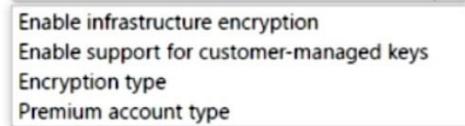
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

To minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, modify the [answer choice] setting.



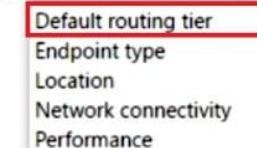
After adatum22 is created, you can modify the [answer choice] setting.



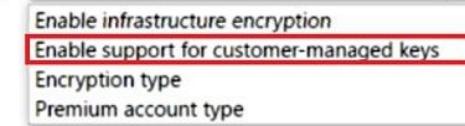
Answer:

Answer Area

To minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, modify the [answer choice] setting.



After adatum22 is created, you can modify the [answer choice] setting.



Explanation:

to minimize network cost - default routing tier

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/network-routing-preference> what can be changed after creation - customer-managed key "You can switch between customer-managed keys and Microsoft-managed keys at any time"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview>

Question: 227

AZ-104

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy a new storage account.

You need to configure encryption for the account. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Use a customer-managed key stored in a key vault.
- Use the maximum supported bit length.

Which type of key and which bit length should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Key:

- AES
- 3DES
- RSA

Bit length:

- 2048
- 3072
- 4096
- 8192

Answer:

Answer Area

Key:

- AES
- 3DES
- RSA

Bit length:

- 2048
- 3072
- 4096
- 8192

Explanation:

*RSA 4096typo

Question: 228

AZ-104

You have an Azure Storage account that contains 5,000 blobs accessed by multiple users.

You need to ensure that the users can view only specific blobs based on blob index tags.

What should you include in the solution?

- A.a role assignment condition
- B.a stored access policy
- C.just-in-time (JIT) VM access
- D.a shared access signature (SAS)

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-custom-security-attributes> The others saying D need to read, the question doesn't ask about accessing or setting blob index tags, but rather providing access BASED on the tags. Answer is A

Question: 229

AZ-104

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

For storage1, you create an encryption scope named Scope1.

Which storage types can you encrypt by using Scope?

- A.file shares only
- B.containers only
- C.file shares and containers only
- D.containers and tables only
- E.file shares, containers, and tables only
- F.file shares, containers, tables, and queues

Answer: B

Explanation:

Answer is B: Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption with a key that is scoped to a container or an individual blob. There is no blob in the answer choices.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview#how-encryption-scopes-work>

Question: 230

AZ-104

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to create a role definition to meet the following requirements:

- Users must be able to view the configuration data of a storage account.
- Users must be able to perform all actions on a virtual network.
- The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you include in the role definition for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Perform all actions on a virtual network:

"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/*"
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/delete"
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/write"

View the configuration data of a storage account:

"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/*"
"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read"
"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blob/read"

Answer:

Answer Area

Perform all actions on a virtual network:

"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/*"
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/delete"
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/write"

View the configuration data of a storage account:

"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/*"
"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read"
"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blob/read"

Question: 231

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. Azure Data Factory
- B. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service
- C. Azure File Storage
- D. Azure SQL Database

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files. The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.

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

1. Azure File Storage

or

2. Azure Blob Storage

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

□ Azure Data Lake Store

□ Azure SQL Database

□ Azure Data Factory

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

Question: 232**AZ-104**

HOTSPOT

-

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

To VM1, you plan to add a 1-TB data disk that meets the following requirements:

- Provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage.
- Provides the lowest latency and the highest performance.
- Ensures that no data loss occurs if a host fails.

You need to recommend which type of storage and host caching to configure for the new data disk.

Answer Area

Storage type:

- Premium SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- Standard SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- Standard SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host caching:

- None
- Read-only
- Read/Write

Answer:

Answer Area

Storage type:

- Premium SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- Standard SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- Standard SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host caching:

- None
- Read-only
- Read/Write

Explanation:

Storage type: Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host-caching: Read-only

Rationale ZRS replicates to different locations Host caching: Write cache stores information in memory, no host, no memory, no dataRedundancy options for Azure managed disks - Azure Virtual Machines | Microsoft LearnEnable and configure Azure VM disk cache with the Azure portal - Training | Microsoft Learn

Question: 233

AZ-104

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named Vault1.

On VM1, you plan to configure Azure Disk Encryption to use a key encryption key (KEK).

You need to prepare Vault1 for Azure Disk Encryption.

Which two actions should you perform on Vault1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A.Select Azure Virtual machines for deployment.
- B.Create a new key.
- C.Create a new secret.
- D.Configure a key rotation policy.
- E.Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disk-encryption-key-vault?tabs=azure-portal>

Steps:

1. Creating a resource group, if needed.
2. Creating a key vault. (B)
3. Setting key vault advanced access policies. (E)

Set key vault advanced access policies

The Azure platform needs access to the encryption keys or secrets in your key vault to make them available to the VM for booting and decrypting the volumes.

If you didn't enable your key vault for disk encryption, deployment, or template deployment at the time of creation (as demonstrated in the previous step), you must update its advanced access policies.

1. Select your key vault and go to Access Policies.
2. Under "Enable Access to", select the box labeled Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption. ((E))
3. Select Azure Virtual Machines for deployment and/or Azure Resource Manager for template deployment, if needed.
4. Click Save.

Question: 234

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named KV1.

You need to configure encryption for VM1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Store and use the encryption key in KV1.
- Maintain encryption if VM1 is downloaded from Azure.
- Encrypt both the operating system disk and the data disks.

Which encryption method should you use?

- A.customer-managed keys
- B.Confidential disk encryption
- C.Azure Disk Encryption
- D.encryption at host

Answer: C

Explanation:

Azure Disk Encryption

Question: 235

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You need to configure a shared access signature (SAS) to ensure that users can only download blobs securely by name.

Which two settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Allowed services ⓘ

Blob File Queue Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

Service Container Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

Read Write Delete List Add Create Update Process Immutable storage Permanent delete

Blob versioning permissions ⓘ

Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions ⓘ

Read/Write Filter

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ

Answer:

Answer Area

Allowed services (radio button)

Blob File Queue Table

Allowed resource types (radio button)

Service Container Object

Allowed permissions (radio button)

Read Write Delete List Add Create Update Process Immutable storage Permanent delete

Blob versioning permissions (radio button)

Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions (radio button)

Read/Write Filter

Explanation:

Allowed resource types: Container, object.

