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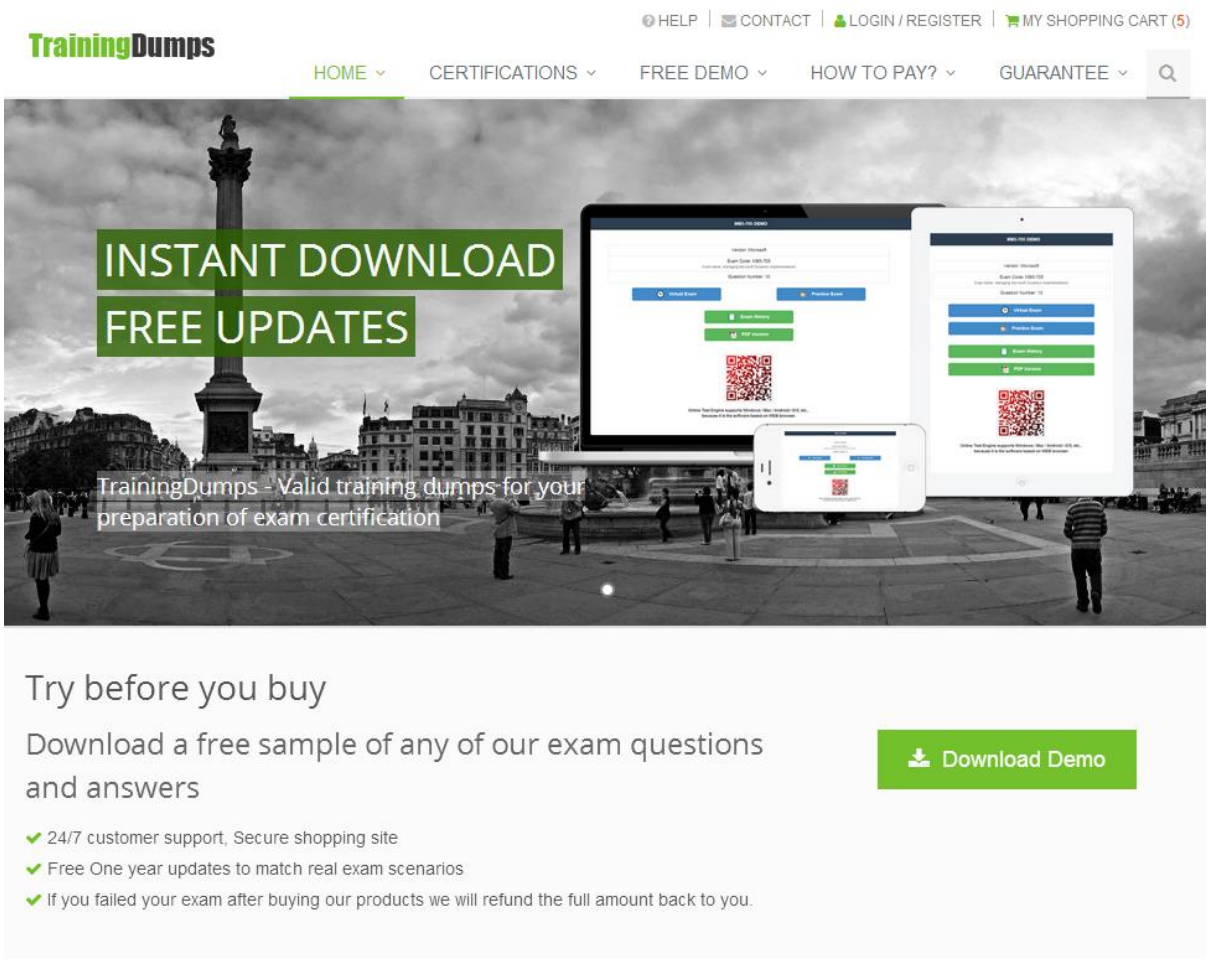

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Exam : **AZ-104**

Title : Microsoft Azure Administrator

Vendor : Microsoft

Version : DEMO

NO.1 You have an Azure App Service plan named AdatumASP1 that uses the P2v2 pricing tier. AdatumASP1 hosts MI Azure web app named adatumwebapp1. You need to delegate the management of adatumwebapp1 to a group named Devs. Devs must be able to perform the following tasks:
* Add deployment slots.
* View the configuration of AdatumASP1.
* Modify the role assignment for adatumwebapp1.
Which role should you assign to the Devs group?

A. Contributor

B. Web Plan Contributor

C. Website Contributor

D. Owner

Answer: D

Explanation:
Owner : Correct Choice
The Owner role lets you manage everything, including access to resources.
Contributor : Incorrect Choice
With contributor role you can Add deployment slots and View the configuration of App service plan but you can't Modify the role assignment. For this you need User Access Administrator or Owner role. So this is incorrect.
Web Plan Contributor : Incorrect Choice
The Web Plan Contributor role lets you manage the web plans for websites, but not access to them. So this option is incorrect.
Website Contributor : Incorrect Choice
The Website Contributor role lets you manage websites (not web plans), but not access to them. So this is incorrect option.
Note:
As per least privilege principle it is not advisable to provide owner role to any group, rather you should create custom RBAC role with custom policy and use that role for this operation. However as this option is not available here so only option to go with owner role.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

NO.2 You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet name	Subnet address range
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	Subnet1	10.1.1.0/24
VNet2	10.10.0.0/16	Subnet2	10.10.1.0/24
VNet3	172.16.0.0/16	Subnet3	172.16.1.0/24

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table:

Name	Network	Subnet	IP address
VM1	VNet1	Subnet1	10.1.1.4
VM2	VNet2	Subnet2	10.10.1.4
VM3	VNet3	Subnet3	172.16.1.4

The firewalls on all the virtual machines are configured to allow all ICMP traffic.
You add the peerings in the following table.