Allowed permissions: Read.

Question: 236

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains a container named container1.

You need to configure access to container1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Only allow read access.
- Allow both HTTP and HTTPS protocols.
- Apply access permissions to all the content in the container.

What should you use?

- A.an access policy
- B.a shared access signature (SAS)
- C.Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- D.access keys

Answer: B

Explanation:

B. a shared access signature (SAS)

Shared Access Signatures (SAS) are used to grant limited access to specific resources in your storage account while maintaining fine-grained control over the allowed operations, including read access. You can create a SAS token with the necessary permissions and then provide this token to the users or applications that need access to the container.

Question: 237

AZ-104

You need to create an Azure Storage account named storage1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support Azure Data Lake Storage.
- Minimize costs for infrequently accessed data.
- Automatically replicate data to a secondary Azure region.

Which three options should you configure for storage1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A.zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- B.the Cool access tier
- C.geo-redundant storage (GRS)
- D.the Hot access tier
- E.hierarchical namespace

Answer: BCE

Explanation:

B. The Cool access tier: The Cool access tier is suitable for infrequently accessed data and offers lower storage costs compared to the Hot access tier. C. Geo-redundant storage (GRS): Geo-redundant storage replicates data to a secondary Azure region, providing data redundancy and disaster recovery capabilities .E. Hierarchical namespace: The hierarchical namespace is required for Azure Data Lake Storage, as it enables the storage account to support the data lake's file system structure. So, the correct options are B, C, and E.

Question: 238

AZ-104

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains two containers named container1 and container2. Blob versioning is enabled for both containers.

You periodically take blob snapshots of critical blobs.

You create the following lifecycle management policy.

```
{  
  "rules": [  
    {  
      "enabled": true,  
      "name": "rule1",  
      "type": "Lifecycle",  
      "definition": {  
        "actions": {  
          "version": {  
            "tierToCool": {  
              "daysAfterCreationGreaterThanOrEqual": 15  
            },  
            "tierToArchive": {  
              "daysAfterLastTierChangeGreaterThanOrEqual": 7,  
              "daysAfterCreationGreaterThanOrEqual": 30  
            }  
          }  
        },  
        "filters": {  
          "blobTypes": [  
            "blockBlob"  
          ],  
          "prefixMatch": [  
            "container1/"  
          ]  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

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
A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

yes

no

no

Question: 239

AZ-104

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

Name	Kind	Performance	Replication	Access tier
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	Premium	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Not applicable
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Cool
storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)	Hot
storage4	BlobStorage	Premium	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Hot

Which storage account can be converted to zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication?

- A.storage1
- B.storage2
- C.storage3
- D.storage4

Answer: B

Explanation:

B. storage2 to convert to ZRS must the Kind be: Standard general-purpose v2 (StorageV2), Premium block blobs (BlockBlobStorage) or Premium file shares (FileStorage) and the Replication is from LRS possible (... from GRS/RA-GRS convert to LRS first)<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-storage-account-types>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/redundancy-migration?tabs=portal#replication-change-table>

Question: 240

AZ-104

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

Name	Platform
Device1	Windows
Device2	Ubuntu Linux
Device3	macOS
Device4	Android

On which devices can you install Azure Storage Explorer?

- A.Device1 only

- B.Device1 and Device2 only
- C.Device1 and Device3 only
- D.Device1, Device2, and Device3 only
- E.Device1, Device3, and Device4 only

Answer: D

Explanation:

Device1, Device2, and Device3 only.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-storage-manage-with-storage-explorer?tabs=windows>

Question: 241

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to create the Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.



Home > Subscriptions > Subscription1 - Resources > New > Create storage account

Create storage account



✓ Validation passed

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

Subscription	Subscription1
Resource group	RG1
Location	(Europe) North Europe
Storage account name	storage16852
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

Networking

Connectivity method	Private endpoint
Private Endpoint	(New) StorageEndpoint1 (blob) (privatelink.blob.core.windows.net)

Advanced

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Large file shares	Disabled
Blob soft delete	Disabled
Blob change feed	Disabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled
NFS v3	Disabled

[Create](#)

< Previous

Next >

[Download a template for automation](#)

presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be [answer choice].

1
2
3
4

To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the [answer choice] setting.

Access tier (default)
Performance
Account kind
Replication

Answer:

Answer Area

The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be [answer choice].

1
2
3
4

To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the [answer choice] setting.

Access tier (default)
Performance
Account kind
Replication

Question: 242

AZ-104

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a container named container1. The container1 container stores thousands of image files.

You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to create a blob inventory rule named rule1.

You need to ensure that only blobs whose names start with the word finance are stored daily as a CSV file in container1.

How should you complete rule1? To answer, select the options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
...  
 {  
   "definition": {  
     "filters": {  
       "blobTypes":   
                      
                      
       "includeBlobVersions": true,  
       "includeSnapshots": true,  
       "prefixMatch":   
                       
                       
     },  
     "format": "string",  
     "objectType": "blob",  
     "schedule": "daily",  
     "schemaFields": ["Name"]  
   },  
   "destination": "CSV",  
   "enabled": true,  
   "name": "rule1"  
 }  
...
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
 . . .
{
  "definition": {
    "filters": {
      "blobTypes": [
        appendBlob
        blockBlob
        pageBlob
      ],
      "includeBlobVersions": true,
      "includeSnapshots": true,
      "prefixMatch": [
        container1/*
        container1/finance
      ],
      "format": "string",
      "objectType": "blob",
      "schedule": "daily",
      "schemaFields": ["Name"]
    },
    "destination": "CSV",
    "enabled": true,
    "name": "rule1"
  }
}
```

Explanation:

Block Blob

Container1/finance.

Question: 243**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET****HOTSPOT**

-

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains blobs in a container named container1.

You plan to share access to storage1.

You need to generate a shared access signature (SAS). The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the SAS can only be used to enumerate and download blobs stored in container1.
- Use the principle of least privilege.

Which three settings should you enable? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

Answer Area

Allowed services ⓘ

Blob File Queue Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

Service Container Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

Read Write Delete List Add Create Update Process Immutable storage Permanent delete

Blob versioning permissions ⓘ

Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions ⓘ

Read/Write Filter

Answer:

Answer Area

Allowed services ◉

Blob File Queue Table

Allowed resource types ◉

Service Container Object

Allowed permissions ◉

Read Write Delete List Add Create Update Process Immutable storage Permanent delete

Blob versioning permissions ◉

Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions ◉

Read/Write Filter

Explanation:

Allowed resource types: Container, object.

Allowed permissions: Read.

Question: 244

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

Name	Blob prefix	If base were last modified more than (days ago)	Then
Rule1	container1/	3 days	Move to archive storage
Rule2	<i>Not applicable</i>	5 days	Move to cool storage
Rule3	container2/	10 days	Delete the blob
Rule4	container2/	15 days	Move to archive storage

On June 1, you store two blobs in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Access tier
File1	container1	Hot
File2	container2	Hot

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
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

no

yes

no

Question: 245

AZ-104

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure Storage account named contoso2024 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Contents
container1	Blob container	File1
share1	Azure Files share	File2

You have users that have permissions for contoso2024 as shown in the following table.

Name	Permission
User1	Reader role
User2	Storage Account Contributor role
User3	Has an access key for contoso2024

The contoso2024 account is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

 contoso2024 | Configuration [Save](#) [Discard](#) [Refresh](#) [Give feedback](#)

The cost of your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose below. [Learn more about storage pricing](#)

Storage account kind: StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Performance: Standard Premium

Information: This setting cannot be changed after the storage account is created.

Secure transfer required: Enabled Disabled

Allow Blob public access: Enabled Disabled

Allow storage account key access: Disabled Enabled

Allow recommended upper limit for shared access signature (SAS) expiry interval: Disabled Enabled

Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal: Enabled Disabled

Minimum TLS version: Version 1.2

Permitted scope for copy operations (preview): From any storage account

Blob access tier (default): Hot Cool

Large file shares: Disabled Enabled

Information: The current combination of subscription, storage account kind, performance, replication and location does not support large file share.

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
User1 can read File1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can read File2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can read File1 and File2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can read File1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can read File2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
User3 can read File1 and File2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Explanation:

- 1- Yes: Public Access is enabled for blob
- 2- No: Azure Storage Account Contributor role can't access the file share
- 3- No: Access Key is disabled on the storage account

Question: 246

AZ-104

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription linked to a hybrid Microsoft Entra tenant. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	On-premises sync enabled
User1	No
User2	Yes

You create the Azure Files shares shown in the following table.

Name	Storage account
share1	contoso2024
share2	contoso2024
share3	contoso2025

You configure identity-based access for contoso2024 as shown in the following exhibit.

contoso2024 | Active Directory

File shares



Step 1: Enable an Active Directory source

Choose the Active Directory source that contains the user accounts that will access a share in this storage account. You can set up identity-based access control for user accounts located in either one of these three domain services.

- Active Directory domain controller you host on a Windows Server (generally referred to as "on-premises AD" even though you might host these servers in Azure)
- Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS), a platform as a service, hosted directory service and domain controller in Azure
- Azure AD Kerberos allows using Kerberos authentication from Azure AD-joined clients. In order to use Azure AD Kerberos, user accounts must be hybrid identities.

Active Directory Enabled Configure	Azure Active Directory Domain Services Another access method is already configured	Azure AD Kerberos Another access method is already configured
---	---	--

i Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) is not a domain controller, only a directory service. User accounts solely based in Azure AD are currently not supported.

Step 2: Set share-level permissions

Once you have enabled Active Directory source on your storage account, you must configure share-level permissions in order to get access to your file shares. There are two ways you can assign share level permissions. You can assign them to all authenticated identities as a default share level permission and you can assign them to specific Azure AD users/user group. [Learn more](#)

Permissions for all authenticated users and groups

Default share-level permissions

- Disable permissions and no access is allowed to file shares
 Enable permissions for all authenticated users and groups

Select appropriate role *

Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor



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
User1 can access the content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access the content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Question: 247

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT

-

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

The domain contains the identities shown in the following table.

Name	Description	In organizational unit (OU)
User1	User	OU2
User2	User	OU1
Group1	Global group that contains User1	OU1

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The file shares in storage1 have an identity source of AD DS and Default share-level permissions set to Enable permissions for all authenticated users and groups.

You create an Azure Files share named share1 that has the roles shown in the following table.

Identity	Role
User2	Storage File Data SMB Share Reader
Group1	Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant that contains a cloud-only user named User3.

You use Microsoft Entra Connect to sync OU1 from the AD DS domain to the Microsoft Entra tenant.

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
User1 can access content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can access content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can access content in share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can access content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

No.

Yes.

No.

Question: 248

AZ-104

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

Name	Kind	Performance	Replication	Access tier
storage1	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Locally redundant storage (LRS)	Cool
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)	Hot
storage3	BlobStorage	Premium	Locally redundant storage (LRS)	Hot

Which storage account can be converted to zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication?

- A. storage1 only
- B. storage2 only
- C. storage3 only
- D. storage2 and storage3
- E. storage1, storage2, and storage3

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct answer is A:storage1 only.

Question: 249

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 Storage account named storage1.

You need to enable a user named User1 to list and regenerate storage account keys for storage1.

Solution: You assign the Reader and Data Access role to User1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A.Yes
- B.No

Answer: B

Explanation:

NO To enable User1 to list and regenerate storage account keys, you should assign the Storage Account Key Operator Service Role1.

Question: 250

AZ-104

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

You need to ensure that ContReg1 supports geo-replication.

What should you do first for ContReg1?

- A. Enable Admin user.
- B. Add a scope map.
- C. Add an automation task.
- D. Create a cache rule.
- E. Upgrade the SKU.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Upgrade the SKU.

Question: 251

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

HOTSPOT

-

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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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:
 - Three stored access policies named Stored1, Stored2, and Stored3
 - A 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 implement the planned changes for cont2.