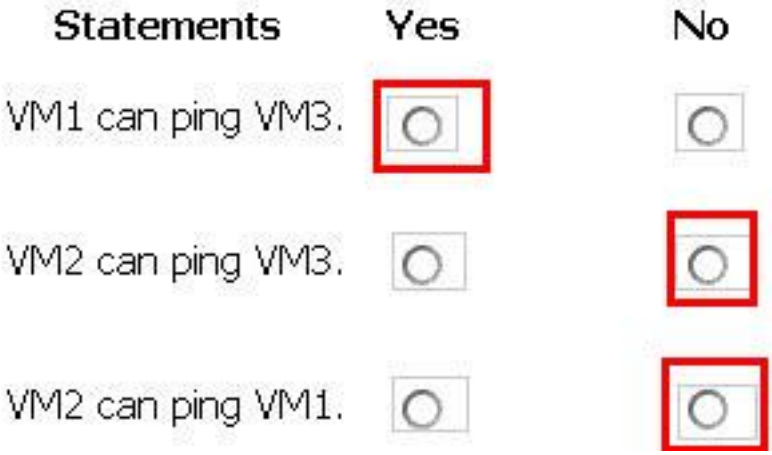
Virtual network	Peering network
VNet1	VNet3
VNet2	VNet3
VNet3	VNet1

For each of the following statements, select Yest if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Answer:

Answer Area



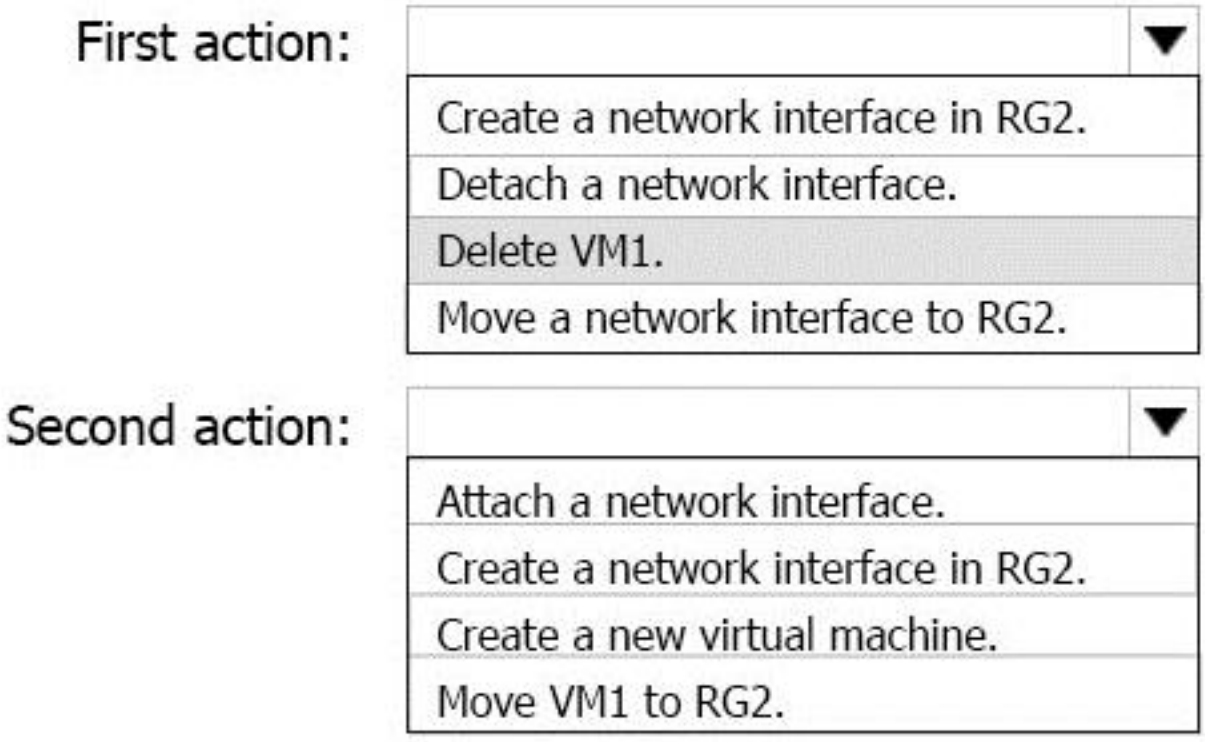
Explanation:
Statement 1: Yes
Vnet1 and Vnet3 are peers.
Statement 2: No
Statement 3: No
Peering connections are non-transitive.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/hub-spoke