What is the maximum number of additional access policies you can create for cont2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Stored access policies:

0
1
2
3
4
5

Immutable blob storage policies:

0
1
2
3
4
5

Answer:

Answer Area

Stored access policies:

0
1
2
3
4
5

Immutable blob storage policies:

0
1
2
3
4
5

Case study -

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Existing Environment -

Azure Environment -

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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
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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.
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- 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 encryption for the virtual machines. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

Which virtual machines can you encrypt?

- A. VM1 and VM3
- B. VM4 and VM5
- C. VM2 and VM3
- D. VM2 and VM4

Answer: C

Explanation:

Correct answer is C:VM2 and VM3.

Question: 253

AZ-104

Case study -

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The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type
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Group2	Microsoft 365 group

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

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ADatum plans to implement the following changes:

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- 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 implement the planned changes for the storage account content.

Which containers and file shares can you use to organize the content?

- A.share1 only
- B.cont1 and share1 only
- C.share1 and share2 only
- D.cont1, share1, and share2 only
- E.cont1, cont2, share1, and share2

Answer: D

Explanation:

cont1, share1, and share2 only.

Question: 254

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 CLI, you run az aks.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

To deploy the YAML file you need to runs kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml

Reference:

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

Question: 255

AZ-104

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

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run the kubectl client.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

To manage a Kubernetes cluster, use the Kubernetes command-line client, kubectl

then run "kubectl apply -f azure-vote.yaml"

Reference:

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

Question: 256

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

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run azcopy.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

To deploy a YAML file, the command is:

kubectl apply -f example.yaml

Reference:

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

Question: 257

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 storage account and configure shared access signatures (SASs). You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the storage account as the source.

Does that meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead: 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.

Reference:

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

Question: 258

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
RG2	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network

VNet1 is in RG1. VNet2 is in RG2. There is no connectivity between VNet1 and VNet2.

An administrator named Admin1 creates an Azure virtual machine named VM1 in RG1. VM1 uses a disk named Disk1 and connects to VNet1. Admin1 then installs a custom application in VM1.

You need to move the custom application to VNet2. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which two actions should you perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

First action:

- Create a network interface in RG2.
- Detach a network interface.
- Delete VM1.
- Move a network interface to RG2.

Second action:

- Attach a network interface.
- Create a network interface in RG2.
- Create a new virtual machine.
- Move VM1 to RG2.

Answer:

Answer Area

First action:

- Create a network interface in RG2.
- Detach a network interface.
- Delete VM1.**
- Move a network interface to RG2.

Second action:

- Attach a network interface.
- Create a network interface in RG2.
- Create a new virtual machine.**
- Move VM1 to RG2.

Explanation:

We cannot just move a virtual machine between networks. What we need to do is identify the disk used by the VM, delete the VM itself while retaining the disk, and recreate the VM in the target virtual network and then attach the original disk to it.

Reference:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/canitpro/2014/06/16/step-by-step-move-a-vm-to-a-different-vnet-on-azure/> <https://4sysops.com/archives/move-an-azure-vm-to-another-virtual-network-vnet/#migrate-an-azure-vm-between-vnets>

Question: 259

AZ-104

You download an Azure Resource Manager template based on an existing virtual machine. The template will be used to deploy 100 virtual machines.

You need to modify the template to reference an administrative password. You must prevent the password from being stored in plain text.

What should you create to store the password?

- A. an Azure Key Vault and an access policy
- B. an Azure Storage account and an access policy
- C. a Recovery Services vault and a backup policy
- D. Azure Active Directory (AD) Identity Protection and an Azure policy

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can use a template that allows you to deploy a simple Windows VM by retrieving the password that is stored in a Key Vault. Therefore, the password is never put in plain text in the template parameter file.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/resources/templates/101-vm-secure-password/>

Question: 260

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

You have the App Service plans shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Location
ASP1	Windows	West US
ASP2	Windows	Central US
ASP3	Linux	West US

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

Name	Runtime stack	Location
WebApp1	.NET Core 3.0	West US
WebApp2	ASP.NET 4.7	West US

You need to identify which App Service plans can be used for the web apps.

What 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

WebApp1:

ASP1 only
ASP3 only
ASP1 and ASP2 only
ASP1 and ASP3 only
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2:

ASP1 only
ASP3 only
ASP1 and ASP2 only
ASP1 and ASP3 only
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

Answer:

Answer Area

WebApp1:

ASP1 only
ASP3 only
ASP1 and ASP2 only
ASP1 and ASP3 only
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2:

ASP1 only
ASP3 only
ASP1 and ASP2 only
ASP1 and ASP3 only
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

Explanation:

Box 1: ASP1 ASP3 -

Asp1, ASP3: ASP.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.

Not ASP2: The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in.

Box 2: ASP1 -

ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/quickstart-dotnetcore?pivots=platform-linux> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage#>

Question: 261

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You create a virtual machine scale set named Scale1. Scale1 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

Review + create

< Previous

Next: Management >

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

If Scale1 is utilized at 85 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, Scale1 will be running [answer choice].

2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
10 virtual machines
20 virtual machines

If Scale1 is first utilized at 25 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, and then utilized at 50 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running [answer choice].

2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
8 virtual machines
10 virtual machines

Answer:

Answer Area

If Scale1 is utilized at 85 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, Scale1 will be running [answer choice].

2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
10 virtual machines
20 virtual machines

If Scale1 is first utilized at 25 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, and then utilized at 50 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running [answer choice].

2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
8 virtual machines
10 virtual machines

Explanation:

Box 1: 6 virtual machines -

The Autoscale scale out rule increases the number of VMs by 2 if the CPU threshold is 80% or higher. The initial instance count is 4 and rises to 6 when the 2 extra instances of VMs are added.

Box 2: 2 virtual machines -

The Autoscale scale in rule decreases the number of VMs by 4 if the CPU threshold is 30% or lower. The initial instance count is 4 and thus cannot be reduced to 0 as the minimum instances is set to 2. Instances are only added when the CPU threshold reaches 80%.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-best-practices> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-common-scale-patterns>

Question: 262**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

You plan to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set that uses the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter image.

You need to ensure that when the scale set virtual machines are provisioned, they have web server components installed.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Upload a configuration script
- B. Create an automation account
- C. Create an Azure policy
- D. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template
- E. Create a new virtual machine scale set in the Azure portal

Answer: AD**Explanation:**

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. Scripts can be downloaded from Azure storage or GitHub, or provided to the Azure portal at extension run-time.

The Custom Script extension integrates with Azure Resource Manager templates, and can also be used with the Azure CLI, Azure PowerShell, Azure portal, or the REST API

The following Custom Script Extension definition downloads a sample script from GitHub, installs the required packages, then writes the VM instance hostname to a basic HTML page.

Reference:

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

Question: 263**AZ-104**

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1 and a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 that has the Azure CLI installed.

You need to install the kubectl client on Computer1.

Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

<input type="checkbox"/>	az
<input type="checkbox"/>	docker
<input type="checkbox"/>	msiexec.exe
<input type="checkbox"/>	Install-Module

<input type="checkbox"/>	aks
<input type="checkbox"/>	/package
<input type="checkbox"/>	-name
<input type="checkbox"/>	pull

Install-cli

Answer:

Answer Area

	Install-cli
	aks /package -name pull

Explanation:

To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command: az aks install-cli

Reference:

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

Question: 264

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

DRAG DROP -

You onboard 10 Azure virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

You need to use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of the virtual machine configurations.

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.

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

Select and Place:

Actions

Answer Area

Assign tags to the virtual machines

Check the compliance status of the node

Compile a configuration into a node configuration

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration

Create a management group



Answer:

Actions

Assign tags to the virtual machines

Check the compliance status of the node

Compile a configuration into a node configuration

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration

Create a management group

Answer Area

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration

Compile a configuration into a node configuration

Check the compliance status of the node

**Explanation:**

1. Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration
2. Compile a configuration into a node configuration
3. Check the compliance status of the node.

Question: 265**AZ-104**

You have an Azure Resource Manager template named Template1 that is used to deploy an Azure virtual machine. Template1 contains the following text:

```
"location": {  
    "type": "String",  
    "defaultValue": "eastus",  
    "allowedValues": [  
        "canadacentral",  
        "eastus",  
        "westeurope",  
        "westus" ]  
}
```

The variables section in Template1 contains the following text:

```
"location": "westeurope"
```

The resources section in Template1 contains the following text:

```
"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
"apiVersion": "2018-10-01",  
"name": "[variables('vmName')]",  
"location": "westeurope",
```

You need to deploy the virtual machine to the West US location by using Template1. What should you do?

- A. Modify the location in the resources section to westus
- B. Select West US during the deployment
- C. Modify the location in the variables section to westus

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can change the location in resources. Parameters used to define the value of some variables to be able to use in different places in the template resources.

Resources are used only for complicated expressions. In any case, RM will only deploy from resources. In case the value is not mentioned directly, then it will check parameters if it is specified in the resources.

Based on this question, the value of location is defined directly in resources. so you change the resources location value

Question: 266

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You create an App Service plan named Plan1 and an Azure web app named webapp1.

You discover that the option to create a staging slot is unavailable.

You need to create a staging slot for Plan1.

What should you do first?

- A. From Plan1, scale up the App Service plan
- B. From webapp1, modify the Application settings
- C. From webapp1, add a custom domain
- D. From Plan1, scale out the App Service plan

Answer: A

Explanation:

The app must be running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier in order for you to enable multiple deployment slots.

If the app isn't already in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier, you receive a message that indicates the supported tiers for enabling staged publishing. At this point, you have the option to select Upgrade and go to the Scale tab of your app before continuing.

Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, staging slots, autoscaling, and more.

Incorrect:

Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app. You can scale out to as many as 30 instances

Reference:

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

Question: 267

AZ-104

You plan to move a distributed on-premises app named App1 to an Azure subscription.

After the planned move, App1 will be hosted on several Azure virtual machines.

You need to ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance.

What should you create?

- A. one virtual machine scale set that has 10 virtual machines instances
- B. one Availability Set that has three fault domains and one update domain
- C. one Availability Set that has 10 update domains and one fault domain
- D. one virtual machine scale set that has 12 virtual machines instances

Answer: A

Explanation:

First: in case you created one fault domain, you are limited with one update domain. You can test this.

Second: By default, Azure uses 5 update domains and up to 3 fault domains. So, In case you created 10 vm in scale set. then you will have 2 vm in each update domain. So once one update domain is not available, then you get 4 domains with 8 vms as required.

Question: 268

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 event subscription on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify VM1 as the source

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead: 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.

Reference:

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

Question: 269

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 subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B**Explanation:**

Changing Subscription won't affect the downtime, it will just change the billing. You would need to redeploy the VM. After you redeploy a VM, the temporary disk is lost, and dynamic IP addresses associated with virtual network interface are updated.

From Overview there is no option to move the VM to another hardware to skip the maintenance.

Ideally you need an Availability Set and defining the Update Domains.

Reference:

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

Question: 270**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 Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A**Explanation:**

When you redeploy a VM, it moves the VM to a new node within the Azure infrastructure and then powers it back on, retaining all your configuration options and associated resources.

Reference:

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

Question: 271**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 Update management blade, you click Enable.
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: 272

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription that contains a web app named webapp1. You need to add a custom domain named www.contoso.com to webapp1. What should you do first?

- A. Create a DNS record
- B. Add a connection string
- C. Upload a certificate.
- D. Stop webapp1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain>

Question: 273

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 resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You move VM1 to RG2, and then you add a new network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

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

Question: 274

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 resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you create a new network interface for VM1 and connect it to VNET2.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

You should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an

existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

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

Question: 275

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 resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You turn off VM1, and then you add a new network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

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

Question: 276

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

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

Quota	Location	Usage
Standard BS Family vCPUs	West US	0 of 20
Standard D Family vCPUs	West US	0 of 20
Total Regional vCPUs	West US	0 of 20

You deploy virtual machines to Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Size	vCPUs	Location	Status
VM1	Standard_B2ms	2	West US	Running
VM2	Standard_B16ms	16	West US	Stopped (Deallocated)

You plan to deploy the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Size	vCPUs
VM3	Standard_B2ms	1
VM4	Standard_D4s_v3	4
VM5	Standard_B16ms	16

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 deploy VM3 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy VM4 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy VM5 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy VM3 to West US.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy VM4 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can deploy VM5 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Total regional vCPUs = 20

2 vCPUs (VM1) + 16 vCPUs (VM20) = 18 vCPUs, which means that only 2 vCPUs left to exceed usage limit.