NO.3 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

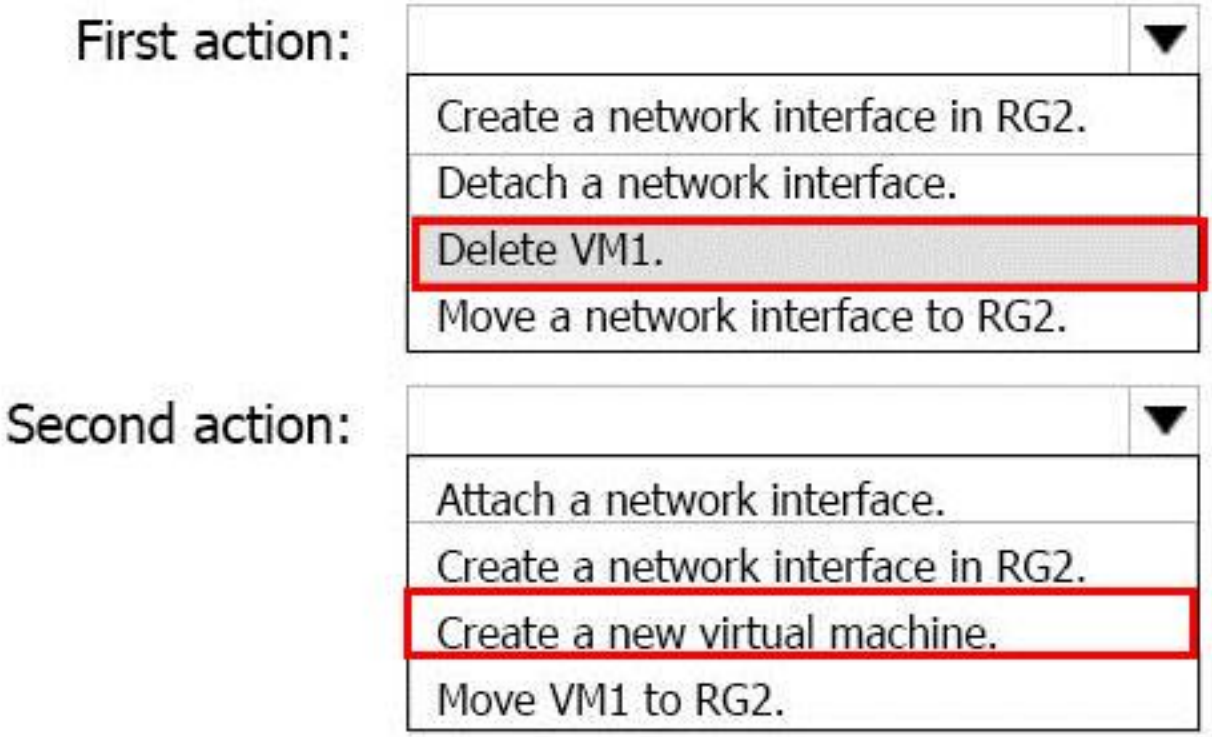
VNet1 is in RG1. VNet2 is in RG2. There is no connectivity between VNet1 and Vnet2.
An administrator named Admin1 creates an Azure virtual machine named VM1 in RG1. VM1 uses a disk named Disk1 and connects to VNet1. Admin1 then installs a custom application in VM1.
You need to move the custom application 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.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



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.
First action: Delete VM1
Second action: Create a new virtual machine
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/archive/blogs/canitpro/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-vmbetween-vnets

NO.4 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. No
B. Yes
Answer: A

NO.5 You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) domain that contains 5,000 user accounts. You create a new user account named AdminUser1.
You need to assign the User administrator administrative role to AdminUser1.
What should you do from the user account properties?
A. From the Groups blade, invite the user account to a new group.
B. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.
C. From the Licenses blade, assign a new license.
Answer: B
Explanation:
Assign a role to a user
* Sign in to the Azure portal with an account that's a global admin or privileged role admin for the directory.
* Select Azure Active Directory, select Users, and then select a specific user from the list.
* For the selected user, select Directory role, select Add role, and then pick the appropriate admin roles from the Directory roles list, such as Conditional access administrator.
* Press Select to save.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-users-assign-role-azure-portal

NO.6 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure 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 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. No
B. Yes
Answer: A
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.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview

NO.7 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. Storage4
B. Storage2
C. Storage3
D. Storage1

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

NO.8 You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
You use Azure Backup to create a backup of VM1 named Backup1.
After creating Backup1, you perform the following changes to VM1:
* Modify the size of VM1.
* Copy a file named Budget.xls to a folder named Data.

* Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
* Add a data disk to VM1.
An administrator uses the Replace existing option to restore VM1 from Backup1.
You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored.
Which change should you perform again?

A. Modify the size of VM1.

B. Add a data disk.

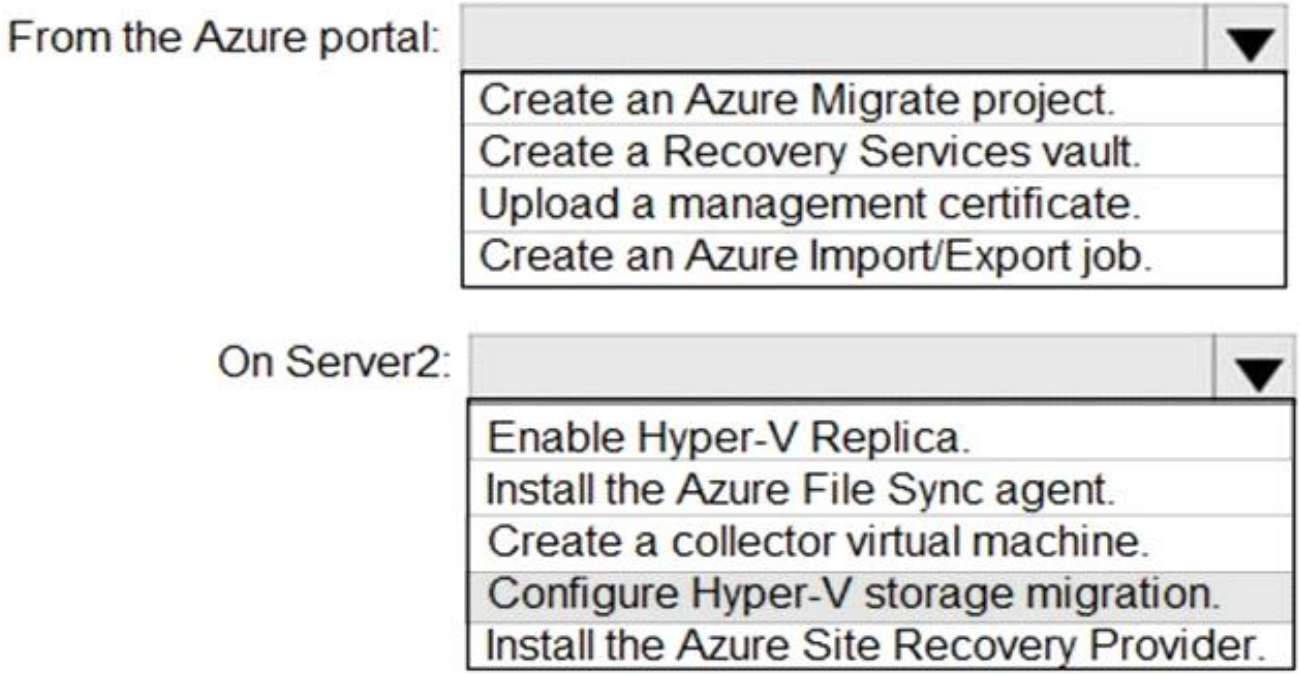
C. Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.