Box 1: Yes

We can add 1 vCPU. 2 vCPUs (VM1) + 16 vCPUs (VM20) + 1 vCPU (VM3) = 19 vCPUs

Box 2: No

We cannot add 4 vCPUs. 2 vCPUs (VM1) + 16 vCPUs (VM20) + 4 vCPU (VM4) = 22 vCPUs

Box 3: No

We cannot add 16 vCPU. 2 vCPUs (VM1) + 16 vCPUs (VM20) + 16 vCPU (VM5) = 34 vCPUs

Reference:

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

Question: 277

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Availability Set named WEBPROD-AS-USE2 as shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS Azure:> az vm availability-set list --g RG1
```

```
[  
 {  
   "id": "/subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/  
RG1/providers/Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/WEBPROD-AS-USE2",  
   "location": "eastus2",  
   "name": "WEBPROD-AS-USE2",  
   "platformFaultDomainCount": 2,  
   "platformUpdateDomainCount": 10,  
   "proximityPlacementGroup": null,  
   "resourceGroup": "RG1",  
   "sku": {  
     "capacity": null,  
     "name": "Aligned",  
     "tier": null  
   },  
   "statuses": null,  
   "tags": {},  
   "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",  
   "virtualMachines": []  
 }  
 ]
```

Azure:/

You add 14 virtual machines to WEBPROD-AS-USE2.

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 Microsoft performs planned maintenance in East US 2, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

2
7
10
14

If the server rack in the Azure datacenter that hosts WEBPROD-AS-USE2 experiences a power failure, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

2
7
10
14

Answer:

Answer Area

When Microsoft performs planned maintenance in East US 2, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

2
7
10
14

If the server rack in the Azure datacenter that hosts WEBPROD-AS-USE2 experiences a power failure, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

2
7
10
14

Explanation:

Box 1: 2 -

There are 10 update domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 10 update domains so four update domains will have two VMs and six update domains will have one VM. Only one update domain is rebooted at a time. Therefore, a maximum of two VMs will be offline.

Box 2: 7 -

There are 2 fault domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 2 fault domains, so 7 VMs in each fault domain. A rack failure will affect one fault domain so 7 VMs will be offline.

Reference:

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

Question: 278

AZ-104

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1 that uses the IP addresses shown in the following table.

IP address	Assigned to
131.107.2.1	Load balancer front end
192.168.10.2	Kubernetes DNS service
172.17.7.1	Docket bridge address
10.0.10.11	Kubernetes cluster node

You need to provide internet users with access to the applications that run in Cluster1.

Which IP address should you include in the DNS record for Cluster1?

- A. 131.107.2.1
- B. 10.0.10.11
- C. 172.17.7.1
- D. 192.168.10.2

Answer: A

Explanation:

To be able to access applications on kubernetes , you need a application Load Balancer created by Azure which have public ip.

Question: 279**AZ-104**

You have a deployment template named Template1 that is used to deploy 10 Azure web apps. You need to identify what to deploy before you deploy Template1. The solution must minimize Azure costs. What should you identify?

- A. five Azure Application Gateways
- B. one App Service plan
- C. 10 App Service plans
- D. one Azure Traffic Manager
- E. one Azure Application Gateway

Answer: B**Explanation:**

You create Azure web apps in an App Service plan.

Reference:

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

Question: 280**AZ-104****HOTSPOT -**

You plan to deploy an Azure container instance by using the following Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{  
  "type": "Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups",  
  "apiVersion": "2018-10-01",  
  "name": "webprod",  
  "location": "westus",  
  "properties": {  
    "containers": [  
      {  
        "name": "webprod",  
        "properties": {  
          "image": "microsoft/iis:nanoserver",  
          "ports": [  
            {  
              "protocol": "TCP",  
              "port": 80  
            }  
          ],  
          "environmentVariables": [],  
          "resources": {  
            "requests": {  
              "memoryInGB": 1.5,  
              "cpu": 1  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    ],  
    "restartPolicy": "OnFailure",  
    "ipAddress": {  
      "ports": [  
        {  
          "protocol": "TCP",  
          "port": 80  
        }  
      ],  
      "ip": "[parameters('IPAddress')]",  
      "type": "Public"  
    },  
    "osType": "Windows"  
  }  
}
```

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to the container from any device
cannot connect to the container
can only connect to the container from devices that run Windows

If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fail, [answer choice].

the container will restart automatically
the container will only restart manually
the container must be redeployed

Answer:

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to the container from any device
cannot connect to the container
can only connect to the container from devices that run Windows

If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fail, [answer choice].

the container will restart automatically
the container will only restart manually
the container must be redeployed

Question: 281

AZ-104

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 hosts a line-of-business application that is available 24 hours a day. VM1 has one network interface and one managed disk. VM1 uses the D4s v3 size.

You plan to make the following changes to VM1:

- Change the size to D8s v3.
- Add a 500-GB managed disk.
- Add the Puppet Agent extension.
- Enable Desired State Configuration Management.

Which change will cause downtime for VM1?

- A. Enable Desired State Configuration Management
- B. Add a 500-GB managed disk
- C. Change the size to D8s v3
- D. Add the Puppet Agent extension

Answer: C

Explanation:

While resizing the VM it must be in a stopped state.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/resize-virtual-machines/>

Question: 282

AZ-104

You have an app named App1 that runs on an Azure web app named webapp1. The developers at your company upload an update of App1 to a Git repository named Git1. Webapp1 has the deployment slots shown in the following table.