D. Copy Budget.xls to Data.

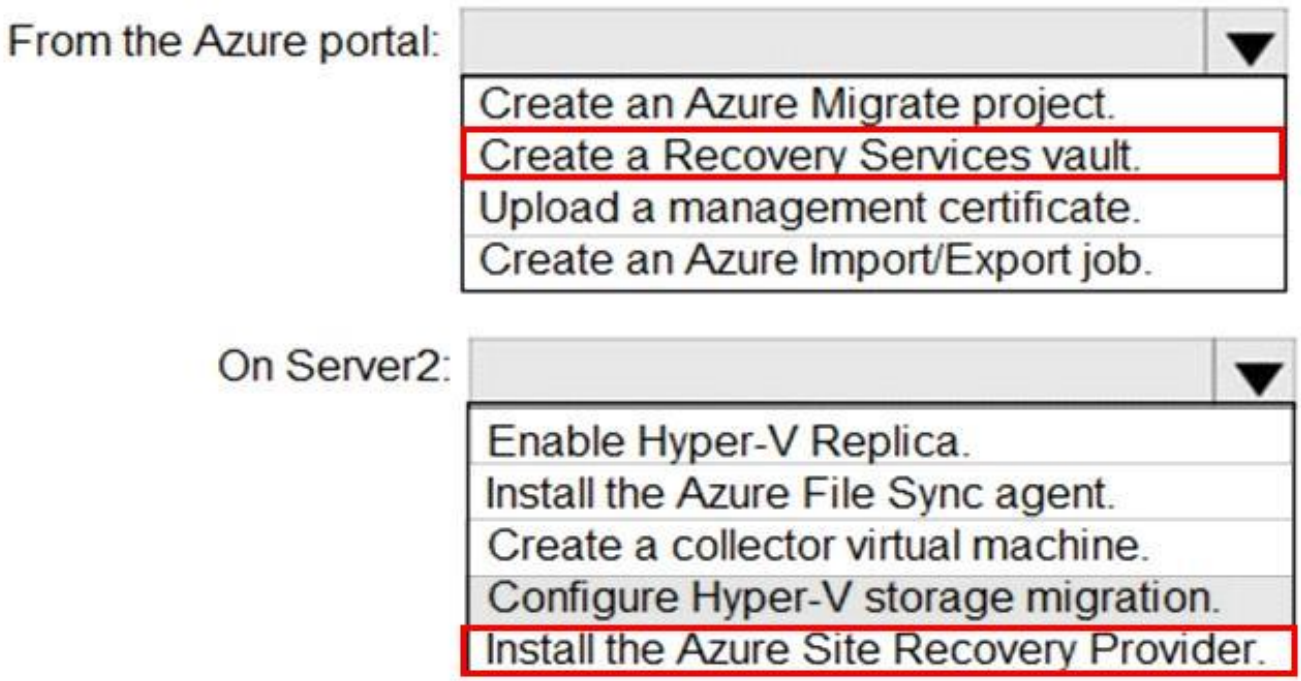
Answer: D

Explanation:
The scenario mentioned in the question, we are using the replace option. So in this case we would lose the existing data written to the disk after the backup was taken. The file was copied to the disk after the backup was taken. Hence, we would need to copy the file once again.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#replace-existing-disks

NO.9 You need to the appropriate sizes for the Azure virtual for Server2.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:
Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault
Create a Recovery Services vault on the Azure Portal.
Box 2: Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider
Azure Site Recovery can be used to manage migration of on-premises machines to Azure.
Scenario: Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.
Server2 has the Hyper-V host role.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/migrate-tutorial-on-premises-azure

NO.10 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. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

C. a virtual machine

D. Azure Blob storage

Answer: D

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

NO.11 You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
User1	*None*
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 Computer. User1 joins Computer1 to adatum.com.
You need to identify which users are added to the local Administrators group on Computer1.

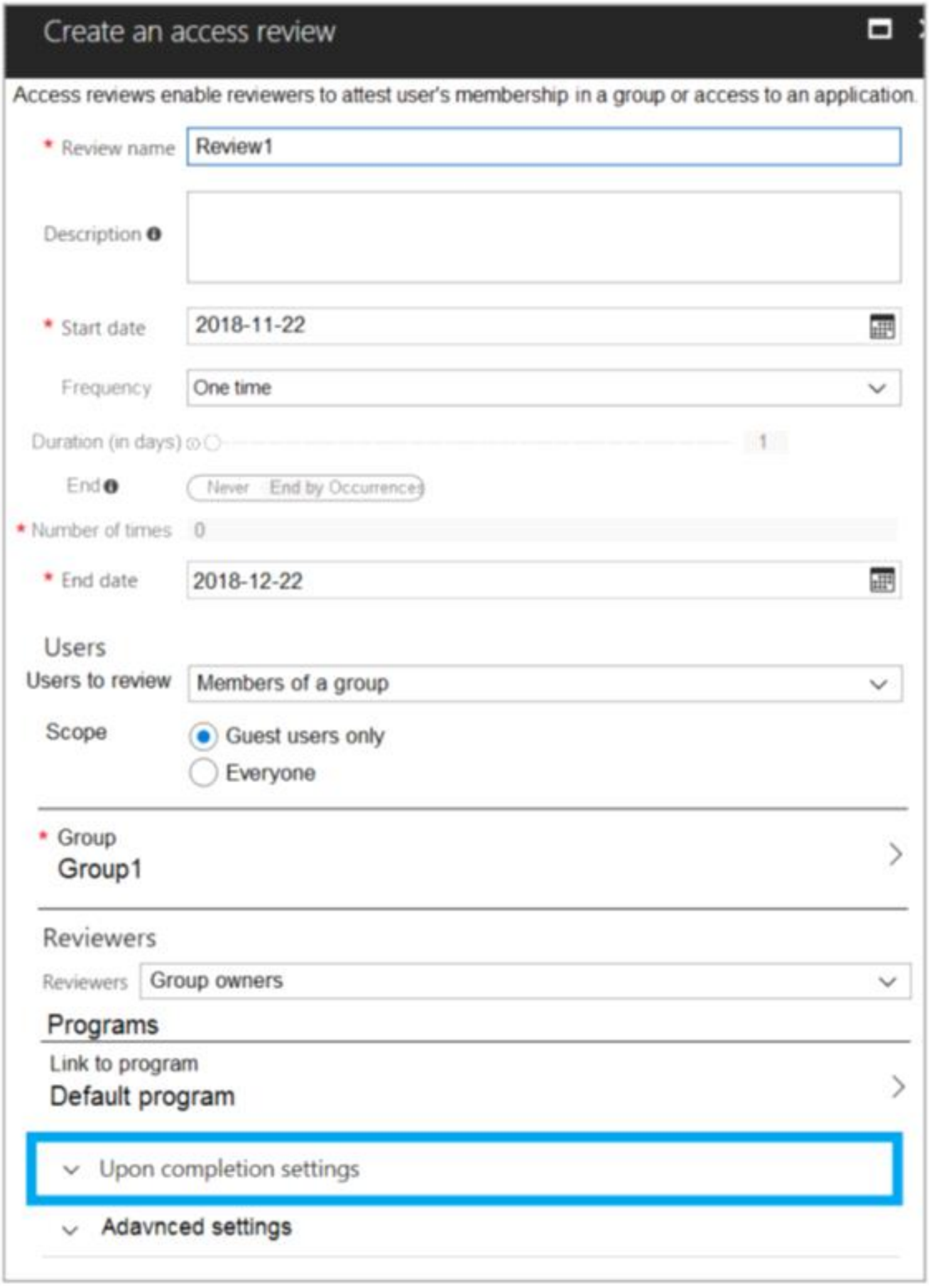
A. User2 only
B. User1 and User2 only
C. User1, User2, User3, and User4
D. User1 only
E. User1, User2, and User3 only

Answer: B
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.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal

NO.12 You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that contains the users shown in the following table:

Name	Type	Member of
User1	Member	Group1
User2	Guest	Group1
User3	Member	None
UserA	Member	Group2
UserB	Guest	Group2

User3 is the owner of Group1.
Group2 is a member of Group1.
You configure an access review named Review1 as shown in the following exhibit:



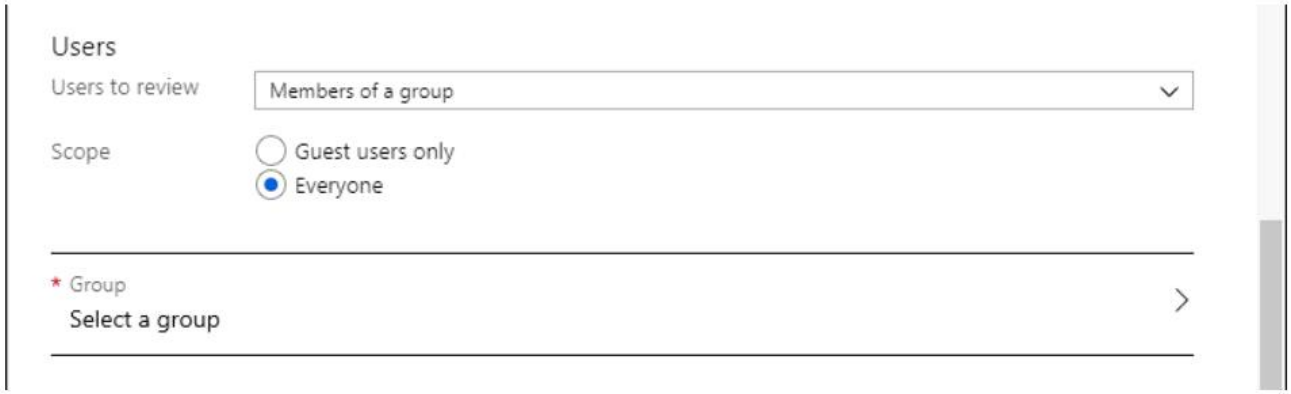
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
User3 can perform an access review of User1	○	○
User3 can perform an access review of UserA	○	○
User3 can perform an access review of UserB	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
User3 can perform an access review of User1	○	○
User3 can perform an access review of UserA	○	○
User3 can perform an access review of UserB	○	○

Explanation:
In the Users section, specify the users that the access review applies to. Access reviews can be for the members of a group or for users who were assigned to an application. You can further scope the access review to review only the guest users who are members (or assigned to the application), rather than reviewing all the users who are members or who have access to the application.



Present Use Case:
Group2 is a member of Group1 and User3 is the owner of Group1 So User3 can review both Group 1 and 2.
But for review the scope says only Guest.
Solution:
User1 is a member not a guest so 1st statement ==> NO
UserA is member not the guest so 2nd statement ==> No
UserB is a guest so 3rd statement ==> Yes
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/create-access-review

NO.13 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. a driveset CSV file

B. a JSON configuration file

C. a dataset CSV file

D. a PowerShell PS1 file

E. an XML manifest file

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
B: Modify the driveset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides.
C: Modify the dataset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides. Depending on whether you want to import a file or folder or both, add entries in the dataset.csv file References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-data-to-files

NO.14 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.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

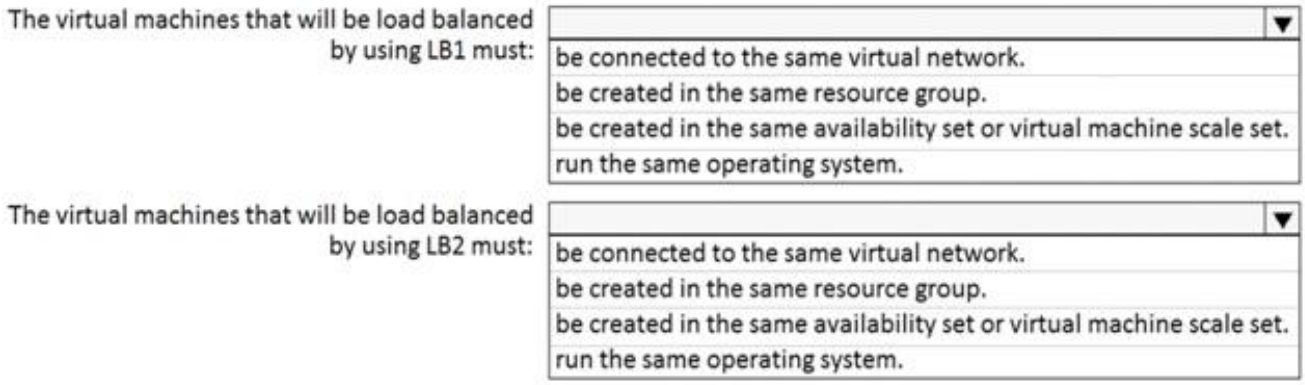
Explanation:
Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.
Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/network-overview

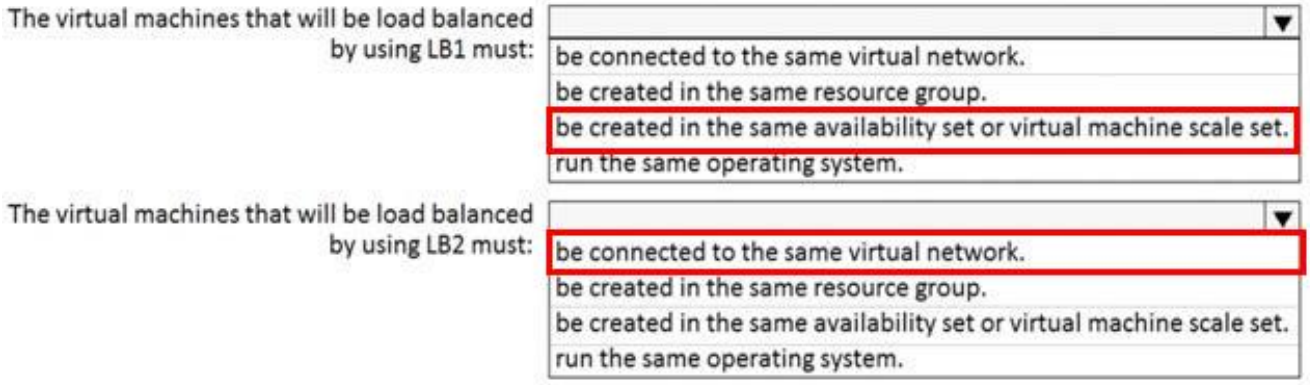
NO.15 You have an Azure subscription that contains the public load balancers shown in the following table.

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

You plan to create six virtual machines and to load balancer requests to the virtual machines. Each load balancer will load balance three virtual machines.
You need to create the virtual machines for the planned solution.
How should you create the virtual machines? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

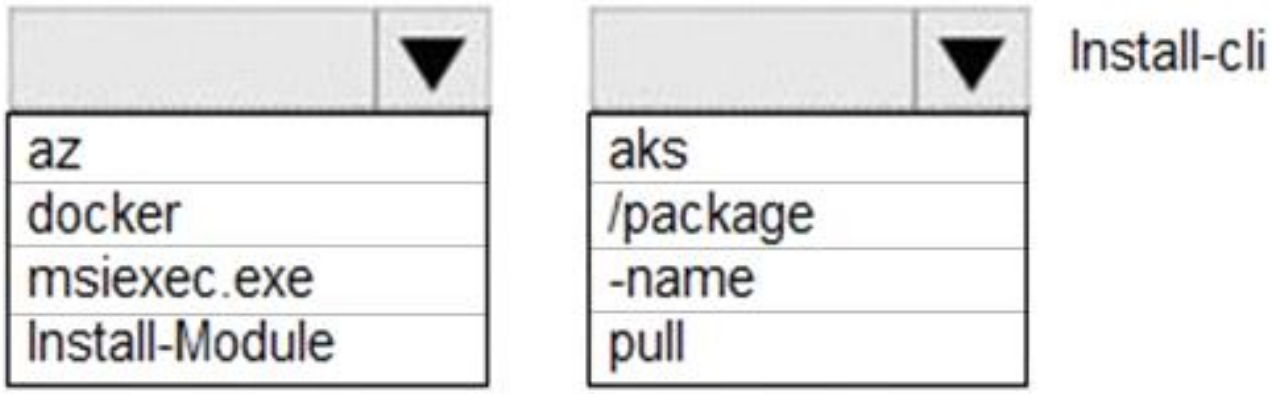


Answer:

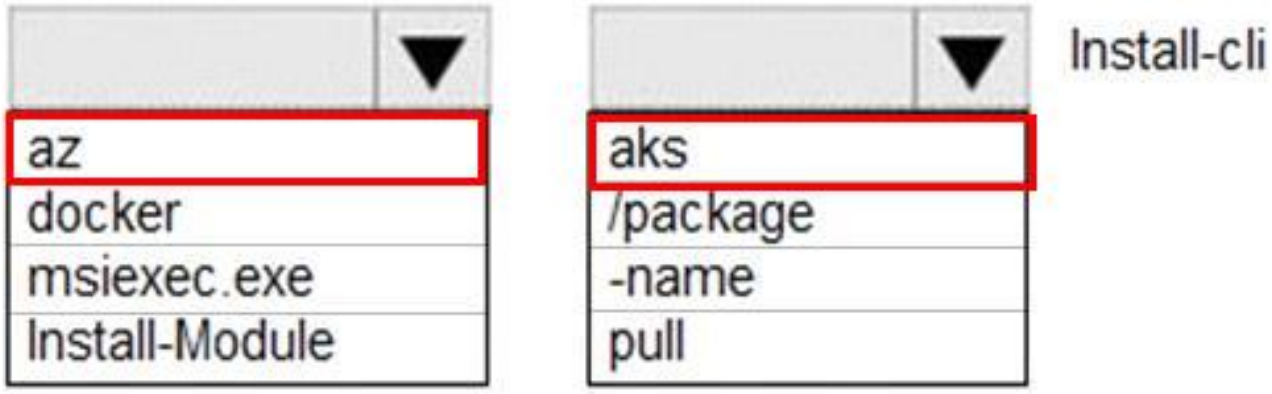


Explanation:
Box 1: be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
The Basic tier is quite restrictive. A load balancer is restricted to a single availability set, virtual machine scale set, or a single machine.
Box 2: be connected to the same virtual network
The Standard tier can span any virtual machine in a single virtual network, including blends of scale sets, availability sets, and machines.
References:
https://www.petri.com/comparing-basic-standard-azure-load-balancers

NO.16 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.



Answer:

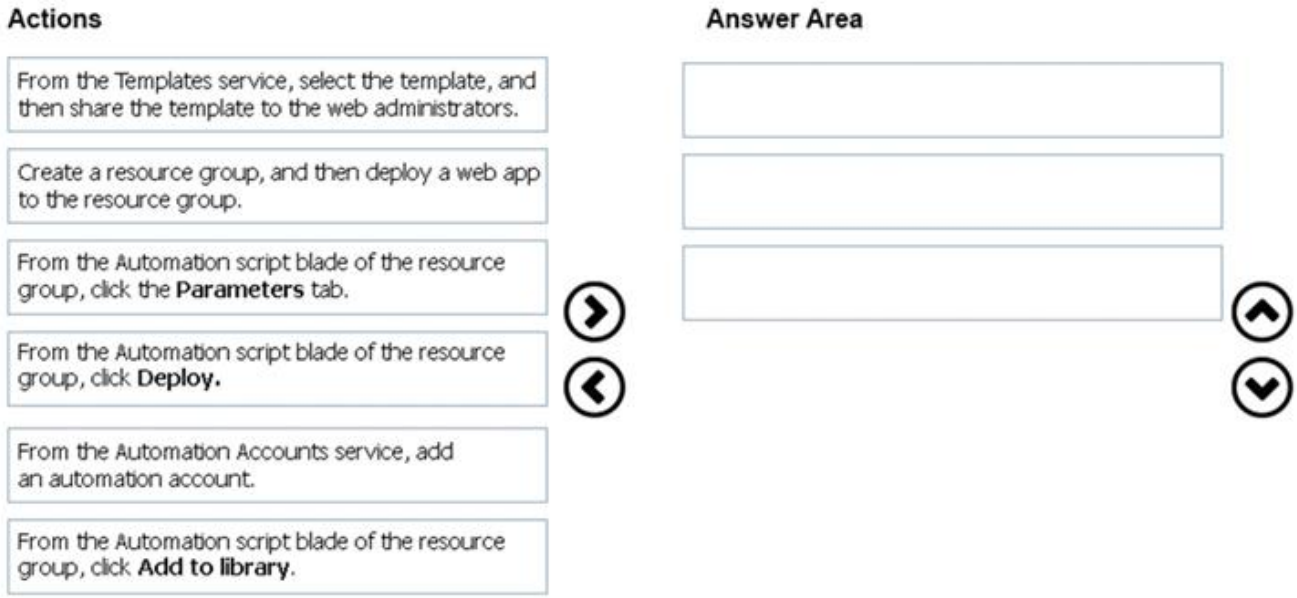


Explanation:
To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command:
az aks install-cli
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough

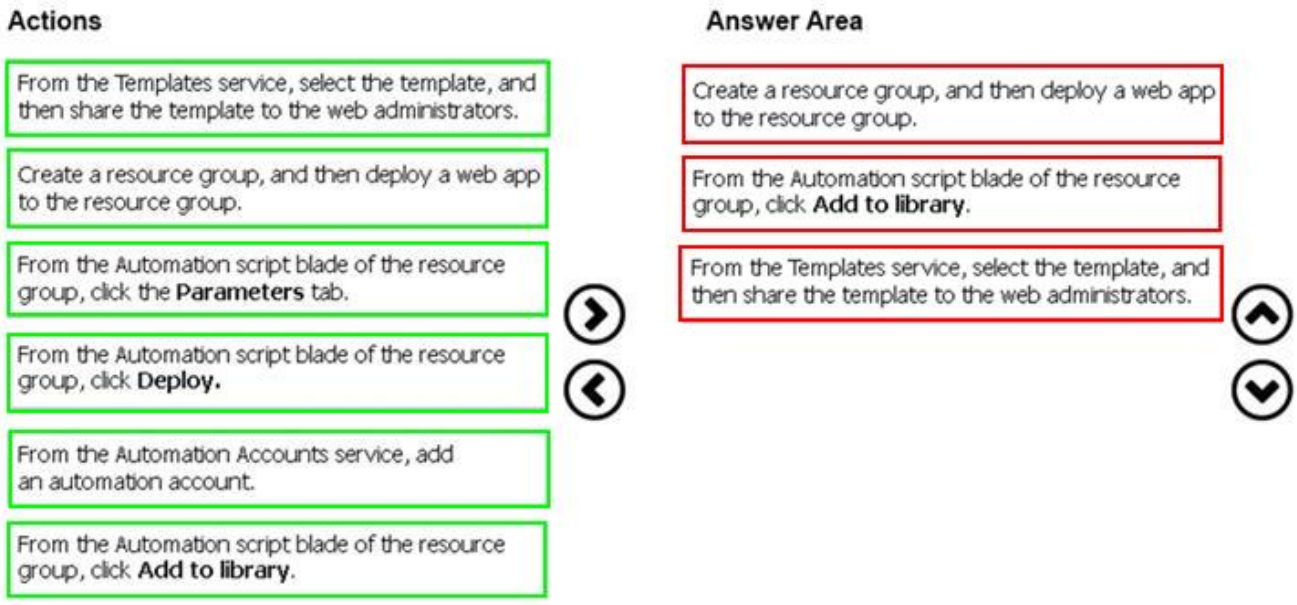
NO.17 You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure.
Which domain name should you use?
A. Install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) role on a domain controller in the Miami office.
B. Add http://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com to the intranet zone of each client computer in the Miami office.
C. Install Azure AD Connect on a server in the Miami office and enable Pass-through Authentication
D. Join the client computers in the Miami office to Azure AD.
E. Allow inbound TCP port 8080 to the domain controllers in the Miami office.
Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Every Azure AD directory comes with an initial domain name in the form of domainname.onmicrosoft.com. The initial domain name cannot be changed or deleted, but you can add your corporate domain name to Azure AD as well. For example, your organization probably has other domain names used to do business and users who sign in using your corporate domain name. Adding custom domain names to Azure AD allows you to assign user names in the directory that are familiar to your users, such as 'alice@contoso.com.' instead of 'alice@domain name.onmicrosoft.com'.
Scenario:
Network Infrastructure: Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office. Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet.
Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com
Planned Azure AD Infrastructure: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain

NO.18 You need to prepare the environment to ensure that the web administrators can deploy the web apps as quickly as possible.
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.



Answer:



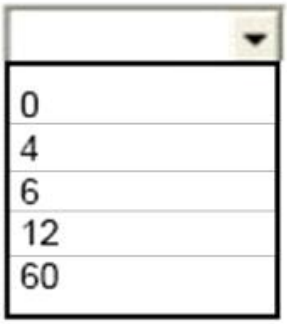
Explanation:
Scenario:
1. Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department.
2. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group.
3. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical.
4. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.
Steps:
1 --> Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.
2 --> From the Automation script blade of the resource group , click Add to Library.
3 --> From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators .
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/quickstart-create-templates-use-the-portal

NO.19 You have an Azure subscription named Subscroption1.
In Subscription1, you create an alert rule named Alert1.
The Alert1 action group is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

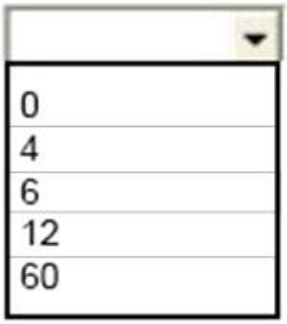
```
PS Azure:\> Get-AzureRmActionGroup

ResourceGroupName: default-activitylogalerts
GroupShortName   : AG1
Enabled          : True
EmailReceivers   : {Action1_-EmailAction-}
SmsReceivers     : {Acrtion_-SMSAction-}
WebhookReceivers : {}
Id               : /subscriptions/a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c/
resourceGroups/default-activitylogalerts/providers/microsoft.insights/actionGrooups/ActionGroup1
Name             : ActionGroup1
Type             : Microsoft.Insights/ActionGroups
Location         : Global
Tags             : {}
```

Alert1 alert criteria is 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.

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is **[answer choice]**.

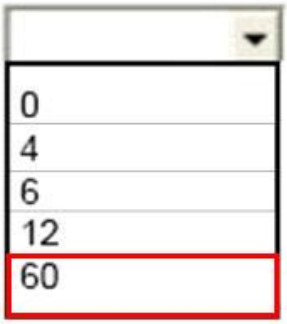


The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is **[answer choice]**.

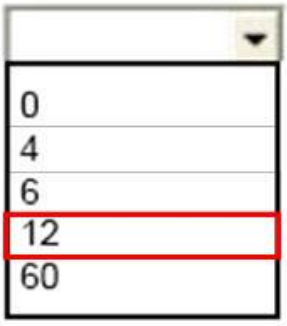


Answer:

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is **[answer choice]**.



The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is **[answer choice]**.



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 send, 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:

References:
https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-overview-alerts.md

NO.20 You need to resolve the Active Directory issue.
What should you do?
A. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, modify the list of UPN suffixes.
B. From Active Directory Users and Computers, select the user accounts, and then modify the User Principal Name value.
C. Run idfix.exe, and then use the Edit action.
D. From Azure AD Connect, modify the outbound synchronization rule.
Answer: C