Name	Function
webapp1-prod	Production
webapp1-test	Staging

You need to ensure that the App1 update is tested before the update is made available to users.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Swap the slots
- B. Deploy the App1 update to webapp1-prod, and then test the update
- C. Stop webapp1-prod
- D. Deploy the App1 update to webapp1-test, and then test the update
- E. Stop webapp1-test

Answer: AD**Explanation:**

1. Deploy the App to “webapp1-test” which is staging environment and test it there.
2. Once the test is success swap the slots, so the new changes will be available under production.

Question: 283**AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has the following providers registered:

- Authorization
- Automation
- Resources
- Compute
- KeyVault
- Network
- Storage
- Billing
- Web

Subscription1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that has the following configurations:

- Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- Network security group (NSG): NSG1
- Public IP address: None
- Availability set: AVSet
- Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- Managed disks: No
- Location: East US

You need to record all the successful and failed connection attempts to VM1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Enable Azure Network Watcher in the East US Azure region.
- B. Add an Azure Network Watcher connection monitor.
- C. Register the MicrosoftLogAnalytics provider.

- D. Create an Azure Storage account.
- E. Register the Microsoft.Insights resource provider.
- F. Enable Azure Network Watcher flow logs.

Answer: DEF

Explanation:

When you create or update a virtual network in your subscription, Network Watcher will be enabled automatically in your Virtual Network's region. There is no impact to your resources or associated charge for automatically enabling Network Watcher. For more information, see Network Watcher create.

Create a VM with a network security group

Enable Network Watcher (done by default with the vnet/subnet creation)

-- and register the Microsoft.Insights provider ----- todo

Enable a traffic flow log for an NSG, using Network Watcher's NSG flow log capability --todo BUT !

NSG flow log data is written to an Azure Storage account. Complete the following steps to create a storage account for the log data.

So you need to create a storage account before enable the NSG flow

Download logged data

View logged data

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-portal>

Question: 284

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You need to deploy an Azure virtual machine scale set that contains five instances as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Deploy five virtual machines. Modify the Availability Zones settings for each virtual machine.
- B. Deploy five virtual machines. Modify the Size setting for each virtual machine.
- C. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to VM (virtual machines) orchestration mode.
- D. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to ScaleSetVM orchestration mode.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The main idea is to create 5 VMs asap. To do this you should let Azure do it for you with the least steps. either by using ARM template which is not mentioned here or VM scale set. That leaves us with 2 options C or D. C is like unmanaged Scale set where you add the VMs manually to the scale set as a unmanaged group. while D is managed scale set by Azure where it is based on configuration set during the setup of the VM Scale set

Question: 285

AZ-104

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

Name	Runtime stack
WebApp1	.NET Core 3.1(LTS)
WebApp2	ASP.NET V4.8
WebApp3	PHP 7.3
WebApp4	Ruby 2.6

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:

.NET Core 3.0: Windows and Linux ASP

.NET V4.7: Windows only

PHP 7.3: Windows and Linux

Ruby 2.6: Linux only

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: 286

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have a pay-as-you-go Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Daily cost
VM1	RG1	20 euros
VM2	RG2	30 euros

You create the budget shown in the following exhibit.

Budget1

Resource group

Edit budget

Delete budget

CURRENT SPEND
5.93 EUR

Budget

1,000.00 EUR

BUDGET SUMMARY

Name	Budget1
Scope	RG1 (Resource group)
Filters	-
Ammount	1,000.00 EUR
Budget period	Resets billing month
Start date	6/20/2019
End date	6/19/2021

BUDGET ALERTS

Alert conditions	% OF BUDGET	AMOUNT	ACTION GROUP	ACTION GROUP
	50%	€500	AG1	1 Email
	70%	€700	AG2	1 SMS
	100%	€1,000	AG3	1 Azure app
Alert recipients (email)	User1@Contoso.com			

The AG1 action group contains a user named only.

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

When the maximum amount in Budget1 is reached, [answer choice].

- VM1 and VM2 are turned off
- VM1 and VM2 continue to run
- VM1 is turned off, and VM2 continues to run

Based on the current usage costs of the virtual machines, [answer choice].

- no email notifications will be sent each month
- one email notification will be sent each month
- two email notifications will be sent each month
- three email notifications will be sent each month

Answer:

Answer Area

When the maximum amount in Budget1 is reached, [answer choice].

- VM1 and VM2 are turned off
- VM1 and VM2 continue to run
- VM1 is turned off, and VM2 continues to run

Based on the current usage costs of the virtual machines, [answer choice].

- no email notifications will be sent each month
- one email notification will be sent each month
- two email notifications will be sent each month
- three email notifications will be sent each month

Explanation:

Box 1: VM1 and VM2 continue to run

The budget alerts are for Resource Group RG1, which include VM1, but not VM2. However, when the budget thresholds you've created are exceeded, only notifications are triggered. None of your resources are affected and your consumption isn't stopped.

Box 2: one email notification will be sent each month.

Budget alerts for Resource Group RG1, which include VM1, but not VM2. VM1 consumes 20 Euro/day. The 50%, 500 Euro limit, will be reached in 25 days, and an email will be sent.

The 70% and 100% alert conditions will not be reached within a month, and they don't trigger email actions anyway.

Credit alerts: Credit alerts are generated automatically at 90% and at 100% of your Azure credit balance. Whenever an alert is generated, it's reflected in cost alerts and in the email sent to the account owners. 90% and 100% will not be reached though.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/cost-mgt-alerts-monitor-usage-spending> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/tutorial-acm-create-budgets>

Question: 287

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

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

Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Programmatic deployment. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell>

Question: 288

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 resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You create a new network interface, and then you add the network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

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

Question: 289

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
User1	<i>None</i>
User2	Global administrator
User3	Cloud device administrator
User4	Intune administrator

Adatum.com has the following configurations:

- Users may join devices to Azure AD is set to User1.
- Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices is set to None.

You deploy Windows 10 to a computer named Computer1. User1 joins Computer1 to adatum.com.

You need to identify the local Administrator group membership on Computer1.

Which users are members of the local Administrators group?

- A. User1 only
- B. User2 only
- C. User1 and User2 only
- D. User1, User2, and User3 only
- E. User1, User2, User3, and User4

Answer: C

Explanation:

Users may join devices to Azure AD - This setting enables you to select the users who can register their devices as Azure AD joined devices. The default is All.

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices - You can select the users that are granted local administrator rights on a device. Users added here are added to the Device Administrators role in Azure AD. Global administrators, here User2, in Azure AD and device owners are granted local administrator rights by default.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal>

Question: 290

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type
RG1	West Europe	None
RG2	West Europe	Read Only

RG1 includes a web app named App1 in the West Europe location.

Subscription2 contains the following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type
RG3	East Europe	Delete
RG4	Central US	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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Box 1: No -

RG2 is read only. ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they cannot delete or update the resource.

Box 2: Yes -

Box 3: Yes -

Note:

App Service resources are region-specific and cannot be moved directly across regions. You can move the App Service resource by creating a copy of your existing App Service resource in the target region, then move your content over to the new app. You can then delete the source app and App Service plan.
To make copying your app easier, you can clone an individual App Service app into an App Service plan in another region.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-move-across-regions> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/resource-manager/management/move-limitations/app-service-move-limitations>

Question: 291

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the following resource group:

- Name: RG1
- Region: West US
- Tag: 'tag1': 'value1'

You assign an Azure policy named Policy1 to Subscription1 by using the following configurations:

- Exclusions: None
- Policy definition: Append a tag and its value to resources
- Assignment name: Policy1
- Parameters:
- Tag name: tag2

Tag value: value2 -

After Policy1 is assigned, you create a storage account that has the following configuration:

- Name: storage1
- Location: West US
- Resource group: RG1
- Tags: 'tag3': 'value3'

You need to identify which tags are assigned to each resource.

What 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

Tags assigned to RG1:

"tag1": "value1" only
"tag2": "value2" only
"tag1": "value1" and "tag2": "value2"

Tags assigned to storage1:

"tag3": "value3" only
"tag1": "value1" and "tag3": "value3" only
"tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3" only
"tag1": "value1", "tag2": "value2", and "tag3": "value3"

Answer:

Answer Area

Tags assigned to RG1:

"tag1": "value1" only
"tag2": "value2" only
"tag1": "value1" and "tag2": "value2"

Tags assigned to storage1:

"tag3": "value3" only
"tag1": "value1" and "tag3": "value3" only
"tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3" only
"tag1": "value1", "tag2": "value2", and "tag3": "value3"

Explanation:

Box 1: "tag1": "value1" only -

Box 2: "tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3" only

Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags>

Question: 292

AZ-104

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

In Subscription1, you create an alert rule named Alert1.

The Alert1 action group is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

```
ResourceGroupName : default-activitylogalerts
GroupShortName   : AG1
Enabled          : True
EmailReceivers   : {Action1_ "EmailAction"}
SmsReceivers     : {Action1_ "SMSAction"}
WebhookReceivers : {}
Id              : /subscriptions/a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-
6c53cd0b720c/resourceGroups/
default-activitylogalerts/providers/microsoft.insights/actionGroups/ActionGroup1
Name            : ActionGroup1
Type            : Microsoft.Insights/ActionGroups
Location        : Global
Tags            : {}
```

Alert1 alert criteria triggered every minute.

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

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is

0
4
6
12
60

The number of SMS messages that Alert2 will send in an hour is

0
4
6
12
60

Answer:

Answer Area

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is

0
4
6
12
60

The number of SMS messages that Alert2 will send in an hour is

0
4
6
12
60

Explanation:

Box 1: 60 -

One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute.

Box 2: 12 -

No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes can be sent, which equals 12 per hour.

Note: Rate limiting is a suspension of notifications that occurs when too many are sent to a particular phone number, email address or device. Rate limiting ensures that alerts are manageable and actionable.

The rate limit thresholds are:

- SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes.
- Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes.
- Email: No more than 100 emails in an hour.
- Other actions are not rate limited.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-rate-limiting>

Question: 293**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 2016
VM2	RG1	North Europe	Windows Server 2016
VM3	RG2	West Europe	Windows Server 2016
VMA	RG1	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMB	RG1	North Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMC	RG2	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04

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:**

To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines. If you have virtual machines in several regions, create a Recovery Services vault in each region.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

Question: 294**AZ-104**

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1.

Which two tools should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. the kubectl command
- B. the az aks command
- C. the Set-AzVm cmdlet
- D. the Azure portal
- E. the Set-AzAks cmdlet

Answer: BD

Explanation:

B is for az aks command , check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

D is for Azure portal. Under node pools, press scale, then choose auto scale.

The Answer A is not correct as it is confusing with Horizontal pod autoscale which is not asked here. The pod autoscale use kubectl.

Question: 295

AZ-104: Actual Exam Q&A | CLEARCATNET

You create the following resources in an Azure subscription:

- An Azure Container Registry instance named Registry1
- An Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1

You create a container image named App1 on your administrative workstation.

You need to deploy App1 to Cluster1.

What should you do first?

- A. Run the docker push command.
- B. Create an App Service plan.
- C. Run the az acr build command.
- D. Run the az aks create command.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Break down the question first:

1. You already have a container and an AKS cluster for your app - so no need to "create" these.
2. You have a container image named App1 already on your location machine, ready to be pushed" to your Azure container.
3. What do you need to do first?

Therefore the next thing to do is Push the container instant to your Azure Container registry using the Docker command (answer A):

No need to create a App Service Plan (B) - Not required

No need to use az acr build (C) - Already created Azure Container Registry

No need to user az aks create (D) - Already created Azure AKS cluster

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-get-started-docker-cli?tabs=azure-cli#push-the-image-to-your-registry>

Question: 296

AZ-104

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	Central US
Proximity2	Proximity placement group	RG2	West 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: A

Explanation:

Placement Groups is a capability to achieve co-location of your Azure Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) resources and low network latency among them, for improved application performance.

Azure proximity placement groups represent a new logical grouping capability for your Azure Virtual Machines, which in turn is used as a deployment constraint when selecting where to place your virtual machines. In fact, 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.

The VMSS should share the same region, even it should be the same zone as proximity groups are located in the same data center. Accordingly, it should be proximity 2 only.

Reference:

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

Question: 297

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

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

Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Resource providers.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell>

Question: 298

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell>

Question: 299

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

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

Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click Deployments.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell>

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: