



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #1

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription that has a Recovery Services vault named Vault1. The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table:

Name	Operating system	Auto-shutdown
VM1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Off
VM2	Windows Server 2016	19:00
VM3	Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS	Off
VM4	Windows 10	19:00

You plan to schedule backups to occur every night at 23:00.

Which virtual machines can you back up by using Azure Backup?

- A. VM1 and VM3 only
- B. VM1, VM2, VM3 and VM4 Most Voted
- C. VM1 and VM2 only
- D. VM1 only

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows server operating system from Windows Server 2008.

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows 10 operating system.

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Ubuntu Server operating system from Ubuntu 12.04.

Azure Backup supports backup of VM that are shutdown or offline.

The Backup service installs the backup extension whether or not the VM is running.

upvoted 148 times

laszeklksz 2 years, 1 month ago

good to see you, old friend

upvoted 33 times

fedzedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is Correct. "B". Backup is supported for the whole VM for all the OS types mentioned. Also, backup operation can be done while VM is offline or shutdown

upvoted 69 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

87dffd4 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Majority of people give reason for answer B by specifying which OSs are supported by Azure Backup. This is partly correct. But I think the essence of this particular question is knowing answer to the question - Does Azure Backup run on a shutdown VM? This is where this trick of this question sits. And the answer is Yes - Azure Backup runs even on a shutdown VM. Therefore the correct answer is indeed B.

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Backup can be used to back up all these OS. The auto-shutdown setting does not affect the ability to backup the VMs.

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

Madbo 1 year, 8 months ago

Azure Backup can back up the following operating systems:

Windows Server

Windows client operating systems (Windows 7 and later)

Linux

Based on this, you can back up VM1, VM2, and VM4 using Azure Backup, as they are running Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, and Windows 10 (a Windows client operating system) respectively. VM3 cannot be backed up using Azure Backup as it is running Ubuntu Server.

Therefore, the answer is B. VM1, VM2, VM4, and VM3.

upvoted 1 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

According to Microsoft's official documentation on Azure Backup, the supported operating systems for VM backup using Azure Backup are:

Windows Server 2019, 2016, 2012 R2, and 2012

Windows Server Essentials

Windows 10 (64-bit)

Ubuntu 20.04 LTS, 18.04 LTS, and 16.04 LTS

Based on this information, we can conclude that the answer is B. VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4 can all be backed up using Azure Backup.

upvoted 1 times

AndreaStack 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B.

All OSs are supported.

Shutdown or not, VMs can still be backed up.

You don't have to stop your virtual machines (VMs) in order to backup them in Azure. You can backup your VMs while they are running or while they are in a deallocated state.

However, No, you cannot delete a virtual machine (VM) while it is being backed up. The backup process requires the virtual machine to be available and running so that the backup data can be captured. If you try to delete a VM while it is being backed up, the deletion process will be blocked until the backup is complete.

upvoted 1 times

er101q 1 year, 10 months ago

B. VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4.

Azure Backup can be used to back up Windows and Linux virtual machines that are running in Azure. All four virtual machines in the table, VM1, VM2, VM3, and VM4, are Azure virtual machines, which means they can be backed up by using Azure Backup. You can schedule backups to occur at a specific time every day, including 23:00, by using the Recovery Services vault, Vault1.

upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

B. VM1, VM2, VM3 and VM4

All OSes listed are supported. shutdown or not, VMs can still be backed up.

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct B

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I luv Honey Because it is B

Here is Summary:

**Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows server operating system from Windows Server 2008.

**Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows 10 operating system.

**Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Debian operating system from Debian 7.9+.

**Azure Backup supports backup of VM that are shutdown or offline or online

upvoted 3 times

benvdw 2 years, 9 months ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 3 times

stormshaun 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You can back all types of OSes and even those that are shutdown.

upvoted 2 times

Fusionaddware 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct B

upvoted 1 times

Netspud 2 years, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I agree, all of them

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #2

Topic 6

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

You plan to deploy an Azure Monitor alert rule that will trigger an alert when CPU usage on VM1 exceeds 80 percent.

You need to ensure that the alert rule sends an email message to two users named User1 and User2.

What should you create for Azure Monitor?

- A. an action group **Most Voted**
- B. a mail-enabled security group
- C. a distribution group
- D. a Microsoft 365 group

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

Batiste2023 **Highly Voted** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct.

"Alerts consist of:

- Action groups
- Alert conditions
- User response
- Alert processing rules"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-overview>

upvoted 6 times

Josh219 **Most Recent** 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct . Action Group

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

JuanZ 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

bb03de0 5 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

babakeyfgir 11 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.

upvoted 4 times

cloudbaron 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

option A - Action Group

upvoted 1 times

taki_ananasek 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A s correct

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #3

Topic 6

You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table:

Name	Azure region
VM1	West Europe
VM2	West Europe
VM3	North Europe
VM4	North Europe

You have a Recovery Services vault that protects VM1 and VM2.

You need to protect VM3 and VM4 by using Recovery Services.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a new Recovery Services vault **Most Voted**
- B. Create a storage account
- C. Configure the extensions for VM3 and VM4
- D. Create a new backup policy

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A

VM3 and VM4 are in a different region from VM1 and VM2. So, we need to create a new Recovery Services Vault in the same region with VM3 and VM4.

For storage account, it is created automatically by Azure.

A Recovery Services vault is a storage entity in Azure that houses data. The data is typically copies of data, or configuration information for virtual machines (VMs), workloads, servers, or workstations. You can use Recovery Services vaults to hold backup data for various Azure services.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-enable-replication>
upvoted 111 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Nice to see you again man
upvoted 2 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct. "A" Create a new Recovery Services Vault. As the VM3 and VM4 are in a different region. then we need to create a new one in the same region of VM3 and VM4 (data source). For storage account, it is created automatically by Azure. for more details checl <https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrillic/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault#create-a-recovery-services-vault>

upvoted 78 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

A is right
upvoted 1 times

Exams_Prep_2021 11 months, 2 weeks ago

in exam 26/12/2023
upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaple 1 year ago

Create a new Recovery Service vault, because RSV for VM1 and VM2 is in different region.

Ref: https://youtu.be/K1NFwu5PNrU?si=fAx3EGXbYhO9_bOa
upvoted 1 times

petersoliman 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

Spam101198 1 year, 9 months ago

Steps: 1) Create Recovery Service vault
2) Create Backup Policy
3) Select Azure Resources
4) Schedule Backup
upvoted 2 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

vault and vm have to be in the same region. in this case, the current vault is in west europe.
vm3 and vm4 is in north europe, so answer is A. Create a new Recovery Services vault
upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

VM3 and VM4 are in a different region from VM1 and VM2. So, we need to create a new Recovery Services Vault in the same region with VM3 and VM4.
For storage account, it is created automatically by Azure.
upvoted 3 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

VM3 and VM4 need their own ARSV as are in different region to VM1 and VM2

upvoted 3 times

techie_11 2 years, 8 months ago

On exam 4/12/2022. Correct answer A

upvoted 3 times

sid132 2 years, 9 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

nidhogg 2 years, 10 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 4 times

ITprof99 2 years, 11 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

Answer: Create a new Recovery Services Vault

upvoted 4 times

MaxToRo 3 years ago

Is right!

upvoted 1 times

barcellos 3 years, 4 months ago

A - Vm3 and vm4 are in a different region.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #4

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storage1 and the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

You plan to monitor storage1 and to configure email notifications for the signals shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Users to notify
Ingress	Metric	User1 and User3 only
Egress	Metric	User1 only
Delete storage account	Activity log	User1, User2, and User3
Restore blob ranges	Activity log	User1 and User3 only

You need to identify the minimum number of alert rules and action groups required for the planned monitoring.

How many alert rules and action groups 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

Alert rules:

1
2
3
4

Action groups:

1
2
3
4

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Alert rules:

1
2
3
4

Action groups:

1
2
3
4

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

You can define only one activity log signal per alert rule. To alert on more signals, create another alert rule.

Box 1: 4

You need 1 alert rule per 1 signal (1xIngress, 1xEgress, 1xDelete storage account, 1xRestore blob ranges).

Box 2: 3

You need 3 Action Groups (1xUser1 and User3, 1xUser1 only, 1xUser1 User2 and User3). Check 'Users to notify' column.

upvoted 238 times

Chisom_J 3 years, 6 months ago

thanks for the explanation

upvoted 15 times

Holydud 2 years, 3 months ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: 4

Box2: 3

upvoted 14 times

skydivex 1 year, 9 months ago

User 1 already has a group name Group1... the correct answer is as follow:

Box 1: 4

You need 1 alert rule per 1 signal (1xIngress, 1xEgress, 1xDelete storage account, 1xRestore blob ranges).

Box 2: 2

You need 2 Additional Action Groups (1xUser1 and User3, 1xUser1 User2 and User3). Check 'Users to notify' column.

Check the question again..... it is asking how many new alerts and groups.

upvoted 1 times

Katlegobogosi 1 year, 7 months ago

where do you see "new" in the question?

upvoted 1 times

KrisJin 1 year, 7 months ago

Don't mess things up if you do not know anything

upvoted 1 times

upvoted 2 times

wwwmmmm 1 year, 5 months ago

Even with new, group1 and 2 here more likely refer to user group, the question is asking for action group
upvoted 1 times

Panapi 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920.
upvoted 5 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct. 4 Alert rules and 3 action groups
upvoted 46 times

Dankho Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Box1: 4 - need one alert per each condition-based evaluation set up to monitor specific metrics.
Box2: 3 - because there's only 3 possible combinations of people
upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

CORRECT..

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

SIAMIANJI 1 year, 7 months ago

You can define only one activity log signal per alert rule. To alert on more signals, create another alert rule.

Box 1: 4

You need 1 alert rule per 1 signal (1xIngress, 1xEgress, 1xDelete storage account, 1xRestore blob ranges).

Box 2: 3

You need 3 Action Groups (1xUser1 and User3, 1xUser1 only, 1xUser1 User2 and User3).

upvoted 2 times

zzreflexzz 1 year, 7 months ago

on exam 4/29/23
upvoted 3 times

FlowerChoc1 1 year, 8 months ago

Cleared the exam on 04/12/2023. This question came.

Box 1: 4

Box 2: 3

upvoted 2 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 8 months ago

exp: You can define only one activity log signal per alert rule. To alert on more signals, create another alert rule.

Storage Metrics :

- Used Capacity - Ingress/Egress - transactions
- Transactions -Availability
- Success Server Latency - Success E2E Latency

Storage:

StorageDelete - StorageRead - StorageWrite

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/metrics-supported#microsoftclassicstoragestorageaccounts>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/resource-logs-categories#microsoftstoragestorageaccountsblobservices>

upvoted 1 times

vbohr899 1 year, 9 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 2 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 4 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

rules are 4 as quite obvious.

AG are 3:

user1 n 3

user1

user1 , 2 n 3

upvoted 3 times

tahirMScert 2 years, 2 months ago

this was on exam 03oct2022 , I scored 870 and answered as Examtopics answer

upvoted 4 times

majerly 2 years, 2 months ago

Today in exam, 4 and 3

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

You can define only one activity log signal per alert rule. To alert on more signals, create another alert rule.

Box 1: 4

You need 1 alert rule per 1 signal (1xIngress, 1xEgress, 1xDelete storage account, 1xRestore blob ranges).

Box 2: 3

You need 3 Action Groups (1xUser1 and User3, 1xUser1 only, 1xUser1 User2 and User3). Check 'Users to notify' column.

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

cloudera 2 years, 5 months ago

Box 1: 4 1xIngress, 1xEgress, 1xDelete storage account, 1xRestore blob ranges

Box 2: 4 As appose to others' comments below, my answer is 4.

'Activity Log' for restored required two action groups - one for Delete x 1 and Restore x1.Otherwise, when the storage account is restored User2 will get notified, we don't want that based on the table.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #5

Topic 6

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

Name	Type	Member of
User1	User	<i>None</i>
User2	User	Group1
Principal1	Managed identity	<i>None</i>
Principal2	Managed identity	Group1

User1, Principal1, and Group1 are assigned the Monitoring Reader role.

An action group named AG1 has the Email Azure Resource Manager Role notification type and is configured to email the Monitoring Reader role.

You create an alert rule named Alert1 that uses AG1.

You need to identify who will receive an email notification when Alert1 is triggered.

Who should you identify?

- A. User1 and Principal1 only
- B. User1, User2, Principal1, and Principal2
- C. User1 only
- D. User1 and User2 only **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (74%)

C (26%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the Monitoring Reader role. Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager-role>

upvoted 165 times

rawrkadia 3 years, 5 months ago

Did you actually test this? The question doesn't involve sending an email to a group but is instead concerned with role assignment inheritance from the group. The link you're all posting isn't necessarily relevant. User 2 should inherit the role assignment from the group, you can easily validate that in the portal.

I am waiting out the 24hr lag period before testing. Alert group scoped to email on VM creation or deletion, one user assigned role directly and one via group. Will report back.

upvoted 15 times

panjie_s 3 years, 2 months ago

result?

upvoted 9 times

suriyaswamy 3 years, 4 months ago

Thanks for this Info

upvoted 2 times

Chole22 2 years, 9 months ago

Agree answer C:

Email Azure Resource Manager Role

Send email to the members of the subscription's role. Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the role. Email won't be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.

upvoted 3 times

yaboo1617 1 year, 7 months ago

When you set up the Resource Manager role:

Assign an entity of type User to the role.

Make the assignment at the subscription level.

Make sure an email address is configured for the user in their Azure AD profile.

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer is D.

AG sends to users that have 'reader' role, User2 inherits that role through Group1 membership.

upvoted 60 times

NotMeAnyWay 2 years, 4 months ago

Anwser c: User1 only

Can't be true, just send 10 seconds reading this from MS Docs:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager-role>

Only the users in the Manager Role receive the email alert, not the group members or Principals.

upvoted 14 times

Razvan123 2 years, 3 months ago

You should not confuse group email (generated on group creation) with individual emails for group members.

upvoted 3 times

Babushka 2 years ago

Folks that do say it's D are saying that's the answer because User 2 inherits Manager Role through Group 1. The AG is configured to send alert on the role which User 2 will have.

upvoted 2 times

garmatey 1 year, 5 months ago

why does this have 6 upvotes?

upvoted 2 times

garmatey 1 year, 5 months ago

Now 8?

Yall, this person is wrong. No where in that documentation does it say "not the group ***members*** or Principals." It does however say "The email is only sent to Azure Active Directory user members of the selected role, not to Azure AD ***groups*** or service principals."

upvoted 2 times

green_arrow 3 years, 5 months ago

I'm agree

upvoted 5 times

efla 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Hello agree. Hope you're doing well.

upvoted 4 times

HawkesLager Most Recent 1 month ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager>

When you use Azure Resource Manager for email notifications, you can send email to the members of a subscription's role. Email is sent to Microsoft Entra ID user or group members of the role. This includes support for roles assigned through Azure Lighthouse.

Note

Action Groups only supports emailing the following roles: Owner, Contributor, Reader, Monitoring Contributor, Monitoring Reader.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

User2 is a member of Group1, so they inherit the Monitoring Reader role from Group1 and will receive the email notification.

Service principals or groups can't receive E-Mails, but group-members (users) can.

upvoted 1 times

itismadu 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

user 1 and user 2

User 2 because its also a member of a group that has the rights

Email Azure Resource Manager

When you use Azure Resource Manager for email notifications, you can send email to the members of a subscription's role. Email is sent to Microsoft Entra ID user or group members of the role. This includes support for roles assigned through Azure Lighthouse.

Note

Action Groups only supports emailing the following roles: Owner, Contributor, Reader, Monitoring Contributor, Monitoring Reader.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager>

upvoted 3 times

Honey918 4 months ago

Correct Ans: D

When you use Azure Resource Manager for email notifications, you can send email to the members of a subscription's role. Email is sent to Microsoft Entra ID **user** or **group** members of the role. This includes support for roles assigned through Azure Lighthouse.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager>

upvoted 1 times

a6bd45e 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

This might have changed or is deprecated, but now for Entra it is "Email Azure Resource Manager". When you use Azure Resource Manager for email notifications, you can send email to the members of a subscription's role. Email is sent to Microsoft Entra ID user or group members of the role. This includes support for roles assigned through Azure Lighthouse."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups>

upvoted 5 times

enklau 5 months, 1 week ago

When you use Azure Resource Manager for email notifications, you can send email to the members of a subscription's role. Email is sent to Microsoft Entra ID user or group members of the role.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager>

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Managed identities (such as Principal1 and Principal2) do not have associated email addresses and cannot receive email notifications. Therefore, only Azure AD users who are part of the Monitoring Reader role and have valid email addresses will receive the email notifications.

upvoted 3 times

WeepingMaplte 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Email Azure Resource Manager role

- Send an email to the subscription members, based on their role.

A notification email is sent only to the primary email address configured for the Microsoft Entra user.

- The email is only sent to Microsoft Entra ID user members of the selected role, not to Microsoft Entra groups or service principals.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager-role:~:text=Fields-,%20Email%20Azure%20Resource%20Manager%20role,-Send%20an%20email>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/monitor#monitoring-reader>

upvoted 2 times

a3432e2 7 months ago

C is correct

Check mlantonis links. Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the Monitoring Reader role. Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals. A user has to be assigned that role hence User 1 is. User 2 (We are not told that this user was assigned) is a member of a group that has the role enabled, but that doesn't mean that User 2 has that role.

upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Tested in lab, correct answer is D.

upvoted 5 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

WEIJIAN 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

mail will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the Monitoring Reader role. Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.

upvoted 2 times

Candybar 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Selected Answer: C

Makes sure the email addresses added to the group are AAD user members not any groups, see Email Azure Resource Manager role for more info. If the members not receiving emails are not in a group and indeed member roles at the subscription level, then your issue will require more investigation.

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 11 months, 1 week ago

Tested in lab, correct answer is D. User2 inherits the role from Group1, hence he will also receive an email besides User1.

upvoted 2 times

neolisto 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D. I have tested it in a lab.

Logic of this alert is very simple.

User1 received an email because he is directly assigned to the Monitoring Reader role (which is in Action group).

User2 received alert because he has the same role as a User1, because he inherited this role from the Group1 assignment. It means, that notification was received not because Group1 was selected as a target of notifications in AG1 (1. Cuz it's not; 2. Group can't be assigned as an email receiver, because groups physically have no emails. Service Principals also can't have email address), but because of AG1 condition is set for Monitoring Reader role. Email was sent to User2, because User2 has the same role as a User1. Even if User1 is assigned directly and User2 inherit this role from his Group in AAD.

upvoted 12 times

Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #6

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

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

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

Policy1

Associated items Delete Save Discard

Backup schedule

* Frequency * Time * Timezone
Daily 2:00 AM (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Retention range

Retention of daily backup point.

* At For
2:00 AM 5 Day(s)

Retention of weekly backup point.

* On * At For
Sunday 2:00 AM 20 Week(s)

Retention of monthly backup point.

Week Based **Day Based**

* On * At For
2 2:00 AM 24 Month(s)

Retention of yearly backup point.

Week Based **Day Based**

* In	* On	* At	For
January	9	2:00 AM	5 Year(s)

You configure the backup of VM1 to use Policy1 on Thursday, January 1 at 1:00 AM.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

January 8 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

5
6
8
9

January 15 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

5
8
17
19

Answer Area

January 8 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

5
6
8
9

January 15 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

5
8
17
19

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 6 -

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

Box 2: 8 -

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

Reference:

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

Comments

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct in case yearly backup is also in the question.

If we assumed we have yearly, then the answer will be:

... we assumed we have yearly, then the answer will be...

- @8 JAN: 5 daily backups (1 weekly backup included) + 1 monthly = 6
 - @ 15 JAN: 5 daily backups (1 weekly backup included) + 1 weekly + 1 monthly +1 yearly = 8 backups
- upvoted 158 times

XolexHp 3 years, 3 months ago

I totally dont understand why only 6 - 8 recovery point??? Why we have daily backup, it means that everyday, each day has a point

=> Then means, from 1 JAN to 8 JAN we had 8 days <=> 8 points?!?!

Please help meeeeeee

upvoted 7 times

imartinez 3 years, 3 months ago

Check for retention of daily backup point, in the daily case is set to 5, that means that every daily BK, called recovery points by Azure, oldest than 5 days will be deleted.

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

upvoted 23 times

XolexHp 3 years, 3 months ago

Thank you, imartinez, understood

upvoted 6 times

Otijames 1 year, 4 months ago

I don't understand why you all start counting the daily retention period from 4th..is it not to be counted from the 1st jan?

Pleaseeee help me here??

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 4 months ago

Each Daily Backups only being retained for 5 days; which means 1st, 2nd, and 3rd January's backup already deleted by 8th Jan 2pm.

= 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Jan backups remained = 5 backups

But the 2nd January is Yearly Backup point, so it is also retained (for 5 years)

= Therefore 5 backups + 1 backup = 6 backups at 8 Jan 2pm

upvoted 1 times

Miles19 3 years, 8 months ago

correct.

upvoted 2 times

PRabiu 3 years, 11 months ago

15th Jan is a Friday = 5 daily backups (Monday - Friday) + 2 Weekly (2 sundays) + 1 Monthly = 8 backups

upvoted 12 times

Franpb90 3 years, 6 months ago

15th Jan is a Thursday, and 1 weekly backup is the same that 1 daily backup. It should be 7 the second answer.

upvoted 4 times

learning23497 2 years, 5 months ago

How do you know it is Thursday? No year is mentioned. Also - 8 is the closest answer to 7, so in that case i would also go with 8 :-)

upvoted 2 times

Grimstad 2 years, 5 months ago

It says January 1st is a Thursday, which would make the 15th also a Thursday.

upvoted 5 times

Turbosco 1 year, 6 months ago

Box 1 is 6: 5 Daily backups (4 Jan - 8 Jan including weekly backup at 4 Jan) + Monthly backup (2 Jan)

Box 2 is 8: 5 Daily backups (11 Jan - 15 Jan including weekly backup at 11 Jan) + 1 Weekly backup (4 Jan) + 1 Monthly backup (2 Jan) + 1 Yearly backup (9 Jan)

upvoted 3 times

jimmyli 3 years, 8 months ago

in other words, 2nd box should be 7 which is not included in the four choices. because yearly backup is not mentioned, the correct answer should be 5 daily backups including the latest weekly backup + 1 weekly for the previous weekend + 1 monthly backup

upvoted 12 times

Thomas_L 3 years, 7 months ago

its 6. We retain the 5 daily backups from January 4th - January 8th. There is a weekly backup on the 4th that we do NOT include in the count because it's already backed up by the 5-day retention period of the daily backups.

Then we have a monthly backup on the 2nd, that is outside the 5-day retention period.

5 daily backups + 1 monthly backup = 6 backup points.

upvoted 41 times

MrJJ10 2 years ago

I understand this explanation very good, however Weeklys started on the 1st @ 1400, and yes you only retain 5 Daily backups, which would be the 4th-8th. The monthly is scheduled to take place on the 2nd and Retain for 20 weeks. Not understanding why would you count a Weekly Back (Sunday at 2pm) as part of the Daily when Weekly's are maintained for 20 weeks. I think the count would be 7 (5 Daily(4th-8th) + 1 Weekly(Sunday) + 1 monthly(2nd which is a Friday)). I understand that 7 is not part of the presented answers so you would have to go with 6. My real world Weekly backups run separately from the Daily.

upvoted 4 times

ygnacioL 1 year, 1 month ago

Totally agree

upvoted 1 times

nbudummies 3 years, 5 months ago

Where is the yearly backup? It's should be 7 as jimmy comment.

upvoted 2 times

msidy2020 3 years, 5 months ago

why does yearly backup run before Jan 8th 2 PM ? it is not even scheduled

upvoted 1 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 6

5 latest daily recovery points, which includes the weekly backup from the previous Sunday, plus the monthly recovery point.
8th January = 5 daily backups (1 weekly backup included) + 1 Monthly = 6 backups

Box 2: 8

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

15th January is a Friday = 5 daily backups (Monday - Friday) + 2 Weekly (2 Sundays) + 1 Monthly = 8 backups

upvoted 89 times

cloudera 2 years, 6 months ago

8th January = 5 daily backups. How did we come up with 5 days?

On the question, I can't see any description that says backups only happen on the weekdays. So backups Mon-Sunday be 7 backups + 1 weekly + 1 Monthly = 9 backups. What am I missing here? Can someone explain to me? Thanks

upvoted 1 times

Grimstad 2 years, 5 months ago

Daily backups are only retained for 5 days, so you will only have a maximum of 5 daily backups. Monday-Friday doesn't make any sense to me - whether it's a weekday or not is irrelevant.

upvoted 2 times

Henryjb3 1 year, 10 months ago

Why is the 1 weekly backup included in box 1 then not included in box 2?

upvoted 4 times

jose 3 years, 2 months ago

The answer is correct, but the explanation is not because 15th January is Thursday. So:

5 daily backups (11th Sunday weekly backup included) + 1 weekly backup (4th Sunday) + 1 Monthly + 1 Yearly = 8 backups

Box 2: 8.

upvoted 30 times

op22233 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Perfect, mlantonis made that mistake, but the answer still correct.

upvoted 1 times

itgg11 2 years, 9 months ago

Jose you are spot on. mlantonis missed a yearly backup on 09.01. 6 and 8 recovery points still.

upvoted 7 times

Otijames 1 year, 4 months ago

But the month started on the 2nd and the daily starts counting from the 1st - 5th so it should be
1. 4 daily + 1 daily/weekly/monthly = 5

2. 4 daily + 1 daily/weekly/monthly + 1 yearly = 7

upvoted 2 times

codered4409 Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Answer : 6 total backups

=====

2-Jan Thursday Monthly

3-Jan Friday

4-Jan Saturday Daily

5-Jan Sunday Daily, Weekly

6-Jan Monday Daily

7-Jan Tuesday Daily

8-Jan Wednesday Daily

Answer : 8 total backups

=====

2-Jan Thursday Monthly

3-Jan Friday

4-Jan Saturday

5-Jan Sunday Weekly

6-Jan Monday

7-Jan Tuesday

8-Jan Wednesday

9-Jan Thursday Yearly

10-Jan Friday

11-Jan Saturday Daily

12-Jan Sunday Daily, Weekly

13-Jan Monday Daily

14-Jan Tuesday Daily

15-Jan Wednesday Daily

upvoted 1 times

jodtzz 1 month ago

The answer is correct. 6, 8. The important thing to keep in mind here is that there are not separate backups for daily vs. weekly vs. monthly vs. yearly - they all use the same backups.

For example, the yearly backup occurring on January 9 also represents the daily backup for that day.

However, they are retained separately. So the backup on January 9 is not purged by the daily retention policy, but rather the yearly.

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

CORRECT

1st January is Thursday so 4th January is Sunday, here where we should start;

8th. 5 daily (1 weekly included & not counted) + 1 monthly = 6

15th. 5 daily (1 weekly included & not counted) + 1 weekly counted + 1 monthly + 1 yearly = 8

upvoted 1 times

manawey 2 months, 1 week ago

Sorry guys, I believe the explanations for answers are all wrong. We must understand Grandfather-Son (GFS) backup policy as defined by Azure. If assumed and applied here, the following backup recovery points will be retained:

Box 1 = 6: 4 daily (Monday-5th, Tuesday-6th, Wednesday-7th, Thursday-8th), 1 weekly (Sunday, January 4th), 1 monthly (Friday, January 2nd).

Box 2 = 8: 4 daily (Monday-12th, Tuesday-13th, Wednesday-14th, Thursday-15th), 2 weekly (Sundays the 4th & 11th), 1 monthly (Friday, January 2nd), 1 yearly (Friday, January 9th).

Graph it yourselves.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/azure-backup-glossary>

upvoted 1 times

joolitan 2 months, 2 weeks ago

01-Jan Thu Daily
02-Jan Fri Daily Monthly
03-Jan Sat Daily
04-Jan Sun Daily Weekly
05-Jan Mon Daily
06-Jan Tue Daily
07-Jan Wed Daily
08-Jan Thu Daily

09-Jan Fri Daily Yearly
10-Jan Sat Daily
11-Jan Sun Daily Weekly
12-Jan Mon Daily
13-Jan Tue Daily
14-Jan Wed Daily
15-Jan Thu Daily

upvoted 1 times

joolitan 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Start 01 Jan is Thu, 1am
Daily, retention 5 days
Sun Weekly, retention 20 Week
2nd Monthly, retention 24 month
9th Yearly, retention 5 years

08 Jan = 5 daily (inclusive of 1 weekly) + 1 monthly = 6 backups

15 Jan = 5 daily (inclusive of 1 weekly) + 1 weekly (4th Jan) + 1 monthly (2th Jan) + 1 yearly (9th Jan) = 8 backups

upvoted 1 times

shobhitmathur18 5 months, 1 week ago

how are we suppose to do this in our mind in exam? I have the online exam tomorrow, no pen paper allowed.. any tips?
upvoted 2 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Jan 1 - 4 = 1 weekly backup
Jan 5 - 8 = 4 daily backup
Jan 2. = 1 monthly backup
Answer is 6

Jan 1 - 4 = 1 weekly backup
Jan 5- 11 = 1 weekly back up
Jan 12-15= 4 daily backups
Jan 2. = 1 monthly backup
Jan 9. = 1 yearly backup
Answer is 8

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 9 months ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

31c21da 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I see someone asking why the first week's backup starts from the 4th. I was also initially confused by this. In fact, the 'Retention of daily backup point' refers to how many days of backups you can retain. Therefore, the logic is on 8th, you can only retain the backups from the 4th to the 8th, as the daily backups before the 3rd would have already been automatically deleted.

upvoted 1 times

Bloodygeek 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is correct.
Box 1 on 8 JAN
Had 5 daily backups. 4,5,6,7,8 JAN
1 weekly backup. However, 4 JAN was a Sunday. The time of weekly backup is the same as the daily backup. So this does not count
1 Monthly backup 2 JAN.
No Yearly backup as it only starts at 9 JAN.
In total, it had $5+1=6$ backups.
Box 2 on 15 JAN
Had 5 daily backups. 11,12,13,14,15 JAN
2 weekly backup. However, 11 JAN was a Sunday covered by daily backup for 5 days retention. The time of weekly backup is the same as the daily backup. So there was only 1 valid weekly backup.
1 Monthly backup 2 JAN.
1 Yearly backup 9 JAN.
In total, it had $5+1+1+1=8$ backups.

upvoted 5 times

itismadu 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct.
I had to draw up a calendar on excel and map out the backups. I came here to write my discoveries but first look for similar answer and i found yours. The time of the backup also plays a role

upvoted 1 times

SkyZeroZx 11 months ago

Is important to be careful what this question is asking: Recovery Points or Backups ?
1 recovery point can be used for multiple backups, which means that if a Weekly RP & Daily RP overlaps, there will be only 1 RP but 2 Backups.

Box 1:
5 Daily RP (4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Jan)
0 Weekly RP (4 Jan is already present in Daily RP, so no new RP is added)
1 Monthly RP (2 Jan)
TOTAL: 6 RP

Box 2:
5 Daily RP (11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Jan)
1 Weekly RP (4 Jan; 11 Jan is already present in Daily RP)
1 Monthly RP (2 Jan)
1 Yearly RP (9 Jan)
TOTAL: 8 RP

upvoted 7 times

errorretcn 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Thanks a lot for the simple explanation.

upvoted 1 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

Is important to be careful what this question is asking: Recovery Points or Backups ?

1 recovery point can be used for multiple backups, which means that if a Weekly RP & Daily RP overlaps, there will be only 1 RP but 2 Backups.

Box 1:

5 Daily RP (4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Jan)

0 Weekly RP (4 Jan is already present in Daily RP, so no new RP is added)

1 Monthly RP (2 Jan)

TOTAL: 6 RP

Box 2:

5 Daily RP (11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Jan)

1 Weekly RP (4 Jan; 11 Jan is already present in Daily RP)

1 Monthly RP (2 Jan)

1 Yearly RP (9 Jan)

TOTAL: 8 RP

upvoted 9 times

WeepingMaplte 1 year ago

This correct.

upvoted 1 times

tccrew 1 year ago

Can someone explain to me why the weekly backup should be included in the 5 daily backups for 8 Jan?

upvoted 1 times

Superego 1 year ago

For Box 1: 6

Date Daily Backup Weekly Backup Monthly Backup

Thursday Jan-1 N (Deleted)

Friday 2 N (Deleted) Y (A)

Saturday 3 N (Deleted)

Sunday 4 Y (B) Y (B)

Monday 5 Y (C)

Tuesday 6 Y (D)

Wednesday 7 Y (E)

Thursday 8(14:00) Y (F)

A-B-C-D-E-F 6 copies.

Daily backup and weekly backup on Jan-4 is the same copy (B)

upvoted 3 times

WeepingMaplte 1 year ago

Box 2: Will be 8. Reason is the retention of weekly and monthly backup points.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #7

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

You have the web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Web framework	Hosting environment
App1	Microsoft ASP.NET	An on-premises physical server that runs Windows Server 2019 and has Internet Information Services (IIS) configured
App2	Microsoft ASP.NET Core	An Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019 and has Internet Information Services (IIS) configured

You need to monitor the performance and usage of the apps by using Azure Application Insights. The solution must minimize modifications to the application code.

What should you do on 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:

Install the Log Analytics agent
Install the Azure Monitor agent
Use the Application Insights SDK
Install the Application Insights Agent

App2:

Install the Log Analytics agent
Install the Azure Monitor agent
Use the Application Insights SDK
Install the Application Insights Agent

Answer Area

App1:

- Install the Log Analytics agent
- Install the Azure Monitor agent
- Use the Application Insights SDK
- Install the Application Insights Agent**

Correct Answer:

App2:

- Install the Log Analytics agent
- Install the Azure Monitor agent
- Use the Application Insights SDK
- Install the Application Insights Agent**

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/azure-web-apps>

Comments

ShanYuen Highly Voted 2 years, 12 months ago

Correct.

Application Insights Agent (formerly named Status Monitor V2) is a PowerShell module published to the PowerShell Gallery. It replaces Status Monitor.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/status-monitor-v2-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/status-monitor-v2-detailed-instructions>

upvoted 34 times

wsrudmen Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct

There are two ways to enable application monitoring for OnPrem, VM or App Services Web APP:

- Auto-instrumentation by using Application Insight Agent

Manual instrumentation by installing the Application Insight SDK through code

So as it's mentioned the solution must minimize the modification then it's Application Insight Agent

upvoted 22 times

SeMo0o0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

upvoted 1 times

flyingcolours87 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is in the question. You need to monitor the performance and usage of the apps by using 'Azure Application Insights.' -
Ans: Application Insights Agent.

upvoted 11 times

umavaja 10 months, 1 week ago

Great...Detail observation

upvoted 2 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 8 months ago

old school video explaining how app insight agent works.
<https://youtu.be/2grHLBHpG0>

upvoted 3 times

mung 2 years ago

Both C, D can be used for Application Insights.
But Application insights SDK requires editing your application code so answer should be D which doesn't require code editing.

upvoted 6 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Auto-instrumentation application monitoring (ApplicationInsightsAgent).
This method is the easiest to enable, and no code change or advanced configurations are required. It's often referred to as "runtime" monitoring. For App Service, we recommend that at a minimum you enable this level of monitoring. Based on your specific scenario, you can evaluate whether more advanced monitoring through manual instrumentation is needed.

Manually instrumenting the application through code by installing the Application Insights SDK.

upvoted 5 times

Timock 2 years, 10 months ago

Application Insights Agent (formerly named Status Monitor V2) is a PowerShell module published to the PowerShell Gallery. It replaces Status Monitor. Telemetry is sent to the Azure portal, where you can monitor your app.

Note:

The module currently supports codeless instrumentation of .NET and .NET Core web apps hosted with IIS. Use an SDK to instrument Java and Node.js applications.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/status-monitor-v2-overview>

upvoted 9 times

haitao1234 2 years, 12 months ago

Correct, key is to minimize code change to application.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/azure-web-apps>

upvoted 1 times

MrMacro 2 years, 12 months ago

Answer looks correct based on the link provided.

Agent-based application monitoring (ApplicationInsightsAgent).

This method is the easiest to enable, and no code change or advanced configurations are required. It is often referred to as "runtime" monitoring. For Azure App Services we recommend at a minimum enabling this level of monitoring, and then based on your specific scenario you can evaluate whether more advanced monitoring through manual instrumentation is needed.

The following are support for agent-based monitoring:

.NET Core

.NET

Java

Nodejs

upvoted 6 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #8

Topic 6

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. Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
- C. Add a data disk.
- D. Copy Budget.xls to Data. Most Voted

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (78%)

C (20%)

A

Comments

ninja Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

If it's a single selection, I would select D. However, the test result reveals it should be two (C and D).

I have tested this in Azure.

Prepare

1. Create a Windows VM with size D2S_v3.

2. Backup the VM.

Made changes after the backup.

1. Modify the VM size to DS1_v2.

2. RDP to the VM and create a new file.

3. Reset the password for the built-in administrator.

4. Add a data disk to the VM.

Restore the VM from the backup. Here are the results:

1. VM size remains as DS1_v2.
2. RDP to VM with the changed password.
3. Data disk is gone.
4. A new file is gone.

Conclusion, VM size and password will not be overridden by the restore process.

You will need to perform the changes again:

1. Add a data disk
 2. Copy the file.
- upvoted 71 times

Nilvam 2 years, 10 months ago

Data disk will not gone (deleted). It will be unmapped.

upvoted 5 times

Netspud 2 years, 10 months ago

Sadly I agree.

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#replace-existing-disks-from-a-restore-point>

Suggest all disks are replaced by the ones in the snapshot.

ALTHOUGH the disk is not deleted, and still available in the RG (but you have to assume it needs added back).

For me the safest answer is D, that file is defo gone.

upvoted 6 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer is C.

The new file is not gone. It said "copy file to a folder named Data". It never said "copy to the data disk".

upvoted 6 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Also, if wanna be a bit more pedantic :-). The data disk was added AFTER the file copy, so this proves the files was NOT copied to the data disk.

upvoted 4 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

oppss.. Correction: yes the file IS gone. So agreed answer is:

1. Add a data disk.
 2. Copy the file.
- upvoted 4 times

Baconrind 2 years ago

Data disk is not gone, it just becomes unattached, as there is no option to re-attach disk, the only "change to perform again" is Copy Budget.xls to Data. No need to add/create a data disk again it already exists.

upvoted 15 times

Dhanishetty 1 year, 11 months ago

If it already exists, then why copy Budget.xls again. ?

Just simply Attaching will be enough.?

upvoted 7 times

rugoki 1 year, 6 months ago

case file might be in a different disk saved

upvoted 2 times

sourabhg Highly Voted 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D, i.e., copy the file again.

- a. You don't need to resize the VM after backup. The latest size will be applicable.
- b. The latest credentials will work.

c. This one is a bit ambiguous. The additional data disk will not be deleted after the restoration. However, you will have to attach it again to the VM.

D. The file will be lost and needs to be created again.

upvoted 20 times

Dankho Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

It seems like C and D are both correct here, but going with D I guess.

upvoted 1 times

SeMoOoOoOo 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Pcservices 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

You would need to re-add the data disk after the restoration, as the backup will not include disks that were added after it was created.

upvoted 1 times

dendenp 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The key word here is Azure Backup, only a 'data disk' can be restored. every other change is not backed up by Azure backup service

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 3 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is C. Add a data disk.

When you restore a virtual machine using the "Replace existing" option in Azure Backup, the VM is restored to its state at the time of the backup. Any changes made after the backup, such as adding a data disk, will not be included in the restored VM. Therefore, you will need to add the data disk again after the restoration.

upvoted 1 times

tcoelho28 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

"Copy a file named Budget.xls to a folder named Data"

Is copy to a folder, no mention the folder is in data disk.

If we have the consideration the order the changes, the file is copy before the data disk is added.

To restore the VM from the backup you need add data disk.

upvoted 1 times

Z_MU 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Read "Replace existing" option from restore options in below article

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#restore-options>

Notice this line "Azure Backup takes a snapshot of the existing VM before replacing the disk. The snapshot is copied to the vault and retained in accordance with the retention policy."

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 2 times

rnd3131 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored.

I am the only one saying A? All changes are reverted by restoring backup, but the vm size you need to revert manual!

upvoted 1 times

sardonique 1 year, 1 month ago

as usual some questions are so badly formulated, with the purpose to check how crazy you are, trying to understand what IQ test these guys had in mind

upvoted 1 times

sardonique 1 year, 1 month ago

it is a best practice to have a separate data disk to store Data
however reading the premises carefully, it is written nowhere that
the VM has a data disk attached, and even if it was there,
you cannot assume that the folder named "data" is located in the data disk. So "D" is the safest answer

upvoted 1 times

nmm22 1 year, 2 months ago

this question came in my exam 25/9/2023

upvoted 4 times

dejedi 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Here is a key ...

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.

File copied before attaching the Disk .We Shouldnt assume the file was copied to that disk attached

upvoted 2 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Agree with D;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#restore-options>

A-C are all retained if replace existing is used as far as I can tell.

upvoted 1 times

SIAMIANJI 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Copy Budget.xls to Data.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #9

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Role assigned
User1	Group1	None
User2	Group2	None
User3	Group1, Group2	User administrator

You enable password reset for contoso.onmicrosoft.com as shown in the Password Reset exhibit. (Click the Password Reset tab.)

Self service password reset enabled ⓘ

None Selected All

Select group >

Group2

i These settings only apply to end users in your organization. Admins are always enabled for self-service password reset and are required to use two authentication methods to reset their password. Click here to learn more about administrator password policies.

You configure the authentication methods for password reset as shown in the Authentication Methods exhibit. (Click the Authentication Methods tab.)

Number of methods required to reset ⓘ

1 2

Methods available to users

- Mobile app notification
- Mobile app code
- Email
- Mobile phone
- Office phone

Security questionsNumber of questions required to register 

3	4	5
---	---	---

Number of questions required to reset 

3	4	5
---	---	---

Select security questions >

10 security questions selected

 These settings only apply to end users in your organization. Admins are always enabled for self-service password reset and are required to use two authentication methods to reset their password. Click here to learn more about administrator password policies.

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**

If User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.

If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.

User3 can add security questions to the password reset process

Correct Answer:**Answer Area****Statements****Yes****No**

If User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.

If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.

User3 can add security questions to the password reset process

Box 1: No -

Two methods are required.

Box 2: No -

Self-service password reset is only enabled for Group2, and User1 is not a member of Group2.

Box 3: Yes -

As a User Administrator, User3 can add security questions to the reset process.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/quickstart-sspr> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/active-directory-passwords-faq>

Comments

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Answer is not correct. It should be

- NO: User2 needs 2 authentication methods. Security questions are not enough to reset password
 - NO: User1 is not part of the SSPR Group1
 - NO: to be able to add security questions to the process. you need Global admin role
[& https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-sspr#prerequisites](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-sspr#prerequisites)
[& https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator-permissions](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator-permissions)
- upvoted 146 times

mrshegz 3 years, 4 months ago

what is SSPR

upvoted 1 times

raydel92 3 years, 2 months ago

Self Service Password Reset

upvoted 52 times

Takloy 3 years ago

Sometimes, Some People Remember...

upvoted 83 times

mdmahanti 2 years, 4 months ago

Sometime, Silly Points Resurface

upvoted 12 times

DodgyD 3 years, 10 months ago

Agree: User administrator role do not have permissions to manage MFA.

upvoted 3 times

vikki 3 years, 10 months ago

Did not see exactly the information regarding to add security questions to the process, however I do find that User Administrator permission is able to reset password from the link.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#password-reset-permissions>

upvoted 2 times

marcellov 3 years, 7 months ago

Besides the Global Admin role, that you should not give to anyone, if you want to configure MFA for non-admin users only use Authentication Administrator role and if you want to configure MFA for all users including admin users, use Privileged Authentication Administrator role.

upvoted 6 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

C0rrect Answer:

Box 1: No

Two methods are required (Mobile phone and Security questions).

Box 2: No

Self-service password reset is only enabled for Group2, and User1 is not a member of Group2.

Box 3: No

To be able to add Security questions to the process, you need to be a Global Administrator. User3 is User Administrator, so User3 cannot add security questions to the reset process. User Administrator doesn't have MFA permissions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/quickstart-sspr>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/active-directory-passwords-faq>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-sspr#prerequisites>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator>

upvoted 136 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

WRONG..

No

No

No

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 9 months, 4 weeks ago

No

No

No

upvoted 2 times

PrepaCertif 1 year, 2 months ago

Tested in LAB : No, No, No

upvoted 2 times

Teroristo 1 year, 4 months ago

NNN

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/356305/in-azure-could-the-user-administrator-have-permiss>

upvoted 1 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

N N N is correct!

upvoted 2 times

morito 1 year, 9 months ago

Took a bit of digging, but here are my answers:

- NO: User2 must provide two authentication methods before they can reset their password
- NO: User 1 is not enabled for SSPR
- NO: A User must have the role of global Administrator or Authentication Policy Administrator to change SSPR (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-sspr>).

upvoted 3 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 9 months ago

Box 1: No

Two methods are required (Mobile / Security questions).

Box 2: No

Self-service password reset is only enabled for Group2, and User1 is not a member of Group2.

Box 3: No

User3 is User Administrator, With a two-gate policy, administrators don't have the ability to use security questions.

Admin users cannot do the following:

- Cannot manage MFA.
 - Cannot change the credentials or reset MFA for members and owners of a role-assignable group.
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-reset-policy-differences>
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator>

upvoted 1 times

ajgoazilla 1 year, 9 months ago

Only Authentication administrators can do so not global globa can give authentication admin role to someone though).
upvoted 1 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

NNN is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator>
upvoted 2 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 4 times

typales2005 1 year, 11 months ago

Was on the 09/01/2023 exam.

upvoted 5 times

RKETBO 2 years ago

The Number of methods required to reset option determines the minimum number of available authentication methods or gates a user must go through to reset or unlock his password. It can be set to either 1 or 2. Since this option is set to 2, user2 will not be able to reset his password after only one method has been run.

User1 is a member of group1. Self-service password reset is enabled only for group2.

As a user administrator, user3 cannot add security questions to the reset process.

The following Technet articles contain more information about the topic

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-howitworks>
upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

N - need mobile phone too
N - user2 is not in the group1
N - apparently it needs GA

upvoted 4 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Box 1: No
Two methods are required (Mobile phone and Security questions).

Box 2: No
Self-service password reset is only enabled for Group2, and User1 is not a member of Group2.

Box 3: No

To be able to add Security questions to the process, you need to be a Global Administrator. User3 is User Administrator, so User3 cannot add security questions to the reset process. User Administrator doesn't have MFA permissions.

upvoted 2 times

dani12 2 years, 3 months ago

SSP stands for Self Service Password reset.
upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 6 months ago

For sure NO NO NO and as per others comments - read mlantonis
upvoted 3 times

ra_aly 2 years, 8 months ago

why azure exams are so confusing and there is a lack of knowledge, there are conflicting opinions and unclear direction.
upvoted 5 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

It is Microsoft my friend..Tell me anything about Microsoft that makes sense..yet people buy it!! Linux is the King Kong of the Universe

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #10

Topic 6

Your company has a main office in London that contains 100 client computers.

Three years ago, you migrated to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

The company's security policy states that all personal devices and corporate-owned devices must be registered or joined to Azure AD.

A remote user named User1 is unable to join a personal device to Azure AD from a home network.

You verify that User1 was able to join devices to Azure AD in the past.

You need to ensure that User1 can join the device to Azure AD.

What should you do?

- A. Assign the User administrator role to User1.
- B. From the Device settings blade, modify the Maximum number of devices per user setting. **Most Voted**
- C. Create a point-to-site VPN from the home network of User1 to Azure.
- D. From the Device settings blade, modify the Users may join devices to Azure AD setting.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (93%)

C (7%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Keyword: "user was able to connect the device in the past".

The Maximum number of devices setting enables you to select the maximum number of devices that a user can have in Azure AD. If a user reaches this quota, they will not be able to add additional devices until one or more of the existing devices are removed. By default, the maximum number of devices per user is 50.

Azure portal -> Azure Active Directory -> Devices

Azure portal -> Azure Active Directory -> Users > Select a user > Devices

upvoted 107 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Or maybe he has changed of home network and in that case is answer C

upvoted 2 times

KingChuang 2 years ago

Ref:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/zh-tw/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/zh-tw/troubleshoot/azure/active-directory/maximum-number-of-devices-joined-workplace>
upvoted 1 times

balflearchen Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

For those who choose D, please read the question carefully, "You verify that User1 was able to join devices to Azure AD in the past." So the join device setting should be ok, but he already reach the maximum number of devices per user. Answer B is correct.

upvoted 68 times

mikl 3 years, 10 months ago

Agree.

upvoted 2 times

Sam2969 3 years, 7 months ago

agree.

by default the maximum number of devices per user is 50

upvoted 4 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

amh21 11 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is D.

This is because this setting controls whether users can join their devices to Azure AD or not. If this setting is disabled or restricted, User1 will not be able to join the personal device to Azure AD from the home network.

B is not correct because modifying the Maximum number of devices per user setting will not help if User1 is already below the limit. This setting only affects the number of devices that a user can join to Azure AD, not the ability to join them.

upvoted 1 times

Madbo 1 year, 7 months ago

Yes, option B is the correct answer. By modifying the "Maximum number of devices per user" setting, you can allow User1 to join the personal device to Azure AD. The default value for this setting is 20 devices per user, so if User1 has already reached this limit, they will be unable to join additional devices to Azure AD.

upvoted 2 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C make the most sense

upvoted 1 times

vbohr899 1 year, 9 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 4 times

er101q 1 year, 10 months ago

D. From the Device settings blade, modify the Users may join devices to Azure AD setting.

The reason for this is that if the "Users may join devices to Azure AD" setting is set to "No", then even if a user has the necessary permissions to join a device to Azure AD, they will be unable to do so. By modifying this setting to "Yes", you are allowing User1 to join their personal device to Azure AD from their home network. The other options, such as assigning the User administrator role to User1 or modifying the maximum number of devices per user setting, would not necessarily resolve the issue.

issue with User1's ability to join their device to Azure AD. A point-to-site VPN from the home network of User1 to Azure may or may not be necessary, depending on the specific network configuration and security requirements.

upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

user1 was able in the past and is no longer, so he maxed out the number of devices he's allowed to join.

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

Gino_Slim 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

If you picked A....you're the reason breaches happen.

upvoted 5 times

chikorita 1 year, 10 months ago

nods

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

User did add devices in past

3 years ago migration took place hence user properly during that time been adding devices and hence run out of quota

upvoted 3 times

dasEnder 2 years, 7 months ago

I think B and C are valid. I don't have to explain B. But if there is a conditional access policy C will be correct. This is an assumption, but I have seen question were wilder assumptions need to be made.

upvoted 2 times

Teringzooi 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

Key: "user was able to connect the device in the past".

upvoted 1 times

Takloy 3 years ago

Damn! keep forgetting this one. Answer is B!

upvoted 2 times

wsscool 3 years, 5 months ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 5 times

toniiv 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer B is correct. Nothing has changed, so max devices user quota has reached.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #11

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

You have two Azure App Service app named App1 and App2. Each app has a production deployment slot and a test deployment slot.

The Backup Configuration settings for the production slots are shown in the following table.

App	Backup Every	Start backup schedule from	Retention (Days)	Keep at least one backup
App1	1 Days	January 6, 2021	0	Yes
App2	1 Days	January 6, 2021	30	Yes

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 January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

- | Statements | Yes | No |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

test slot from January 15, 2021.

On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot.

Comments

Mozbius_ Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

NNY

On January 15th you will have 9 backups as 0 day retention is defined as indefinite.

[How many days to keep a backup before automatically deleting it. Set to 0 for indefinite retention.]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/config/backup?view=azure-cli-latest>

The DevOps / Web apps backup in the questions only includes the production slot. One cannot restore a test slot from a production slot backup.

[If a slot is not specified, the API will create a backup for the production slot.]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/appservice/web-apps/backup-slot>

January 6th backup will still be within the 30 days retention as of January 15th.

upvoted 87 times

5c3d677 5 months, 4 weeks ago

you only keep ONE backup for first question. On jan 15, there will be one back up as all the other backups will be deleted. Imagine backing up everyday, and saving those backups indefinitely, yeah your storage is toast. Your answer is so wrong, and yet you are so confident with those links, its truly scary.

upvoted 2 times

itismadu 2 months, 2 weeks ago

it is actually there on the link <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/config/backup?view=azure-cli-latest>.
CLI

--retention

How many days to keep a backup before automatically deleting it. Set to 0 for indefinite retention.

upvoted 1 times

garmatey 1 year, 7 months ago

great, i love when they use zero and don't mean zero...

upvoted 40 times

hebbo777 1 year ago

Hahaha crazy and confusing ... they can simply use unlimited shiittt

upvoted 4 times

Citmerian 2 years, 1 month ago

app1 dont' have a retention configured but option " keep at least one backup" is yes. on 15th have one backup.
Y,N,Y

upvoted 12 times

Benzitho 1 year, 7 months ago

Well sported ...Well done ..I totally missed it .

upvoted 2 times

MrJJ10 1 year, 11 months ago

Question States, "Will have ONLY ONE backup in storage" because retention is set to "0" for indefinite, you will have more

than ONLY ONE
upvoted 3 times

tyohaina 2 years, 1 month ago

That's 'at least'. Not 'at most'
upvoted 2 times

bluefoot Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

NNY

1. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/config/backup?view=azure-cli-latest>

--retention

How many days to keep a backup before automatically deleting it. Set to 0 for indefinite retention.

2. didn't mention test slot backup at all

3. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/appservice/web-apps/restore-slot>

we can restore a specific backup to another app (or deployment slot, if specified).

upvoted 33 times

RVivek 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Clear. Thank You

upvoted 1 times

DanishHassan 2 years, 3 months ago

It is mentioned in a Question:

Each app has a production deployment slot and a test deployment slot.

upvoted 1 times

DanishHassan 2 years, 3 months ago

However, The Backup Configuration settings is provided for the production slots so answer is NO.

upvoted 8 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

WRONG..

No

No

Yes

upvoted 1 times

joolitan 2 months, 2 weeks ago

On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage = No (Set to 0 for indefinite retention, 'only one' is wrong)

On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021 = No (backup for production slot)

On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot = Yes

upvoted 1 times

rcbrasileiro 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I took the exam on 9/13/24, I scored 858 and chose NNY. I studied only through ET for 3 weeks. All the questions were in ET except one which is probably new.

upvoted 6 times

SrWalk49 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I argue that the first answer was yes because it said AT LEAST one copy. Then I saw a link in the comments that says this and I changed my answer to no. Explicitly says zero is indefinite.

--retention

How many days to keep a backup before automatically deleting it. Set to 0 for indefinite retention.

upvoted 1 times

kam1122 4 months, 2 weeks ago

YNY

Jan 15 have 1 backup

test app have no back up

test app have no back up
App 2 have 30 days retention
upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No
No
Yes
upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 9 months, 2 weeks ago

- No
- No
- Yes
upvoted 2 times

AAlmani 9 months, 3 weeks ago

N N Y
The Backup Configuration settings is for the production slots ONLY
upvoted 1 times

Superego 1 year ago

As per my understanding, for box 2 - Y
The test slot backup should be handled by Azure automatically and the default back strategy is "App backups happen automatically every hour."
upvoted 1 times

KotNinja 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes, Yes, and Yes.
1) On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage.

App1 backs up every day and keeps at least one backup. However, the retention period for App1 is 0 days, meaning that any backup older than the most recent one is immediately deleted. Since App1 backs up every day, on January 15, App1 will indeed have only the backup from January 15 in storage.

Answer: Yes

2) On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021.

App2 backs up every day with a retention period of 30 days. Thus, the backup from January 15, 2021, would be retained until February 14, 2021. So, on February 6, you can still access the backup from January 15.

Answer: Yes

3) On January 15, 2021, you can restore the backup of the App2 production slot from January 6, 2021.

For App2, the backup from January 6, 2021, will be retained until February 5, 2021 (because of the 30-day retention period). So, you can indeed restore from this backup on January 15.

Answer: Yes

upvoted 7 times

Faust777 1 year, 1 month ago

NNY On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage: No. App1 is configured to backup every day starting from January 6, 2021, and retains each backup for 30 days. So on January 15, 2021, there will be 10 backups in storage (from January 6 to January 15).

On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021: No. The backup configuration settings provided are for the production slots of App1 and App2. Unless the test slots have the same settings, we cannot assume that a backup from January 15, 2021 for the App2 test slot will be accessible on February 6, 2021.

On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot: Yes. The backups for App2 are retained for 30 days. So a backup from January 6 would still be available on January 15 and could be restored to any slot including the test slot.

upvoted 6 times

kennie0 1 year, 1 month ago

NNY On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage: No. App1 is configured to backup every day starting

from January 6, 2021, and retains each backup for 30 days. So on January 15, 2021, there will be 10 backups in storage (from January 6 to January 15).

But you didn't mention that the question says retention day is zero

upvoted 2 times

RickySmith 1 year, 3 months ago

NNY

Assumption - Basic tier is not used.

Some inferences here.

Since only production specs are specified, production backup is custom, test backup is automatic.

1)N - Set to 0 for indefinite retention.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/config/backup?view=azure-cli-latest#az-webapp-config-backup-update-optional-parameters>

2)Y - Test backup is automatic.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#automatic-vs-custom-backups>

3)Y - You can restore a backup by overwriting an existing app by restoring to a new app or slot.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#back-up--restore-vs-disaster-recovery>

In a nutshell, depending on how you interpret the question, the answers can be right or wrong.

This is a good example of a miserable question.

upvoted 8 times

D_Rin 9 months ago

I don't think Y is the answer for the second question, it doesn't make sense since in the table of the question it is specified that backup is set every day. Though in the link you provided web app backup for automatic is set to every hour. So, there's a conflict there

upvoted 1 times

pfixok 1 year, 2 months ago

I think you're right. Thank you.

upvoted 1 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

Y N Y is correct!

upvoted 1 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Agree with NNY and with comments.

1: No 0 means retain all backups.

""Select your retention. Note that 0 means never delete backups."

See;

<https://petri.com/backing-azure-app-service/>

2: No only production is backed up as per exam question.

3: Y: As far as I can find can be restored to any slot. See;

See;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#back-up--restore-vs-disaster-recovery>

"Specify the restore destination in Choose a destination. To restore to a new app, select Create new under the App Service box. To restore to a new deployment slot, select Create new under the Deployment slot box.

If you choose an existing slot, all existing data in its file system is erased and overwritten. The production slot has the same name as the app name."

upvoted 3 times

xRiot007 1 year, 6 months ago

N - 0 means indefinite days, not zero days.

N - test slots are not backed up

N - test slots are not backed up.

upvoted 2 times

upvoted 3 times

xRiot007 1 year, 6 months ago

Correction. Last Box is Yes : you can restore a production backup to the test slot.

upvoted 5 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #12

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant is synced to the on-premises Active Directory domain. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

You enable self-service password reset (SSPR) for all users and configure SSPR to have the following authentication methods:

- Number of methods required to reset: 2
- Methods available to users: Mobile phone, Security questions
- Number of questions required to register: 3
- Number of questions required to reset: 3

You select the following security questions:

- What is your favorite food?
- In what city was your first job?
- What was the name of your first pet?

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
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: In what city was your first job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: What is your favorite food?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: What was the name of your first pet?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: In what city was your first job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: What is your favorite food?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: What was the name of your first pet?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Administrator accounts are special accounts with elevated permissions. To secure them, the following restrictions apply to changing passwords of administrators:

On-premises enterprise administrators or domain administrators cannot reset their password through Self-service password reset (SSPR). They can only change their password in their on-premises environment. Thus, we recommend not syncing on-prem AD admin accounts to Azure AD. An administrator cannot use secret Questions & Answers as a method to reset password.

Box 2: Yes -

Self-service password reset (SSPR) is an Azure Active Directory feature that enables employees to reset their passwords without needing to contact IT staff.

Box 3: Yes -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-sspr-deployment>

Comments

Mozbius_ Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

By default, administrator accounts are enabled for self-service password reset, and a strong default two-gate password reset policy is enforced. This policy may be different from the one you have defined for your users, and this policy can't be changed. You should always test password reset functionality as a user without any Azure administrator roles assigned.

With a two-gate policy, administrators don't have the ability to use security questions.

The two-gate policy requires two pieces of authentication data, such as an email address, authenticator app, or a phone number.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-password-policy-differences>

Therefore I would say N N Y as SecAdmin1 and BillAdmin1 are both administrators.

NOTE: I have tried to test in lab but was unsuccessful (somehow SSPR isn't even recognized as being enabled, hell one of the user is taking forever to show an updated assigned role).

upvoted 72 times

Mtijnz0r 2 years, 7 months ago

SSPR for Administrators isn't enabled on the tenant. SSPR for Administrators (SSPR-A) was the first implementation of SSPR. After SSPR for Users (SSPR-U) was introduced, users could have two separate configurations.

The old SSPR-A implementation is used when an Azure AD account has an admin role, such as Global Administrator or Billing Administrator. However, the SSPR management on the Azure portal is for SSPR-U only. Therefore, SSPR-A might not be enabled on the tenant.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/active-directory/password-writeback-error-code-sspr-009>

unvoted 4 times

举报 · 编辑

Citmerian 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer: NO, NO, YES

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy>

By default, administrator accounts are enabled for self-service password reset, and a strong default two-gate password reset policy is enforced. This policy may be different from the one you have defined for your users, and this policy can't be changed. You should always test password reset functionality as a user without any Azure administrator roles assigned.

With a two-gate policy, administrators don't have the ability to use security questions.

The two-gate policy requires two pieces of authentication data, such as an email address, authenticator app, or a phone number.

upvoted 17 times

AzureMasterChamp 1 year, 9 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy>

upvoted 1 times

awssecuritynewbie Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

So after some research it does look like "Security questions aren't used as an authentication method during a sign-in event. Instead, security questions can be used during the self-service password reset (SSPR) process to confirm who you are. Administrator accounts can't use security questions as verification method with SSPR."

so it means the administrator cannot use security questions as verification method for SSPR. so it would be N N Y . check the link the first line of the link. PLEASE LIKE THIS COMMENT

Ref <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-security-questions>

upvoted 50 times

DonVish 1 year, 12 months ago

So it SSPR is not used for any kind of administrator ? Global , Local ..etc. ?

upvoted 1 times

Lexxsuse 1 year, 11 months ago

Admins CAN use SSPR. But they can not use security questions to reset passwords.

upvoted 6 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

LIKE SHARE AND SUBSCRIBE!

upvoted 3 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

WRONG

No

No

Yes

upvoted 1 times

roses2021 4 months, 2 weeks ago

NNY

Refer to Microsoft article: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-password-policy-differences>

upvoted 2 times

Ottris 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Number of methods required to reset the password is 2.

N N N

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 1 week, 3 days ago

Correct is NO, NO, YES
upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 10 months ago

No
No
Yes
upvoted 2 times

TripleFires 10 months, 1 week ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-password-policy-differences>

>>>

The two-gate policy requires two pieces of authentication data, such as an email address, authenticator app, or a phone number, and it prohibits security questions. Office and mobile voice calls are also prohibited for trial or free versions of Microsoft Entra ID.

A two-gate policy applies in the following circumstances:

All the following Azure administrator roles are affected:

Application administrator
Application proxy service administrator
Authentication administrator
Billing administrator
.....
Security administrator
upvoted 4 times

MatAlves 10 months ago

So N-N-Y?
upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes. Its N N Y
Administrators (includes Security and Billing) requires 2 gate policy, excluding Security questions .
upvoted 2 times

PhoenixAscending 10 months, 1 week ago

This was on my exam. I think the correct answer is provided by Mozbius.
upvoted 1 times

KM 1 year, 3 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-sspr-deployment>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-sspr-deployment>
NNY
upvoted 1 times

oopspruu 1 year, 3 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-reset-policy-differences>

NNY
upvoted 3 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

N N Y is correct!
upvoted 1 times

NurSalman 1 year, 5 months ago

How can you have this question wrong?

upvoted 2 times

kmsalman 1 year, 7 months ago

Number of security questions required to reset password is 3. My opinion is that user can also not self reset the password by answering just one question. So the Answer should be N, N, N

upvoted 2 times

Elecktrus 1 year, 3 months ago

Re-read the question. They are asking about if user1 will have to answer this question (but no ONLY this question). Of course user1 must answer the 2 questions.

They are not asking about reset password, but answer that question

upvoted 1 times

zelliick 1 year, 10 months ago

NNY is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-reset-policy-differences>

By default, administrator accounts are enabled for self-service password reset, and a strong default two-gate password reset policy is enforced. This policy may be different from the one you have defined for your users, and this policy can't be changed. You should always test password reset functionality as a user without any Azure administrator roles assigned.

With a two-gate policy, administrators don't have the ability to use security questions.

All the following Azure administrator roles are affected:

- Billing administrator
- Security administrator

upvoted 8 times

RougePotatoe 1 year, 10 months ago

N
N
Y

"Administrator accounts can't use security questions as verification method with SSPR."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-security-questions>

upvoted 3 times

LauLauLauw 1 year, 10 months ago

NNY

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-reset-policy-differences>

This link shows the list of administrators that are not able to use security questions.

upvoted 3 times

azhunter 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer is NNY

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #13

Topic 6

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

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

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

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

Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes **Most Voted**

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (87%)

B (13%)

Comments

awssecuritynewbie **Highly Voted** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

ARE YOU GUYS HIGH?? IT SAYS

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

SO IF USER 1 has created the new tenant then obv it can create users within it as well and it is GA.

upvoted 142 times

Dat_doge 1 year, 9 months ago

I usually don't get high like one month before an exam.

upvoted 15 times

RougePotatoe 1 year, 10 months ago

Man that was a chuckle

upvoted 3 times

Harivignesh_16 2 years ago

I about to ask are you guys had weed ? hahah thanks man

upvoted 5 times

Durden871 1 year, 8 months ago

It's crazy that so many people voted no and it's honestly kind of depressing. I know these exam dumps are broken so the comments are super helpful. With that said, seeing 29 people vote "no" means it's hard to know who to trust, which I guess is good because I sometimes go back and test for myself. You can create a whole new directory, but you can't edit its contents? Wut.

upvoted 4 times

Itkiller Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B:No, when you create a new tenant, the creator is the only global admin and owner, he must first give access to others to allow anything.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-access-create-new-tenant#your-user-account-in-the-new-tenant>

upvoted 16 times

LiamAzure 2 years, 1 month ago

Yes, but User 1 created the Tenant..

upvoted 16 times

Manual_Override 2 years ago

Damn I didn't notice that detail....

upvoted 3 times

Lexxsuse 1 year, 11 months ago

There's a different flavor of this question, where it's being asked whether User2-3-4 can create new users in the new tenant
upvoted 4 times

shadad 1 year, 9 months ago

Its OK. there are many version of this Q here and the exam on my case was showing the right input on the Question which is the user1. i wont blame you.

upvoted 2 times

Magis 2 years, 2 months ago

So why Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts if User1 is mentioned tenant creator ?

upvoted 2 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

the same reason why we have to sit this exam at all.

upvoted 5 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

your explanation means the answer is A. User1 is the tenant creator who is then the global admin and owner. So User1 can create user accounts.

upvoted 3 times

Citmerian 2 years, 1 month ago

User1 create a New Tenant. When you create a new Azure AD tenant, you become the first user of that tenant ad the Owner. As the first user, you're automatically assigned the Global Admin role.

ANSWER: Yes

upvoted 15 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

op22233 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.
You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts.

Obviously yes because he created the tenant.

upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

User1 Is the creator

upvoted 1 times

TheLadyAce 1 year, 1 month ago

This question came before the right answer was A

upvoted 2 times

ajdann 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

chair123 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A

User 1 created the tenant thus its the global admin of that tenant and able to create users

upvoted 1 times

maxustermann 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Since User1 created the new tenant he automatically became the global admin of this tenant.

upvoted 1 times

Siraf 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is A:

1 - To add or delete users, you must be a User Administrator or Global Administrator: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-users?view=azure-devops>.

2 - When you create a new Azure AD tenant, you become the first user of that tenant. As the first user, you're automatically assigned the Global Administrator role. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/create-new-tenant#your-user-account-in-the-new-tenant>.

Conclusion: Correct answer is A

upvoted 2 times

levan1988 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer should be B:

If we check the following link, there is no indication as Global Administrator can create an user account
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

Global Administrator

- Manage access to all administrative features in Azure Active Directory, as well as services that federate to Azure Active Directory
- Assign administrator roles to others
- Reset the password for any user and all other administrators

User Administrator

- Create and manage all aspects of users and groups
- Manage support tickets
- Monitor service health
- Change passwords for users, Helpdesk administrators, and other User Administrators

upvoted 2 times

Elecktrus 1 year, 3 months ago

User 1 is Global Admin and OWNER of the new tenant (he created the new tenant). So, he is GOD en the tenant, he can do ANYTHING.

BtW, when i create a new tenant in LAB, usually use only the Global Admin, and of course, i can create new users and assign roles to them

upvoted 1 times

Angurajesh 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

In the given scenario, User1, who is a Global Administrator, creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com. As a Global Administrator, User1 has the necessary permissions to create new user accounts in the Azure AD tenant.

Therefore, instructing User1 to create the user accounts in the new external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com tenant is a valid and appropriate solution. User1 has the required privileges and can perform the necessary administrative actions to create new user accounts within the newly created Azure AD tenant.

upvoted 1 times

Angurajesh 1 year, 6 months ago

In the given scenario, User1, who is a Global Administrator, creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com. As a Global Administrator, User1 has the necessary permissions to create new user accounts in the Azure AD tenant.

Therefore, instructing User1 to create the user accounts in the new external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com tenant is a valid and appropriate solution. User1 has the required privileges and can perform the necessary administrative actions to create new user accounts within the newly created Azure AD tenant.

upvoted 1 times

xRiot007 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is A, User 1 is the OWNER of the tenant.

upvoted 1 times

Naebun 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Think this is the first time i've seen a Yes to this question, all the others were no.

upvoted 2 times

SIAMIANJI 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #14

Topic 6

You have an existing Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines.

You need to monitor the latency between your on-premises network and the virtual machines.

What should you use?

- A. Service Map
- B. Connection troubleshoot
- C. Network Performance Monitor Most Voted
- D. Effective routes

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

NickyDee Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Network Watcher - a Suite of tools offering but not limited to the following

- * Connection Monitor - latency and network issues with IaaS devices over a PERIOD OF TIME
 - * Connection troubleshoot - latency and network issues with IaaS devices ONE-TIME
 - * IP Flow - latency and network issues at the VM LEVEL
 - * Network Performance Monitor - latency and network issues in hybrid, ON-PREM, across environments
- upvoted 192 times

magichappens 2 years, 8 months ago

Should be updated to "Connection Monitor" as Network Performance Monitor is deprecated.

upvoted 9 times

kennynelcon 2 years, 7 months ago

Connection Monitor in Azure Network Watcher true

upvoted 2 times

jimmyli 3 years, 7 months ago

great summary, thank you!

upvoted 4 times

upvoted 4 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Network Watcher is a Suite of tools offering but not limited to the following:

- Connection Monitor - latency and network issues with IaaS devices over a PERIOD OF TIME
- Connection troubleshoot - latency and network issues with IaaS devices ONE-TIME
- IP Flow - latency and network issues at the VM LEVEL
- Network Performance Monitor - latency and network issues in hybrid, ON-PREM, across environments.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/network-performance-monitor>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>

upvoted 86 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

Madbo 1 year, 7 months ago

C. Network Performance Monitor is the correct option in this scenario. It provides monitoring and diagnostics tools to help you optimize the performance and availability of your network infrastructure. It can be used to monitor the network connectivity and latency between your on-premises network and Azure resources, including virtual machines. Service Map provides a visual representation of your application and server dependencies, Connection troubleshoot is used for identifying and resolving connection issues, and Effective routes is used to verify the effective routes of a virtual machine's network interface.

upvoted 1 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/network-performance-monitor>

Network Performance Monitor is a cloud-based hybrid network monitoring solution that helps you monitor network performance between various points in your network infrastructure. It also helps you monitor network connectivity to service and application endpoints and monitor the performance of Azure ExpressRoute.

upvoted 3 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

monitoring latency between on-prem and vms - NPM is your friend. But NPM has retired.

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Network Watcher - a Suite of tools offering but not limited to the following

- * Connection Monitor - latency and network issues with IaaS devices over a PERIOD OF TIME
 - * Connection troubleshoot - latency and network issues with IaaS devices ONE-TIME
 - * IP Flow - latency and network issues at the VM LEVEL
 - * Network Performance Monitor - latency and network issues in hybrid, ON-PREM, across environments
- upvoted 2 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Network Performance Monitor is correct however it is been replaced with Connection Monitor which is part of Network watcher tool set

upvoted 3 times

dasEnder 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct. See comments of magichappens about the deprecated name

upvoted 1 times

josevirtual 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Network Performance Monitor is correct

upvoted 1 times

Adebowale 3 years, 3 months ago

@NickyDee Thank you for the Summary

upvoted 1 times

CloudyTech 3 years, 5 months ago

Network Performance Monitor is correct

upvoted 1 times

ZUMY 3 years, 9 months ago

C is okay

upvoted 4 times

toniiv 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer is correct. Network Performance Monitor is the tool: <https://docs.microsoft.com/fr-fr/azure/network-watcher/migrate-to-connection-monitor-from-network-performance-monitor>

upvoted 3 times

waterzhong 3 years, 10 months ago

Configure the solution

Add the Network Performance Monitor solution to your workspace from the Azure marketplace. You also can use the process described in Add Azure Monitor solutions from the Solutions Gallery.

Open your Log Analytics workspace, and select the Overview tile.

Select the Network Performance Monitor tile with the message Solution requires additional configuration.

upvoted 2 times

tinyflame 3 years, 11 months ago

Network monitoring is out of scope for the exam, is this still a question?

upvoted 2 times

DodgyD 3 years, 10 months ago

I believe network monitoring is included in exam per the exam guide.

upvoted 2 times

balflearchen 3 years, 10 months ago

Ha ha, funny, if this happened in your exam session, can you ignore it and say it should not be in my exam?

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #15

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure App Service plan named ASP1.

CPU usage for ASP1 is shown in the following exhibit.



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The average CPU percentage is calculated [answer choice] per day

	▼
--	---

once
four times
six times
24 times

ASP1 must be [answer choice] to optimize CPU usage

▼
scaled up
scaled down
scaled out

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

The average CPU percentage is calculated [answer choice] per day

▼
once
four times
six times
24 times

ASP1 must be [answer choice] to optimize CPU usage

▼
scaled up
scaled down
scaled out

Box 1: four times -

From the exhibit we see that the time granularity is 6 hours: Last 30 days (Automatic - 6 hours).

CPU Percentage Last days Automatic - hours

Box 2: scaled up -

Scale up when:

- * You see that your workloads are hitting some performance limit such as CPU or I/O limits.
- * You need to quickly react to fix performance issues that can't be solved with classic database optimization.
- * You need a solution that allows you to change service tiers to adapt to changing latency requirements.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/metrics-troubleshoot> <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/scaling-out-vs-scaling-up>

Comments

awssecuritynewbie Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

so to just explain a bit better hopefully :)

look at the top right you can see it is auto updated every 6 hours so within 24hours it is checked 4 times (4*6=24h) . It would need to scale up to have a bigger CPU to support the load that is getting as it is currently 100%

upvoted 74 times

DeBoer 1 year, 10 months ago

Agree with the first answer, disgress on the second. Scaling up will incur the new, higher, cost at all times. You can also get more power into the app by scaling OUT; if you automate with autoscaling you can get the costs much lower. The AVERAGE usage is pretty low - so this app should scale out/in pretty well <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/best-practices/auto-scaling>

upvoted 11 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

As for the second question: this is about an app plan and the only scaling that can be done here is scale up (or down).

upvoted 3 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

Also, given the fact, that the average CPU usage is creeping somewhere between 0-10% all the time, scaling down seems the much more appropriate choice here!

upvoted 5 times

Watcharin_start 9 months, 2 weeks ago

In this graph, it was shown for the CPU percentage(also meant CPU usage in percent). The calculation for maximum used is hitting to 100% but you could see AVG is low cause it has a short time peak not all-time peak. This answer should be scaling up.

upvoted 1 times

Mohaamed Highly Voted 2 years ago

Answer is correct

Box 1 : look at the top right of the picture it says 6 hours so 24hours/6hours = 4 times

box2: this is app plan and VM so you scale up only

upvoted 17 times

GuessWhoops Most Recent 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Once more, our ambiguous Microsoft question that is not objective whatsoever and leave open to interpretation. First choice is 4, there is no doubt on that, we all agree, ok. Second is... What "optimize" even means here? It's the idea of improve this application regardless of other factors, in this case Scale Up. But the average of CPU is low, so optimize in my opinion, turning optimal and appropriate that is, I would scale down. And yes, both scale up and scale out are options in an App Service Plan, just create one and you will see. Cool thing about Scale Out is the autoscaling that can happen depending on your plan whereas Scale Up and Down would be manual only.

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

CORRECT..

upvoted 2 times

23169fd 6 months ago

4 times

Scale out: This means adding more instances to distribute the load

Scale up :This means increasing the resources (CPU, memory) of the existing instances.

=> Scale out will be a better option

upvoted 4 times

bombat27 7 months, 1 week ago

I don't see why people are saying scale up/out.

It's averaging 3% cpu usage.

upvoted 3 times

[Removed] 11 months, 1 week ago

In real life, seeing the usage report, I would honestly scale the app down. It's barely using its CPU resources except the occasional spikes - probably because some job is running at that time. To save on costs and have better resource optimisation, I would scale it down. The exception to this rule would be that if during peak times, when the CPU is at 100%, the application is having

performance issues that affect end users or causes whatever job runs on it to fail. If not, then I don't really care if the CPU peaks 100% and it would be better to have constant usage, let's say in the 50-60% on average with the occasional 100% spikes than just keeping the CPU almost idle for the majority of the time. If this comes in my exam I will answer 4 times and scale down.

upvoted 6 times

[Removed] 11 months, 1 week ago

Sorry I mean 6 times and scale down.

upvoted 2 times

Exams_Prep_2021 11 months, 2 weeks ago

in exam 26/12/2023

upvoted 3 times

AliNadheer 11 months, 4 weeks ago

question 15

Box1: 4

Box2: scale up

app service plan can scale up and scale out depending on the app service tier, i assume this is shared compute tier as there is no mention of it being premium or isolated tier in the question. unless i missed some detail.

however based on the exhibit it shows cpu is 100% most of the time, which in my opinion we should tier up and scale out.

upvoted 2 times

AliNadheer 11 months, 4 weeks ago

i meant to say: however based on the exhibit it shows cpu is 100% most of the time, which in my opinion we should scale out.

upvoted 1 times

AliNadheer 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Shared compute: Free and Shared, the two base tiers, runs an app on the same Azure VM as other App Service apps, including apps of other customers. These tiers allocate CPU quotas to each app that runs on the shared resources, and the resources cannot scale out. These tiers are intended to be used only for development and testing purposes.

Dedicated compute: The Basic, Standard, Premium, PremiumV2, and PremiumV3 tiers run apps on dedicated Azure VMs. Only apps in the same App Service plan share the same compute resources. The higher the tier, the more VM instances are available to you for scale-out.

Isolated: The Isolated and IsolatedV2 tiers run dedicated Azure VMs on dedicated Azure Virtual Networks. It provides network isolation on top of compute isolation to your apps. It provides the maximum scale-out capabilities.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans>

upvoted 1 times

clg003 1 year ago

I would scale down... maxes only matter if its causing issues and you can tell by the avg it isn't an issue. We do this stuff every single year. I would get no support to scale this app if it was performing as such. This thing could be hitting 100 just on its boot 1x day.

upvoted 2 times

AZPRAC 1 year, 1 month ago

Passed my exam on 15 OCT. This question was in the exam. Thanks ET Team.

upvoted 3 times

sardonique 1 year, 2 months ago

Mlantonis we desperately need you

upvoted 8 times

LemonVine 1 year, 3 months ago

I took the exam around 14th of Aug, this question came out... too bad I did not go thru this question before the exam

upvoted 2 times

riccardoto 1 year, 3 months ago

Microsoft will really like your answers on the second box, but dudes, really, would you really scale up or out an App service that only has less than 4% average CPU utilization ?

Sizing resources based on the Max CPU maybe would be OK for a really latency-critical application, but for most "human" scenarios I would actually scale down.

Happy to be disproved, but maybe I'm just used to work in companies that are more attentive to costs than you guys here ;-)
upvoted 8 times

Superego 1 year, 3 months ago

Box 2: Scale Up.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-au/resources/cloud-computing-dictionary/scaling-out-vs-scaling-up/>

Scale up when:

1. You see that your workloads are hitting some performance limit such as CPU or I/O limits.
2. You need to quickly react to fix performance issues that can't be solved with classic database optimization.
3. You need a solution that allows you to change service tiers to adapt to changing latency requirements.

Scale out when:

1. You have geo-distributed applications where every app should access part of the data in the region. Each app will access only the shard associated to that region without affecting other shards.
2. You have a global sharding scenario—such as load balancing—where you have a large number of geo-distributed clients that insert data in their own dedicated shards.
3. You've maxed out your performance requirements, even in the highest performance tiers of your service, or if your data cannot fit into a single database.

upvoted 2 times

ValB 1 year, 1 month ago

That article is very specific to database scalability. We are talking here of CPU scalability.

upvoted 1 times

Rams_84z06n 1 year, 8 months ago

Four times, scaled up -

First observation - 30 days - 30 peaks (roughly) in average graph. So focus on a single day - how max cpu graph can be averaged over a time window to get the average graph. A 1 hr window would vary rapidly, a 24 hour window would be smooth as silk - a 6 hr window would give the current smoothness of the average graph - so average CPU calculated 4 times per day.

From max graph, it looks like the web app is going through CPU deprivation so a scale up would definitely help alleviate the current issues with performance.

Honestly - a 6 hour moving window for average graph would be calculated much more than 4 times a day, but it is the best answer from given data.

upvoted 3 times

ChakaZilly 1 year, 9 months ago

The second box, I would say: scale down: Avg CPU is only 4% (occasional spikes of 100% don't matter that much).

upvoted 9 times

Gzt 1 year, 9 months ago

Agree. Especially who works with SCOM is understanding it ;)

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #16

Topic 6

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup.

One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine.

You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises Windows Server 2016 computer as quickly as possible.

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

Select and Place:

Actions

Answer Area

Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer



Select a restore point that contains the deleted files



From the Azure portal, click **Restore VM** from the vault



From the Azure portal, click **File Recovery** from the vault

Mount a VHD

Copy the files by using AZCopy

Copy the files by using File Explorer

Correct Answer:

Actions

Answer Area

From the Azure portal, click **File Recovery** from the vault

From the Azure portal, click **Restore VM from the vault**



Select a restore point that contains the deleted files



Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer

Copy the files by using File Explorer

Mount a VHD

Copy the files by using AZCopy

Step 1: From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault

Step 2. Select a restore point that contains the deleted files

Step 3: Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer

Generate and download script to browse and recover files:

Step 4: Copy the files using File Explorer!

After the disks are attached, use Windows File Explorer to browse the new volumes and files. The restore files functionality provides access to all files in a recovery point. Manage the files via File Explorer as you would for normal files.

Step 1-3 below:

To restore files or folders from the recovery point, go to the virtual machine and perform the following steps:

1. Sign in to the Azure portal and in the left pane, select Virtual machines. From the list of virtual machines, select the virtual machine to open that virtual machine's dashboard.
2. In the virtual machine's menu, select Backup to open the Backup dashboard.
3. In the Backup dashboard menu, select File Recovery.

The screenshot shows the Azure Backup dashboard. At the top, there are several buttons: 'Backup now', 'Restore VM', 'File Recovery' (which is highlighted with a red box), 'Stop backup', 'Resume backup', and 'Delete backup data'. Below these are sections for 'Alerts and Jobs' (with links to 'View all Alerts (last 24 hours)' and 'View all Jobs (last 24 hours)'), 'Backup status' (showing 'Backup Pre-Check' as 'Passed' and 'Last backup status' as 'Success 8/21/2018, 8:39:13 AM'), and a 'Summary' section with links to 'Recovery services vault', 'Backup policy', and 'Oldest restore point'. A large section titled 'Restore points (29)' is at the bottom, with a note: 'This list is filtered for last 30 days of restore points. To recover from restore point older than 30 days, click here.' It shows three categories of restore points: 'CRASH CONSISTENT' (0), 'APPLICATION CONSISTENT' (29), and 'FILE-SYSTEM CONSISTENT' (0).

The File Recovery menu opens.

Home > Virtual machines > myVMH1 | Backup >

File Recovery

myvmh1

✓ Step 1: Select recovery point

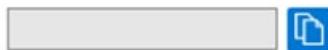
8/2/2020, 11:31:09 AM [Latest] (Cras... ▾)

→ Step 2: Download script to browse and recover files

This script will mount the disks from the selected recovery point **as local drives on the machine where it is run**. These drives will remain mounted for 12 hours.

[Download Script *](#)

Requires password to run



→ Step 3: Unmount the disks after recovery

Unmount disks and close the connection to the recovery point.

[Unmount Disks](#)

4. From the Select recovery point drop-down menu, select the recovery point that holds the files you want. By default, the latest recovery point is already selected.

5. Select Download Executable (for Windows Azure VMs) or Download Script (for Linux Azure VMs, a python script is generated) to download the software used to copy files from the recovery point.

Running the script and identifying volumes:

For Linux machines, a python script is generated. Download the script and copy it to the relevant/compatible Linux server.

Reference:

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

Comments

biblebowksi Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

Restore of Linux VM can be only performed on compatible Linux client.

In my opinion correct order is:

Step 1: From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault

Step 2. Select a restore point that contains the deleted files

Step 3: Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer (LINUX!!!)

Step 4. Copy the files by using AZCopy (yes, to blob storage and next to Windows 2016)

upvoted 78 times

bur88 2 years, 9 months ago

we should restore As soon as possible. File explorer will be faster than AZCopy to blob storage and next to Windows 2016.

I would select Step 1: From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault

Step 2. Select a restore point that contains the deleted files

Step 3: Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer (Windows scripts can be created aswell)

Step 4. Copy the files by using File explorer

upvoted 48 times

Lexxsuse 1 year, 11 months ago

It's only there's no File Explorer on Linux. And since we are required to restore Linux backup we seem to do that on Linux machine only.

So I believe we should go with some console option. Like AZCopy.

upvoted 6 times

Fabian_G 1 year, 4 months ago

In question - "Restore the deleted files to an on-premises Windows Server 2016 computer as quickly as possible" so Bur88 is correct

upvoted 7 times

magichappens 2 years, 8 months ago

It's an on-premise Windows Server. AzCopy will take way to long. Assuming that I have access to the server anyhow I can just copy files using File Explorer.

upvoted 10 times

Magis 2 years, 2 months ago

Agree with bur88 and magichappens. Completed this procedure multiple times in practice and you can use File Explore for sure.

upvoted 6 times

clouddba Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

Watch out for below context:

"You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises Windows Server 2016 computer"
Answer would be: Copy the files by using File Explorer.

"You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises computer"
Answer would be: Copy the files by using AZ Copy.

upvoted 49 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

23169fd 6 months ago

Given answer is correct:

1. From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault.
2. Select a restore point.
3. Download and run the script.
4. Copy file using File Explorer.

upvoted 1 times

kun12345678 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Question came in my exam on 28 Feb 2024. Be careful!

upvoted 3 times

nmnm22 1 year, 2 months ago

this question came in my exam 25/9/2023

upvoted 4 times

hidefo6963 1 year, 3 months ago

Tested in a Lab. A downloaded Python script on a Windows machine crashes with an error "AttributeError: module 'os' has no attribute 'getuid'". The code shows the text: This script can be run on a machine with below operation systems.

```
print("Ubuntu 12.04 and above")
print("CentOS 6.5 and above")
print("RHEL 6.7 and above")
print("Debian 7 and above")
print("Oracle Linux 6.4 and above")
print("SLES 12 and above")
print("OpenSUSE 42.2 and above")
```

upvoted 1 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct;

See;

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

When at download script stage in Az backup select which flavour of script as per below from url;

"Select Download Executable (for Windows Azure VMs) or Download Script (for Linux Azure VMs, a Python script is generated to download the software used to copy files from the recovery point)"

to download the software used to copy files from the recovery point.

upvoted 4 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer . see link

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

upvoted 1 times

SedateBoggs 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is that it can only be run on a linux client. You cant run the downloaded linux script on a windows system. I've lab'd this and looked at the python script this would download in this specific example and the python script that downloads refers to os.getuid() and this method is available only on UNIX platforms. In addition, the script that downloads states in the script itself "print("This script can be run on a machine with below operation systems.")

```
print("Ubuntu 12.04 and above")
print("CentOS 6.5 and above")
print("RHEL 6.7 and above")
print("Debian 7 and above")
print("Oracle Linux 6.4 and above")
print("SLES 12 and above")
print("OpenSUSE 42.2 and above")
```

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

On the test!

upvoted 7 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

this one is misleading coz "In Linux, the OS of the computer used to restore files must support the file system of the protected virtual machine" so you cannot restore it to Windows machine.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm#for-linux-os>

BUT for the sake of answering:

- click File recovery
- select restore point
- download and run script
- copy files using file explorer

upvoted 2 times

Herald3883 2 years, 3 months ago

Linux VM to Windows VM restore won't work as this is what the documentation says, In Linux, the OS of the computer used to restore files must support the file system of the protected virtual machine. Windows doesn't support Linux filesystems natively at least.

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Step 1: From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault

Step 2. Select a restore point that contains the deleted files

Step 3: Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer (Windows scripts can be created as well)

Step 4. Copy the files by using File explorer

upvoted 4 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Given Answer is correct as you are restoring on Windows system

Step 1: From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault

Step 2. Select a restore point that contains the deleted files

Step 3: Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer -Windows 2016, when you run it it will download VHD and automatically mount it then you just need explorer to find the files

Step 4. Copy the files by using Explorer

upvoted 7 times

justauser 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is CORRECT

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

Scroll about halfway and see red box highlighting "1 Recovery volumes attached" in screencap, immediately followed by "OPEN EXPLORER TO BROWSE FOR FILES" - nowhere does it suggest azcopy, even for Linux.

upvoted 3 times

Dobby25 2 years, 8 months ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #17

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You create a virtual machine named VM1 in Subscription1. VM1 is not protected by Azure Backup.

You need to protect VM1 by using Azure Backup. Backups must be created at 01:00 and stored for 30 days.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

- A blob container
- A file share
- A Recovery Services vault
- A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

- A backup policy
- A batch job
- A batch schedule
- A recovery plan

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

- A blob container
- A file share
- A Recovery Services vault
- A storage account

Correct Answer:

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

- A backup policy
- A batch job
- A batch schedule
- A recovery plan

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

You can set up a Recovery Services vault and configure backup for multiple Azure VMs.

Box 2: A backup policy -

In Choose backup policy, do one of the following:

- Leave the default policy. This backs up the VM once a day at the time specified, and retains backups in the vault for 30 days.

- Select an existing backup policy if you have one.

- Create a new policy, and define the policy settings.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm>

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

You can set up a Recovery Services vault and configure backup for multiple Azure VMs.

Box 2: A backup policy

In Choose backup policy, do one of the following:

- Leave the default policy. This backs up the VM once a day at the time specified, and retains backups in the vault for 30 days.
- Select an existing backup policy if you have one.
- Create a new policy, and define the policy settings.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm>

upvoted 154 times

vinsom 1 year, 7 months ago

@mlantonis - are you the ET admin as well? How come the ET suggested answer matches every letter of yours
upvoted 2 times

BrickyVika 8 months, 1 week ago

Believe me if @mlantonis would be an administrator of et not so many answers (like 80%) were given wrong.
upvoted 4 times

Katlegobogosi 1 year, 7 months ago

Not all the answer match @mlantonis.
congratulations on your pass yesterday
upvoted 4 times

Naebun 1 year, 6 months ago

Admins sometimes change the answers of incorrect ones, to the top voted ones.
upvoted 3 times

denccc Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

Answers are correct

upvoted 10 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 1 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 8 months ago

Box1: Recovery service vault

Azure Backup uses Recovery Services vaults to orchestrate and manage backups for the following workload types - Azure VMs, SQL in Azure VMs, SAP HANA in Azure VMs, Azure File shares and on-premises workloads using Azure Backup Agent, Azure Backup Server and System Center DPM

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-support-matrix#supported-operations>

Azure Recovery Services vaults protects

Azure Virtual machines

SQL in Azure VM/SAP HANA in Azure VM

Azure Files (Azure Storage)

Azure Backup Server (MABS)

Azure Backup Agent DPM

on-premises workloads using Azure Backup Agent

Azure Backup Vault : uses Recovery Services vaults to backup

Azure Database for PostgreSQL servers

Azure Blobs (Azure Storage)

Azure Disks

Kubernetes Service

AVS Virtual machines (via MABS)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/media/backup-vault-overview/datasource-types.png>

upvoted 1 times

mohsanarfandanish 1 year, 8 months ago

Cleared Exam 930 was appeared in exam 18/3/2023 ANS most upvoted

upvoted 6 times

obaali1990 1 year, 8 months ago

Congratulations!!!

upvoted 1 times

zelleck 1 year, 10 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 6 times

[Removed] 1 year, 11 months ago

Definitely on the test

upvoted 2 times

destrophy 2 years ago

took exam today, 24.11.2022 - this question shows up, passed with 900/1000

upvoted 5 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

location: vault

configure: backup policy

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Given answer is correct

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

Box 2: A backup policy

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

Box 2: A backup policy

upvoted 3 times

Dobby25 2 years, 8 months ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 3 times

JimBobSquare101 3 years, 4 months ago

In 30 July 2021

upvoted 3 times

Devgela 3 years, 7 months ago

Answers are correct to me

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #18

Topic 6

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

Azure collects events from VM1.

You are creating an alert rule in Azure Monitor to notify an administrator when an error is logged in the System event log of VM1.

Which target resource should you monitor in the alert rule?

- A. virtual machine extension
- B. virtual machine
- C. metric alert
- D. Azure Log Analytics workspace **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (88%)

B (12%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Anser: D

For the first step to create the new alert rule, under the Create Alert section, you are going to select your Log Analytics workspace as the resource, since this is a log based alert signal.

The log data goes to the analytics workspace and it is from there that the alert is triggered.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/storage-spaces/configure-azure-monitor>
upvoted 85 times

Hims001 1 year, 9 months ago

Where have you selected the source(VM) in the process?

upvoted 1 times

ppolychron 1 year, 6 months ago

First you enable the Azure Monitor Agent (Not the Log Analytics agent since it will be deprecated by August 2024) for the VM you want (VM->Monitoring->Logs).

Then Create Data collection rule:

- Data sources : Select the Windows Event Logs you want. Destination, the log analytics workspace you want
- Resources: Select resource types, Virtual Machines

upvoted 2 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Answer is correct D

upvoted 39 times

2d153f5 Most Recent 5 days, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Logs are in the the analytics workspace.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

WeepingMaple 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Question seems to be outdated now. The answer will be B.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-rule-azure-monitor-agent?tabs=portal>

upvoted 1 times

Hispan 8 months, 2 weeks ago

chatgpt:

When creating an alert rule in Azure Monitor to notify an administrator about errors logged in the System event log of a virtual machine, the target resource you should monitor is the virtual machine itself (option B). 1. The alert rule will trigger based on events from the specified resource, in this case, VM1. By monitoring the virtual machine directly, you can efficiently detect and respond to any system-level issues or errors.

Remember that the virtual machine extension (option A) is typically used for adding additional functionality or features to a virtual machine, while the metric alert (option C) focuses on specific performance metrics. The Azure Log Analytics workspace (option D) is used for collecting, analyzing, and visualizing log data but is not directly related to alerting based on specific events in the system event log of a virtual machine 12.

Therefore, choose option B (virtual machine) as the target resource for your alert rule.

upvoted 1 times

man_ure 10 months, 1 week ago

in exam 25/1/2024

upvoted 3 times

PhoenixAscending 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

This was on my exam. The suggested answer to the question is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Exams_Prep_2021 11 months, 2 weeks ago

in exam 26/12/2023

upvoted 2 times

Andreas_Czech 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

It's asking for the Target resource, so VM is wrong (the VM Logs are the Source of this Alert)

upvoted 2 times

Madbo 1 year, 7 months ago

B. Virtual machine.

Since the goal is to monitor the System event log of VM1, the target resource that should be monitored in the alert rule is the virtual machine itself (option B). This will enable Azure Monitor to continuously monitor the event logs on the virtual machine and trigger the alert rule when an error is detected. Option A (virtual machine extension) is incorrect as it is used to configure additional features or settings on the virtual machine. Option C (metric alert) is incorrect as it is used to monitor performance metrics of Azure resources, such as CPU utilization, and not event logs. Option D (Azure Log Analytics workspace) is also incorrect as it is used for collecting, analyzing, and visualizing data from multiple sources, including Azure resources and other log sources, but it is not used for setting up alert rules on a specific virtual machine.

upvoted 3 times

Hims001 1 year, 9 months ago

If we create an Alert Rule under a resource, target resource type becomes the type of the resource. If we create an Alert Rule from Azure Monitor, Azure provides option to select a Target resource. As question says to create an Alert Rule for VM1, Target resource type becomes "Virtual Machine". Hence. answer is "B".

Try creating one from Azure portal to get correct answer on your own.

upvoted 3 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

the correct answer is B. virtual machine.

upvoted 1 times

AndreaStack 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D correct!

upvoted 2 times

er101q 1 year, 10 months ago

B. virtual machine. You should monitor the virtual machine because it is the source of the events being collected by Azure, specifically the System event log of VM1. By creating an alert rule on the virtual machine, you can be notified when an error is logged in the System event log, allowing you to take appropriate action.

upvoted 3 times

bsaksham 1 year, 8 months ago

correct i agree!!!

upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

VM's event log sends data to LA workspace. Alert is created based on LAW as the source.

D. Azure Log Analytics workspace

upvoted 3 times

Stanly_Az 2 years, 2 months ago

This question was there on 09/16/2022

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #19

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines.

You regularly create and delete virtual machines.

You need to identify unattached disks that can be deleted.

What should you do?

- A. From Azure Cost Management, view Cost Analysis
- B. From Azure Advisor, modify the Advisor configuration
- C. From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties
- D. From Azure Cost Management, view Advisor Recommendations Most Voted

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (83%)

C (17%)

Comments

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: D

From Home -> Cost Management + Billing -> Cost Management, scroll down on the options and select View Recommendations

upvoted 94 times

raulgar Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago

I think the answer is correct, azure panel recommend you delete resources that aren't in use, and if you have a lot of vm's it could be the easiest way

upvoted 16 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

From Cloudyn, Open the optimizer tab and create a Report
upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D is right
From Azure Cost Management, Open the Advisor recommendations and create a Report
upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 9 months, 4 weeks ago

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

Madbo 1 year, 7 months ago

The answer is D. From Azure Cost Management, view Advisor Recommendations. Azure Cost Management provides cost analysis and recommendations, and one of the recommendations that it provides is to identify unattached disks that can be deleted. These recommendations are generated by Azure Advisor, which uses machine learning to analyze your usage and provide recommendations for optimizing your resources.

upvoted 1 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer
upvoted 1 times

sunrayhui 1 year, 4 months ago

Watching: CyberKelev always put wrong answer
upvoted 10 times

Durden871 1 year, 9 months ago

Udemy course I'm using also agrees with D.

Explanation

Correct Answer(s):

You use Azure Cost Management + Billing features to:

Conduct billing administrative tasks such as paying your bill

Manage billing access to costs

Download cost and usage data that was used to generate your monthly invoice

Proactively apply data analysis to your costs

Set spending thresholds

Identify opportunities for workload changes that can optimize your spending

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/cost-management-billing-overview>

Wrong Answers:

From Azure Cost Management, view Cost Analysis – Cost analysis provides current and future costs for Azure resources.

From Azure Advisor, modify the Advisor configuration – No need to modify Advisor configuration, instead look for Advisor recommendations.

From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties – Technically you can achieve the requirement, but with hectic manual work.

upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

this would do it for you:

D. From Azure Cost Management, view Advisor Recommendations

upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

Neska 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

InvisibleShadow 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer

upvoted 2 times

Ken88 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

upvoted 2 times

TtotheA2021 2 years, 10 months ago

if it is related to costs saving > it is C

the question is only asking what you can identify and the simple method > it is D

so it is for this question answer D

upvoted 2 times

oskirch 3 years ago

Selected Answer: C

I think is C

upvoted 1 times

PRM 3 years, 1 month ago

"C"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/azure/virtual-machines/disks-find-unattached-portal>

upvoted 1 times

Bere 3 years ago

The link you have provided doesn't even mention Storage Explorer.

By the way, the Account Management properties doesn't give the info we want in Storage Explorer:

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

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #20

Topic 6

You have an Azure web app named webapp1.

Users report that they often experience HTTP 500 errors when they connect to webapp1.

You need to provide the developers of webapp1 with real-time access to the connection errors. The solution must provide all the connection error details.

What should you do first?

- A. From webapp1, enable Web server logging **Most Voted**
- B. From Azure Monitor, create a workbook
- C. From Azure Monitor, create a Service Health alert
- D. From webapp1, turn on Application Logging

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (70%)

D (21%)

Comments

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer: A

Raw HTTP request data is provided by Web server logging and the question mentions 500 error codes.

You need to catch connection error. When the connection fails it happens on web server, not within application. You can do it opening the web application -> Application Service logs -> Web server logging (there are multiple switches there).

You can also see the errors live going to "Log stream" pane.

Web server logging Windows App Service file system or Azure Storage blobs Raw HTTP request data in the W3C extended log file format. Each log message includes data such as the HTTP method, resource URL, client IP, client port, user agent, response code, and so on.

upvoted 122 times

Spooky7 1 year, 8 months ago

No, 500 error code means "Internal Server Error" and usually is caused by the application itself. So application logging seems right here and will provide more useful information to developers than web server logs

upvoted 5 times

GoldBear 1 year, 4 months ago

The error is on the Server, which is the Web Server. This means there is no way to even travel down the path to get to the Application.

upvoted 1 times

GoldBear 1 year, 4 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/developer/webapps/iis/www-administration-management/http-error-500-when-you-visit-web-site>

upvoted 2 times

zyta Highly Voted 4 years, 4 months ago

I think A as well. You need to catch connection error. When the connection fails it happens on web server, not within application. You can do it opening the web application >> Application Service logs >> Web server logging (there are multiple switches there)

You can also see the errors live going to "Log stream" pane

upvoted 49 times

Dankho Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I think it's web server logging since it's related to connection issues, not application. If it was application logging you wanted, I think the question would be phrased this way:

You have an Azure web app named webapp1.

Users report that they often experience unexpected application crashes when interacting with webapp1.

You need to provide the developers of webapp1 with real-time access to detailed error logs from within the application.

The solution must help the developers identify code-level issues or exceptions.

What should you do first?

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Web Server Logging (Option A) is beneficial for understanding HTTP requests and responses but falls short in providing the granular details needed to diagnose application-specific issues leading to HTTP 500 errors.

Application Logging (Option D) is essential for capturing detailed error diagnostics within the application, making it the better choice for developers to understand and fix the root causes of HTTP 500 errors.

upvoted 3 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

The statement, "You need to provide the developers of webapp1 with real-time access to the connection errors" does not imply application related stack trace information on why the application is failing, this is a web server connection issue.

upvoted 1 times

tableton 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I'm beginner in Azure but skilled in middleware administration. In my opinion you have to check application logs as web server logs will indicate only HTTP 500 response (internal server error), nothing else. Is in the backend application log where you will get more info about the error. So D would be correct

upvoted 1 times

tableton 8 months, 1 week ago

Correcting myself, the interest is connection errors not application errors. So A

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

A is right

upvoted 1 times

KDubb 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer is D. There isn't even an option for web server logging in the portal.

upvoted 2 times

KM 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer is: A

From webapp1, enable Web server logging

upvoted 1 times

Andreas_Czech 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-performance-degradation#enable-web-server-diagnostics>
upvoted 3 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct, see;

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/apps-on-azure-blog/troubleshooting-azure-app-service-apps-using-web-server-logs/ba-p/392329>

"Oftentimes, the best way to start troubleshooting a web application is to check the web server logs. Web servers log each request that they process, and by checking the server logs, you can often find out details about why things went wrong. Particularly, you want to pay attention to a couple of different fields in the log file; the HTTP status code and the HTTP sub-status code. In your server logs, these are labeled as sc-status and sc-substatus ."

upvoted 1 times

er101q 1 year, 10 months ago

D. From webapp1, turn on Application Logging.

To provide the developers with real-time access to the connection errors, you should first enable Application Logging for the web app. This will enable the logging of detailed information about the application, including any connection errors, to the file system, which the developers can then access to troubleshoot the issue. After Application Logging has been enabled, you may also consider additional monitoring and alerting solutions, such as Azure Monitor or Service Health alerts, to provide ongoing visibility into the health and performance of the web app.

upvoted 4 times

KDubb 11 months, 1 week ago

Built a webapp this morning to prove this out.

upvoted 1 times

Muffay 1 year, 11 months ago

I don't like this question.

HTTP 500 is an internal server error, not really a connection error. In my world this is mostly caused by the application code, so I would look into the application logs first. But as this question explicitly asks about connection errors, I am just confused.

upvoted 5 times

Muffay 1 year, 11 months ago

Second thought:

Application logging here means *Windows Application Logs*. Ok, those do not contain the logging from my custom application code - thus, WebServer logging is correct.

upvoted 2 times

AbleApe 1 year, 10 months ago

Since they're using an Azure Web App those logs are stored on the Web App platform. I don't think they mean Windows application logs here. 500 errors you can find in an IIS application log.

upvoted 2 times

SGKN 1 year, 11 months ago

i think answer should be "D" 'Application Log'

How do I check my 500 error in Azure portal?

Check logs

Open your bot in the Azure portal.

Open the App Service Settings / All App service settings page to see all service settings.

Open the Monitoring / Diagnostics Logs page for the app service. Ensure that Application Logging (Filesystem) is enabled. ...

Switch to the Monitoring / Log Stream page.

upvoted 1 times

Aanandan 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer is D.. Application logging... have checked there is no option like web server logging in the application service..

upvoted 2 times

_fvt 1 year, 11 months ago

Here it is: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs>

upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

out of the four options, realtime error details will be:

A. From webapp1, enable Web server logging

upvoted 2 times

matejka 2 years, 1 month ago

500 error can be pretty much anything either on a webserver or within the app itself. Webserver logs are good to investigate but definitely does not provide all error logs that are needed. There is no correct answer here, but A + D is the closest.

upvoted 2 times

Raj70 2 years, 1 month ago

Think D is right. HTTP 500 is more of an application error than a web server connectivity error

upvoted 1 times

dc2k79 2 years, 1 month ago

HTTP 500 is a Layer 7 (Application Layer) error. Should be checked at Web Server level.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #21

Topic 6

You have an Azure web app named App1.

You need to monitor the availability of App1 by using a multi-step web test.

What should you use in Azure Monitor?

- A. Azure Service Health
- B. Azure Application Insights Most Voted
- C. the Diagnostic settings
- D. metrics

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

mivalsten Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct, answer is B

upvoted 8 times

Kem81 Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

this must be a new question...?

upvoted 8 times

ZakySama 2 years, 1 month ago

New question

upvoted 2 times

obaali1990 1 year, 8 months ago

Yep, that is correct

upvoted 1 times

SeMououooo MOST RECENT 2 months ago**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct but deprecated;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-overview>

upvoted 4 times

zelleck 1 year, 10 months ago**Selected Answer: B**

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-multistep>

upvoted 3 times

er101q 1 year, 10 months ago

B. Azure Application Insights.

Azure Application Insights is a performance monitoring solution for web applications that allows you to monitor the availability of your application by using a multi-step web test. With Application Insights, you can create a web test that specifies a series of HTTP requests to your web app and defines the expected responses. The web test will then periodically send requests to your app and verify that the responses match the expected results, providing you with real-time visibility into the availability of your app. Additionally, Application Insights provides a wealth of other monitoring and diagnostic capabilities, such as performance analysis, exception tracking, and logging, making it a comprehensive solution for monitoring the health and performance of your web app in Azure.

upvoted 7 times

KingChuang 2 years ago**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer:B

Ref:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-overview?source=recommendations>

upvoted 2 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

this is only my guess:

B. Azure Application Insights

upvoted 3 times

ddu 2 years, 1 month ago

Multi-step web tests are deprecated

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-multistep>

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #22

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that has diagnostic logging enabled and is configured to send logs to a Log Analytics workspace.

You are investigating a service outage.

You need to view the event time, the event name, and the affected resources.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

AzureActivity
Heartbeat
NetworkMonitoring
Perf

| Where Level == 'Critical'

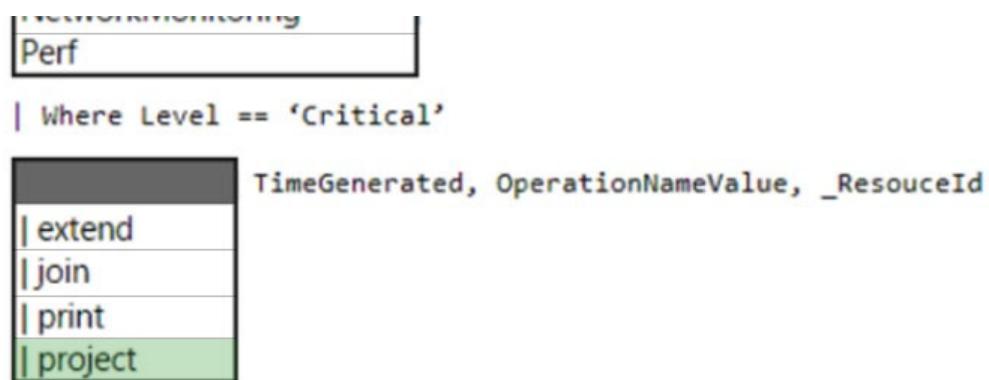
extend
join
print
project

TimeGenerated, OperationNameValue, _ResourceId

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

AzureActivity
Heartbeat
NetworkMonitoring



Box 1: AzureActivity -

The AzureActivity table has entries from the Azure activity log, which provides insight into subscription-level or management group-level events occurring in Azure.

Let's see only Critical entries during a specific week.

The where operator is common in the Kusto Query Language. where filters a table to rows that match specific criteria. The following example uses multiple commands. First, the query retrieves all records for the table. Then, it filters the data for only records that are in the time range. Finally, it filters those results for only records that have a Critical level.

AzureActivity -

```
| where TimeGenerated > datetime(10-01-2020) and TimeGenerated < datetime(10-07-2020)
```

```
| where Level == 'Critical'
```

Incorrect:

not Perf: The Perf table has performance data that's collected from virtual machines that run the Log Analytics agent.

Box 2: | project -

Select a subset of columns: project.

Use project to include only the columns you want. Building on the preceding example, let's limit the output to certain columns:

AzureActivity -

```
| where TimeGenerated > datetime(10-01-2020) and TimeGenerated < datetime(10-07-2020)
```

```
| where Level == 'Critical'
```

```
| project TimeGenerated, Level, OperationNameValue, ResourceGroup, _ResourceId
```

Reference:

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/dataexplorer-docs/blob/main/data-explorer/kusto/query/tutorial.md>

Comments

ExamTopicsTST Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

answer is correct

<https://www.shudnow.io/2020/03/06/retrieving-activity-log-data-from-azure-log-analytics-part-2/>

upvoted 37 times

kukeleku 2 years, 2 months ago

I agree!

upvoted 1 times

meeko86 Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Box 1: AzureActivity

The AzureActivity table has entries from the Azure activity log, which provides insight into subscription-level or management group-level events occurring in Azure. Let's see only Critical entries during a specific week.

Box 2: | project

Box 2: | project

Use project to include only the columns you want. Building on the preceding example, let's limit the output to certain columns upvoted 19 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

Balvosko 1 year, 7 months ago

First part:

| AzureActivity - This table contains the activity logs from your Azure subscription, including information about the events, their time, and the affected resources.

Second part:

| where Level == 'critical' - This filters the logs to only show critical events.

Third part:

| project TimeGenerated, OperationNameValue, ResourceId - This projects the required columns: the event time (TimeGenerated), the event name (OperationNameValue), and the affected resources (ResourceId).

upvoted 1 times

zelliCK 1 year, 10 months ago

1. AzureActivity
2. project

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell#send-to-log-analytics-workspace>
Activity log data in a Log Analytics workspace is stored in a table called AzureActivity that you can retrieve with a log query in Log Analytics.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/projectoperator>

Select the columns to include, rename or drop, and insert new computed columns.

upvoted 4 times

obaali1990 1 year, 8 months ago

Did you pass your exams?

upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

AzureActivity

| project

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #23

Topic 6

You have a Recovery Services vault named RSV1. RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days.

RSV1 performs daily backups of VM1. VM1 hosts a static website that was updated eight days ago.

You need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago. The solution must minimize downtime.

What should you do first?

- A. Deallocate VM1.
- B. Restore VM1 by using the Replace existing restore configuration option.
- C. Delete VM1.
- D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option. **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (61%)

B (39%)

Comments

Marz Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

I think its D. the B option needs you to shutdown the VM first, causing downtime. We must minimize downtime. Ref:
<https://petri.com/restore-an-azure-virtual-machines-disks-from-backup/>
upvoted 28 times

er101q 1 year, 10 months ago

NOT Option D, "Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option," may not be the best option because it creates a new virtual machine, which means you will have to recreate the virtual machine's configuration and re-provision resources. This can result in longer downtime and more complex configurations.

In contrast, the Replace existing restore configuration option allows you to restore the virtual machine to a specific point in time while preserving the existing virtual machine configuration and resources. This minimizes downtime and eliminates the need to recreate the virtual machine's configuration, making it a more efficient solution for recovery.

upvoted 8 times

Rams_84z06n 1 year, 8 months ago

I think option D is correct - Even if it takes longer to create new VM the question only asks to "minimize downtime". Creating

a new VM lets you to not touch the production website while still enables you to restore from backup and test the website independently. Once you are satisfied, it would be a simple switch that result in close to 0 downtime.

upvoted 10 times

tirajvid 1 year, 2 months ago

What resources need to be re provisioned ?

maybe changing IP addresses after switching off the old VM ... right ?

All other configuration will be preserved on the new restored VM

upvoted 2 times

Sileymane Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

J'ai passé mon examen le 24/02/2023 avec une réussite de 810 points.

Je vous conseille de faire tous les exercices, car il y a 70% de questions d'examen ici.

upvoted 20 times

whatthewhat 6 months, 4 weeks ago

They said they passed their exam 24 Feb 2023 with a score of 810. They advise you do all the exercises because this makes about 70% of the questions of the exam.

upvoted 2 times

Damina 8 months, 1 week ago

Hindi Theriyadhu Poda

upvoted 5 times

GrasshopperNL 1 year, 4 months ago

You have to speak in English here.

upvoted 19 times

sardonique 1 year, 1 month ago

it's pretty clear what he's said: he passed with a 810 score and 70% of exam questions matched the ones in this site

upvoted 7 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

while i know that most of the questions are from the site, these random bot posts leave a bad taste in my mouth. no person would complete the exam, then come back to literally the 500th question of the dump and post about their results. that's what the initial landing page is for.

upvoted 12 times

ELearn 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Agree! Doesn't make sense!

upvoted 1 times

dacostaitse 1 year, 3 months ago

No creo

upvoted 5 times

Josh219 Most Recent 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: D

CORRECT IS D

upvoted 1 times

jamesf 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Should be

D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option

- This option allows you to restore the VM to a new instance without affecting the current running VM. Once the restoration is successful, you can redirect traffic or swap the VMs to ensure minimal downtime. This approach provides a safer way to verify

successful, you can redirect traffic or swap the VMs to ensure minimal downtime. This approach provides a safer way to verify the restored VM before making it live.

upvoted 1 times

spowgate 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Let's break this down. Since RSV1 retains daily backups for 14 days, you have a backup from eight days ago. To minimize downtime, you should avoid deleting or deallocated VM1 first. The correct initial step to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago would be:

D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.

This way, you can restore VM1 to the desired state without affecting the existing VM's configuration.

upvoted 2 times

spowgate 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Let's break this down. Since RSV1 retains daily backups for 14 days, you have a backup from eight days ago. To minimize downtime, you should avoid deleting or deallocated VM1 first. The correct initial step to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago would be:

D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.

This way, you can restore VM1 to the desired state without affecting the existing VM's configuration.

upvoted 2 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Less downtime on new

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

it's D

upvoted 2 times

Pcservices 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.

This option allows you to keep the existing VM running while restoring a new instance, minimizing downtime for your static website.

upvoted 3 times

Matsane 3 months, 4 weeks ago

The correct answer is D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.

To minimize downtime, you should restore VM1 to a new configuration, rather than replacing the existing one. This approach allows you to keep the current VM1 running while restoring the earlier version.

Here's why the other options are not the best fit:

A. Deallocation VM1 would shut it down, causing downtime.

B. Replacing the existing restore configuration would overwrite the current VM1, also causing downtime.

C. Deleting VM1 would result in data loss and is not a suitable option for recovery.

By choosing option D, you can restore VM1 to a point eight days ago without interrupting the current VM1, minimizing downtime.

upvoted 1 times

kam1122 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D, since we must minimize downtime

unvoted 4 times

upvoted 4 times

chiloso 4 months, 2 weeks ago

past test today. this question is on the test

upvoted 1 times

Christina666 5 months ago

in exam today 10/7/2024

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 6 months ago**Selected Answer: B**

B is a better option than D because minimizing downtime is the priority.

upvoted 1 times

op22233 8 months ago**Selected Answer: B**

In this scenario, where you need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago while minimizing downtime, the appropriate action would be to choose the "Replace existing" option.

Here's why:

Recovery Point: The requirement is to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago. Since the daily backups retain data for 14 days, there should be a backup available from around eight days ago.

Minimize Downtime: Choosing the "Replace existing" option ensures that the restored VM1 will replace the current VM1 instance, minimizing downtime. This option replaces the entire VM with the backup version, including its disks, configuration, and data. It's typically faster than creating a new VM and copying data back.

Therefore, the first step would be to initiate the restore operation and choose the "Replace existing" option to restore VM1 to the desired point in time while minimizing downtime.

upvoted 2 times

Forkbeard 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Faster for you does not automatically mean less downtime. Option D is correct: even if you spend a full week fiddling with the settings, and in-place restore would take just five minutes, downtime for simply entering a new ip address in your load balancer (for example) would be much less.

upvoted 2 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 2 weeks ago**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #24

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
storage1	Storage account
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace
DB1	Azure SQL database

You plan to create a data collection rule named DCR1 in Azure Monitor.

Which resources can you set as data sources in DCR1, and which resources can you set as destinations in DCR1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Data sources:

- VM1 only
- VM1 and storage1 only
- VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
- VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

- storage1 only
- Workspace1 only
- Workspace1 and storage1 only
- Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Data sources:

VM1 only
VM1 and storage1 only
VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

storage1 only
Workspace1 only
Workspace1 and storage1 only
Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1

Box 1: VM1 only -

A virtual machine may have an association to multiple DCRs, and a DCR may have multiple virtual machines associated to it. In the Resources tab, add the resources (virtual machines, virtual machine scale sets, Arc for servers) that should have the Data Collection Rule applied.

Box 2: Workspace1 only -

On the Destination tab, add one or more destinations for the data source. You can select multiple destinations of same or different types, for instance multiple Log Analytics workspaces (i.e. "multi-homing").

Note: The Data Collection Rules (or DCR) improve on a few key areas of data collection from VMs including like better control and scoping of data collection (e.g. collect from a subset of VMs for a single workspace), collect once and send to both Log Analytics and Azure Monitor Metrics, send to multiple workspaces (multi-homing for Linux), improved Windows event filtering, and improved extension management.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-rule-azure-monitor-agent>

Comments

Mev4953 Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct answer. Tested in Lab.

First: You can only choose VM

Second: Only Workspace

upvoted 56 times

Anarchira 2 years, 2 months ago

i found this reference, <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-rule-overview>
I think that only VM could be use too

upvoted 5 times

KingChuang 2 years ago

Agree.

Ref:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection>
upvoted 2 times

KingChuang 2 years ago

In ref doc.

Source from Azure Monitor Agent(VM)、REST API and Azure Resource.

Confused about other items.

But your LAB test has only VM.

upvoted 1 times

KingChuang 2 years ago

I understand, it must be LOG-related REST API and Azure resources

upvoted 1 times

klexams Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

1. VM only.

it uses Azure monitor agent which needs to be installed on a VM.

2. Workspace1 only.

Data then gets sent to Workspace.

upvoted 12 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

23169fd 6 months ago

Given answer is correct.

Data collection rules can be used to collect data from VM using Azure Monitor Agent. The data collected can be sent to a Log Analytics Workspace for analysis and monitoring.

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

D1nk8887 10 months, 1 week ago

1. VM1 only

2. Workspace1 and Storage 1 only

My source for 2 is:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/azure-monitor-agent-send-data-to-event-hubs-and-storage?tabs=windows%2Cwindows-1>

... but this is outside my expertise so please let me know why that doesn't apply to this case if I am wrong. In general, Azure Monitor can send to Storage for retention in case of later audit/review needs. I think the linked doc, above, sayd this is true for DCR, specifically, too.

upvoted 1 times

Procurement 1 year, 7 months ago

When you create the rule in the azure portal you get the following info message:

Pick a set of machines to collect data from. The Azure Monitor Agent will be automatically installed on virtual machines, scale sets, and Arc-enabled servers.

upvoted 1 times

zelleck 1 year, 10 months ago

1. VM1 only

2. Workspace1 only

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-rule-structure#datasources>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-rule-structure#destinations>
This section contains a declaration of all the destinations where the data will be sent. Only Log Analytics is currently supported as a destination. Each Log Analytics destination will require the full Workspace Resource ID, as well as a friendly name that will be used elsewhere in the DCR to refer to this workspace.

upvoted 4 times

DeBoer 1 year, 10 months ago

Source needs to be either a VM or "something" that can send its logs to a REST API. A storage account or SQL database will not do that (AFAIK) <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-rule-overview>

Target needs to be a LA Workspace indeed, so that's an easy choice.

upvoted 1 times

dc2k79 2 years, 1 month ago

VM1 only
Workspace1 only
upvoted 1 times

northstar88 2 years, 3 months ago

The destination is correct based on the following doc:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-rule-structure#:~:text=Only%20Log%20Analytics%20is%20currently%20supported%20as%20a%20destination.>

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #25

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

You have the role assignment file shown in the following exhibit.

```
[  
  {  
    "RoleAssignmentId": "e3108585-0e5d-4572-91a3-aa5d2df73999",  
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff",  
    "DisplayName": "User1",  
    "SignInName": "User1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",  
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",  
    ...  
  },  
  {  
    "RoleAssignmentId": "3bab4763-16a9-4d5d-9fcf-eee0cc31a21e",  
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG2",  
    "DisplayName": "User2",  
    "SignInName": "User2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",  
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",  
    ...  
  },  
  {  
    "RoleAssignmentId": "a071c023-40a3-4b7f-8680-1109b40270c5",  
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/  
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/VM1",  
    "DisplayName": "User3",  
    "SignInName": "User3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",  
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",  
    ...  
  },  
  {  
    "RoleAssignmentId": "c5b9e7da-76d4-4888-93b5-8afb2bb780b4",  
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1",  
    "DisplayName": "User4",  
    "SignInName": "User4@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",  
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Contributor",  
    ...  
  }]  
]
```

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

[Answer choice] assigned the Owner role for VM1

	▼
User3 is	
User3 and User4 are	

[Answer choice] can create a virtual machine in RG1

User1 and User3 are
User1, User3, and User4 are
User1, User2, User3, and User4

User1 and User4
User1, User2, and User3
User1, User2, and User4
User1, User3, and User4
User1, User2, User3, and User4

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

[Answer choice] assigned the Owner role for VM1

User3 is
User3 and User4 are
User1 and User3 are
User1, User3, and User4 are
User1, User2, User3, and User4

[Answer choice] can create a virtual machine in RG1

User1 and User4
User1, User2, and User3
User1, User2, and User4
User1, User3, and User4
User1, User2, User3, and User4

Comments

humnahibataynge Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Answers are correct:

User1 - Owner of the subscription. (He can manage any resources in the subscription.)

User 2 - Owner of RG2(He can manage any resources in the RG2.)

User 3 - Owner of a single VM that is VM1.(he can manage VM1 only)

User 4 - Contributor of RG1.(He can manage everything in RG1, even he can delete VMs in RG1. But cannot change RABC)

Box1: Owner of VM1 - User1, User3

Box2 : Create VM in RG1 - User1,User4

upvoted 116 times

FabrytDev 1 year, 11 months ago

One correction, it's RBAC (Role Based Access Control) not RABC. But I guess it's just a typo

upvoted 1 times

noppo 1 year, 11 months ago

Box1 : User3 is

Box2 : User1 and User4

Is User1 assigned to Owner role for VM1 only? User1 is owner of all resources in the subscription. I think that User1 has rights of owner with VM1 but it's not "assigned" It's "inherited"

or owner will vividly but it's not assigned . its inherited .

So
upvoted 6 times

JayLearn2022 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct. You should note that User 1 being owner of the Subscription is the Owner of every resource under it. He has Full power to do anything under the Subscription.

upvoted 5 times

RougePotatoe 1 year, 9 months ago

The question is more down to if user 1 is "assigned" as a owner . Yes user 1 is an owner of VM1 but their role is inherited. Only User 3 is explicitly assigned the owner role for VM1. So it really depends on what the hell they mean by "assigned".

upvoted 8 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

I think "User1 and User3" is fine as an answer for box1. What matters in practice are the effective privileges of the different users. And although Microsoft is Microsoft, I would assume that this is what the questions aims at here...

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] **Highly Voted** 1 year, 11 months ago

very annoying ass question its on the test

upvoted 15 times

SeMo0o0o0o **Most Recent** 2 months ago

CORRECT..

upvoted 2 times

chiloso 4 months, 2 weeks ago

past test today. this question is on the test

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

Jainulabdeen 1 year, 1 month ago

Hey folks, This question was on my exam most topics from here, got 1 case study no labs were there
I cracked it!!

upvoted 9 times

waqy 1 year, 5 months ago

passed today. this was on 23 Jun 2023. 100 % questions were from ET

upvoted 9 times

SedateBloggs 1 year, 9 months ago

The answer provided is correct. Box 1 User1 and User3. Box 2 is User 1 and User 4. Labbed Box 1 and confirmed

upvoted 3 times

Mohaamed 2 years ago

user 1 : subscription owner
User 2 - Owner of RG2
User 3 - Owner of a single VM1
User 4 - Contributor of RG1

user 1 have the assigned role of subscription owner which inherently only owns resources under him
user 3 is the only one with assigned role as owner

Box 1 : user 3 only

box 2 : user 1 and user 4

upvoted 6 times

MyZ 2 years ago

Box 1: is User 3 - the question is asking "assigned the owner role for VM1"
there is a difference between "inherited" and "assigned". They don't ask "who is the owner"

upvoted 4 times

awssecuritynewbie 2 years, 2 months ago

It is a very simple question that makes it a bit tricky is that USER 3 has a different Resource group! If you are a owner at the subscription you can be a owner at everything within that subscription,
if you are a owner at resource group you can do whatever within that resource group.
If you are contributor then you can also create resources but you cannot modify permissions!

upvoted 1 times

Hyrydar 2 years, 2 months ago

user`3 is in RG1 and owns VM1 only. Why isn't user3 in the given answers?

upvoted 1 times

Tarni 2 years, 2 months ago

Question asked is "assigned owner role for VM1" User1 is owner at RG level, that makes him owner of VM ultimately. question is bit confusing. I would still go with user3 only.

upvoted 1 times

kayyaly 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct

Box1: user1 and user 3

Box2:user1 and user 4

upvoted 1 times

northstar88 2 years, 3 months ago

I think it should be

User 1 and User 3 assigned the Owner role for VM1

User1, User3, and User4 can create virtual machine in RG1

User 4 is a contributor, and contributor is able to create and manage resources of all types but not delete.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#contributor>

upvoted 4 times

awssecuritynewbie 2 years, 2 months ago

user 3 is the owner of that single VM nothing anything else

upvoted 3 times

humnahibataynge 2 years, 3 months ago

But User3 is the owner of only VM1, he can not create new VMs.

upvoted 6 times

northstar88 2 years, 3 months ago

My bad. You are correct. User 3 cannot create new VMs.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #26

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

You have the following custom role-based access control (RBAC) role.

```
{  
    "id": "b988327b-7dae-4d00-8925-1cc14fd68be4",  
    "properties": {  
        "roleName": "Role1",  
        "description": "",  
        "assignableScopes": [  
            "/subscriptions/c691ad84-99f2-42fd-949b-58af7ef6ab3"  
        ],  
        "permissions": [  
            {  
                "actions": [  
                    "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/resources/read",  
                    "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",  
                    "Microsoft.Resourcehealth/*",  
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",  
                    "Microsoft.Compute/*/read",  
                    "Microsoft.Support/*",  
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",  
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",  
                    "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",  
                    "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",  
                    "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read",  
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",  
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/powerOff/action",  
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/deallocate/action",  
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action",  
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*",  
                    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/*",  
                    "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/*",  
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",  
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/read",  
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/virtualMachines/read",  
                    "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*",  
                    "Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/*"  
                ]  
            }  
        ]  
    }  
}
```

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

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements

Yes **No**

Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users.

Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines.

Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine.

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements

Yes **No**

Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users.

Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines.

Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine.

Comments

fabio79 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

For Me N,Y,Y.

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/* Perform all virtual machine actions including create, update, delete, start, restart, and power off virtual machines. Execute scripts on virtual machines.

upvoted 143 times

djhyfdgjk 9 months ago

How will you create VM without permissions on any RG ?

upvoted 4 times

dendep 3 months, 2 weeks ago

POLICY IS APPLIED AT SUB LEVEL

upvoted 1 times

humnahibataynge 2 years, 3 months ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

lebowski 2 years, 3 months ago

I do agree

upvoted 1 times

Dhanishetty 1 year, 11 months ago

How about permissions regarding resource groups. I guess user has only read permission for resource groups

upvoted 3 times

klexams Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

N - ms.auth/*/write is NOT allowed.

Y - ms.comp/vm/* is allowed.

Y - ms.net/netint/* is allowed.

upvoted 68 times

Dankho Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Y,N,Y

The hard one is #2 and you don't have the following to write to a resource group:

Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I meant NNY

upvoted 2 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

You can argue that 2 is no because you need to write to a resource group and this doesn't exist:

Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

WRONG..

No

Yes

Yes

upvoted 2 times

joolitan 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Users that are assigned to Role1 can assign Role1 to user = No (notAction = Authorization/elevateAccess/Action)

User that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machine = Yes (action = Compute/virtualMachine/*)

Users that are assigned in Role1 can set a static IP address to a virtual machine = Yes (action = Network/networkInterface/*)

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 3 months, 4 weeks ago

N-Y-Y

Box 1: N

Microsoft.Authorization notAction - user can't assign roles

Box 2: Yes

Role1 in this question has the attributes needed by "Virtual Machine Contributor role" necessary to create VMs, including Microsoft.Resource attributes as below:

Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*

Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read

Therefore, Role1 can indeed create VMs

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/compute#virtual-machine-contributor>

Box 3: Yes - static IP shall be under NIC, and user has Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*

upvoted 1 times

SofiaLorean 6 months ago

should be N,Y,Y

upvoted 1 times

Forkbeard 6 months, 3 weeks ago

N-Y-Y

Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users: no, because "Microsoft.Authorization/elevateAccess/Action" is under "notAction".

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions#notactions>

Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines: yes, because under "actions" we have "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*".

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/compute#virtual-machine-contributor>

Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine: yes, because under "actions" we have "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*".

Source: https://docs.metallic.io/metallic/azure_resource_provider_usage.html

upvoted 3 times

LovelyGroovey 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the answer is No-No-Yes. The key word is "notAction"

It says Role1 can not do these:

"notAction": [

"Microsoft.Authorization/*/Delete",
"Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write",
"Microsoft.Authorization/elevateAccess/Action"

I say Yes to Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine, because it does not say you can not do it in "notAction"

upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No

Yes

Yes

upvoted 1 times

KotNinja 1 year, 1 month ago

Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users: No (due to a lack of specific roleAssignments permissions and notActions restrictions).

Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines: Yes (supported by "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*").

Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine: Yes (supported by "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*").

upvoted 5 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

N Y Y is correct!

upvoted 2 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Box 1: N

Because doesn't have:

Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write - Create roles, role assignments, policy assignments, policy definitions and policy set definitions

Box 2: Yes

Has been assigned;

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/* - Perform all virtual machine actions including create, update, delete, start, restart, and power off virtual machines. Execute scripts on virtual machines.

Box 3: Y

Has been assigned;

Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/* - Create and manage network interfaces

See;

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

upvoted 4 times

friendlyvlad 1 year, 6 months ago

I think it should be NNY. The user cannot assign to the role1 other users since ms.auth/`/write is not allowed. The user cannot create a VM since she is a reader at the RG level. The user with the Reader role on a resource group does not have permission to create a virtual machine (VM) within that resource group. The Reader role is a read-only role that only allows the user to view the resources and their configurations within the resource group. However, she can modify the IP address of the existing VM because she is a VM Contributor.

upvoted 4 times

SIAMIANJI 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct answer is N, Y, Y

upvoted 1 times

SIAMIANJI 1 year, 7 months ago

The correct answer is N, Y, Y

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #27

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Contains subnet1 and subnet2
subnet1	Subnet	IP address space 10.3.0.0/24
subnet2	Subnet	IP address space 10.4.0.0/24
NSG1	Network security group (NS)	None
vm1	Virtual machine	IP address 10.3.0.15
vm2	Virtual machine	IP address 10.4.0.16
storage1	Storage account	None

NSG1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

^ Essentials

JSON View

Resource group (change) : RG1

Custom security rules : 1 inbound, 2 outbound

Location : East US 2

Associated with : 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Subscription (change) : Microsoft Azure Sponsorship

Subscription ID :

Tags (change) : Click here to add tags

▼ Inbound security rules

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
110	HTTPS_VM1_Deny	443	TCP	Internet	10.3.0.15	✗ Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	✓ Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	✓ Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	✗ Deny

▼ Outbound security rules

145	Storage_Access	443	TCP	VirtualNetwork	Storage	✓ Allow
150	Block_Internet	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	Internet	✗ Deny
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	✓ Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	✓ Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	✗ Deny

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access storage1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access storage1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Comments

qwerty100 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

I think is :

Yes

Yes

No

upvoted 71 times

metafaim 2 years, 2 months ago

I'm assuming that the NSG is applied to Subnet1.

Y. Outbound rules have 145 priority for allow storage1 access

Y. Inbound rules has default Vnet to Vnet allow so VM2 can access VM1. The deny rule 110 is for Internet traffic coming in.

N. We can see the NSG is associated to 1 subnet from the image.

upvoted 40 times

RVivek 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Thank You

upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

yep seems incomplete. it says it applies to 1 subnet but did not say which subnet.

upvoted 7 times

VivekBishnoi1982 1 year, 5 months ago

We can infer from Inbound rule HTTPS_VM1_Deny that is applied on VM 1 - IP 10..3.0.15 means VM1 is in Subnet1

upvoted 3 times

yellowdot 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes

No - since it's saying it's using the HTTPS protocol

"HTTPS ports are dedicated network ports that allow internet users to transmit data via a secure connection encrypted using an SSL/TLS certificate. The most common examples are ports 443 and 8443."

No

upvoted 2 times

chair123 1 year, 2 months ago

The rule block communication on port 443 from internet to VM1

But communication between internal networks should be allowed

upvoted 2 times

chair123 1 year, 2 months ago

Forget the answer is

Y,Y,N

Agree with Metafaim

upvoted 1 times

MentalTree 1 year ago

Allow VnetInbound only applies to the VNets that NSG1 is applied to, NSG1 is only applied to Subnet1 on VNET 1, so only traffic from VNET1 is allowed in.

HTTPS_VM1_Deny has no effect on https from VM2 as VM2 is not on the internet.

But... DenyAllInbound blocks VM2 because VM is not on VNET1.

upvoted 1 times

JayLearn2022 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

I see people saying the question is incomplete but the point of the question is to see if you are paying attention enough to know what you think is missing.

Note:

NSG1 Applies to Subnet1 only.

Yes - VM1 can access the Storage account because there is nothing blocking it on the virtual network. There is a rule that actually allows outbound access to storage.

Yes- VM2 is on the Same VNET there is nothing blocking access to it from VM1 on the Virtual network. The Deny rule for HTTPS_VM1_Deny is for inbound connections from the internet.

No- You have an Inbound deny rule for VM1 from the Internet with a destination of the 10.3.0.15 which is in Subnet1. This proves the NSG is associated to Subnet1 and only subnet one because the image shows it is connected to only 1 subnet. VM2 is on Subnet2 which you can determine by its IP address. This means that NSG1 does not apply to VM2.

upvoted 67 times

Rams_84z06n 1 year, 8 months ago

You explained everything. Thank you.

upvoted 3 times

Dankho Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I'm going to first assume that the NSG is related to one subnet and that is subnet1.

Clues that help me conclude that: "Associated with: 1 subnet" and Inbound rule #1 has a destination of VM1 which is in Subnet1.

1 - Y, Outbound rule 1 has a storage destination from VNet of VM1 with Allow

2 - Y, Inbound rule HTTPS_VM1_Deny doesn't apply since VM2 is not on the Internet. AllowVnetInbound rule does apply

3 - N, because of the main clue in the top right "Associated with: 1 subnets". If it applied to any virtual machine on VNet1 than you would see associated with 2 subnets.

upvoted 3 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

WRONG

Yes

Yes

No

upvoted 2 times

PhiloUK 5 months, 1 week ago

I want to become an Azure admin not Azure detective ffs

upvoted 6 times

23169fd 6 months ago

It is YYN.

Yes: There are no outbound restrictions preventing this traffic.

Yes: Since VM2 is in subnet2, the rule that denies access from the Internet does not apply to internal traffic between subnets. The default allow rules for Virtual Network should permit traffic between VMs in different subnets within the same VNET.

No: NSG1 is associated with subnet1 in VNET1, so the security rules apply only to the VMs in subnet1, not to all VMs in VNET1.

upvoted 1 times

ManfredAppleWhite 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Y, N, N

Y'all give me heartburn lmfao

upvoted 3 times

Josh219 1 week, 3 days ago

CORRECT IS YES YES NO

upvoted 1 times

LovelyGroovey 7 months, 3 weeks ago

NO NO YES

upvoted 1 times

SarahMed 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Hello, please when you will pass the exam?

upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 2 weeks ago

correct answer: YYN

NSG is assigned to Subnet 1.

1st box: outbound rule has allow rule for storage

2nd box: Priority 110 does not apply, this rule is for internet (outside) connection

Priority 65000 will apply for vnet-vnet which is allowed

3rd box.

NSG rule applies to Subnet 1

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes

Yes

No

upvoted 1 times

FatFatSam 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Hi All, I have a question. How VM1 can access storage1 with an outbound rule that block any internet access and there isn't any private endpoint and service endpoint mentioned in the question.

upvoted 1 times

FlaShhh 10 months ago

there is an outbound rule named Storage_Access that has higher priority than the Block_Internet rule
upvoted 1 times

MentalTree 1 year ago

YNN

1. Allowed by outbound rule
2. Blocked by DenyAllInbound, explanation:
-Allow VnetInbound will allow all traffic between peered VNETs, it will not allow traffic from all sources on VNETs to reach all destinations on VNETs.
--The destination of the rule is VirtualNetwork, so traffic can come into the virtual network, but there is no rule that allows HTTPS traffic from the virtual network into the VM.
3. Only applied to VMs one Subnet.

upvoted 2 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

You're wrong on 2.
There's also a policy on AllowVnetOutbound so answer should be YES for box 2.
upvoted 1 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Also AllowVnetOutbound and AllowVnetInbound both have a higher ranking in priority than the policy you are claiming. The answer to 2 should def be Yes.
upvoted 1 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

- 1) Yes - Rule `Storage_Access` is allowing access to storage accounts;
- 2) Yes - Rule `Deny_VM1` is only for Internet Inbound, not for VirtualNetwork, so VM2 can access VM1 via HTTPS;
- 3) NO - NSG is associated only to Subnet1.

upvoted 1 times

marioZuo 1 year, 4 months ago

We assume that storage account allow VM1 to connect. Otherwise not what the NSG rule is, VM1 can't connect to storage account!

upvoted 1 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

Yes
Yes
No
This is correct!
upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year, 5 months ago

please find my understanding below:
Yes -> VM1 can access storage1 -> because 443 is allowed.
Yes -> VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol -> because HTTPS outbound is allowed
Yes -> The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1 -> because there is no restrictions
upvoted 1 times

sawanti 1 year, 4 months ago

NSG is only associated with the subnet, not whole VNET, so the third one is NO
upvoted 3 times

ogerber 1 year, 5 months ago

I say its YNN
upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #28

Topic 6

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

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

You need to ensure that you can connect Client1 to VNet2.

What should you do?

- A. Select Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server on VNet1 to VNet2 peering.
- B. Select Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server on VNet2 to VNet1 peering.
- C. Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1. **Most Voted**
- D. Enable BGP on VPNGW1.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (95%)

D (5%)

Comments

JN62 **Highly Voted** 2 years, 2 months ago

After changes in topology it is needed to re-install the VPN client
Answer is C

upvoted 23 times

humnahibataynge **Highly Voted** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

correct answer C

upvoted 8 times

Dankho **Most Recent** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Hate to go with C since A seems to address the real problem, but any configuration changes to the topology guess you need to

Rate to go with C since A seems to address the real problem, but any configuration changes to the topology guess you need to re-install the VPN Client configuration package. But I still think you'll need to do A anyway after.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

ace9 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

I think that it should be D.

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

upvoted 1 times

Pakawat 1 year, 5 months ago

Again question

upvoted 5 times

zelleck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

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

If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again in order for the changes to be applied to the client.

upvoted 5 times

er101q 1 year, 10 months ago

B. Select Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server on VNet2 to VNet1 peering.

This option allows communication between VNet1 and VNet2 through the VPN gateway in VNet1. With this configuration, Client1 can connect to VNet2 through the VPN connection to VNet1. It's important to select this option on the VNet2 to VNet1 peering to ensure that the traffic flows properly between the two virtual networks.

Option C (Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1) is not relevant to the issue of connecting Client1 to VNet2. The issue is related to the virtual network peering configuration between VNet1 and VNet2, and downloading and re-installing the VPN client configuration package on Client1 is unlikely to resolve the issue. Option B (Select Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server on VNet2 to VNet1 peering) addresses the root cause of the issue by allowing traffic to flow between the two virtual networks through the VPN gateway in VNet1.

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year, 3 months ago

"You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network."

upvoted 1 times

meeko86 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C: Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1.

If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again.

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

upvoted 2 times

chostes 2 years ago

Same question as Topic5 Question9 Nov2022

upvoted 3 times

LiamAzure 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Peering was made after the VPN client was already installed. Re-install the vpn client due to the changes
upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

C - need to reinstall vpn config again if you make changes on the vpn.
upvoted 1 times

kayyaly 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C correct

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #29

Topic 6

HOTSPOT -

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2. Sub1 is in a management group named MG1. Sub2 is in a management group named MG2.

You have the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Subscription
RG1	Sub1
RG2	Sub2

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group
VM1	RG1
VM2	RG2
VM3	RG2

You assign roles to users as shown in the following table.

User	Role	Resource
User1	Virtual Machine Contributor	MG1
User1	Virtual Machine User Login	Sub2
User2	Virtual Machine Contributor	MG2
User2	Virtual Machine User Login	Sub1
User2	Virtual Machine User Login	VM3

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

User1 can sign in to VM1.

User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1.

User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.



Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

User1 can sign in to VM1.



User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1.



User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.



Comments

James3958904 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

I think the answers should be: N N N

1. User1 can sign in to VM1

No

User1 is assigned as Virtual Machine Contributor in MG1.

And Virtual Machine Contributor can't log in to VM as a regular user.

2. User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1

No

Since User2 only has Virtual Machine User in Sub1, so he can log in to VM1 but can't manage disks or snapshots

3. User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3

No

Virtual Machine Contributor only has permission to manage disks, but not disk snapshots (Disk Snapshot Contributor permission)
upvoted 104 times

James3958904 2 years, 3 months ago

refer:

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

upvoted 4 times

Ravi1383 2 years, 1 month ago

User1 can sign in to VM1

No - Only for classic VM contributor!

Classic Virtual Machine Contributor Lets you manage classic virtual machines, but not access to them, and not the virtual network or storage account they're connected to.

Virtual Machine Contributor Create and manage virtual machines, manage disks, install and run software, reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions, and manage local user accounts using VM extensions. This role does not grant you management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to. This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

upvoted 2 times

yfontana 2 years, 1 month ago

Virtual Machine Contributor doesn't include the data action Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action, which is what's

required to login to a VM.

Compare <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor> and <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-user-login>

upvoted 3 times

flurgen248 2 years, 1 month ago

I think you're right. Virtual Machine contributor does have some Recovery Services permissions, but none for SnapShots.

NNN

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

upvoted 6 times

daws08322 1 year, 10 months ago

What is Virtual Machine Contributor role good for in Azure?

Experience Level: Senior

Tags: Azure CloudAzure Virtual Machines

Answer

Create and manage virtual machines,
manage disks and disk snapshots,
install and run software,
reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions,
and manage local user accounts using VM extensions.

This role does not grant you management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to.

This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

upvoted 2 times

jellybiscuit Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

N - effective rights are virtual machine contributor. This doesn't grant login.

N - effective rights are virtual machine login. This doesn't grant disk management.

N - effective rights are virtual machine contributor. This does not grant snapshot access.

upvoted 27 times

airmancomsci 2 years, 1 month ago

What about the Virtual Machine User Login role that User1 is granted through Sub1? Since VM1 is in Sub1, won't User1 be able to access it since it is in the same subscription? I see everyone putting "No" for the first one, and I just want to know why the Virtual Machine User Login doesn't work.

upvoted 1 times

Lexxsuse 1 year, 11 months ago

User1 is granted login through Sub2, not Sub1

upvoted 3 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

WRONG..

No

No

No

upvoted 2 times

joolitan 2 months, 2 weeks ago

NNN

User1 can sign in VM1 = no (user 1 user login is Sub2, RG2 only VM2 n VM3)

User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1 = no (because only Disk Snapshot Contributor can)

User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3 = no (because only Disk Snapshot Contributor can)

upvoted 2 times

23169fd 6 months ago

The Virtual Machine Contributor role does not include permissions to manage disk snapshots. Instead, the Disk Snapshot Contributor role is specifically designed to manage disk snapshots.

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes

No

upvoted 1 times

PhoenixAscending 10 months, 1 week ago

This was on my exam, I picked Y N N. The first answer is Y because of the following reasons:

Virtual Machine Contributor role permission:

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*

Virtual Machine User Login role permission:

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action

References:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-user-login>

upvoted 5 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

VM Contributor DOESN'T allow to login to a VM or to manage Disk Snapshot.

Therefor, N N N

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

upvoted 3 times

Jared69420 1 year, 1 month ago

Some of you really need to ACTUALLY read the RBAC docs...

1. Y - Virtual Machine Contributor (NOT CLASSIC) has "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*"
2. N
3. N

upvoted 6 times

szydlo 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Login action is a DataAction, and Contributor has none allowed.

upvoted 1 times

samk01 1 year, 1 month ago

User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3: User2 has been assigned the role of "Virtual Machine Contributor" for MG2 and "Virtual Machine User Login" for VM3 specifically. As a "Virtual Machine Contributor", User2 would have permissions to manage VM resources including disks and snapshots. Since VM3 is in RG2, and assuming RG2 is under MG2, User2 should be able to manage disks and disk snapshots for VM3. Answer: Yes

upvoted 2 times

Vestibal 1 year, 1 month ago

N,N,Y

1. User1 signing in to VM1:

User1 has the "Virtual Machine Contributor" role assigned at the management group level for MG1, which includes Sub1 where VM1 resides. The "Virtual Machine Contributor" role allows managing virtual machines but does not grant permission to log in to them. However, User1 doesn't have the "Virtual Machine User Login" role assigned for Sub1 or VM1, which is necessary to log into VM1.

upvoted 2 times

Vestibal 1 year, 1 month ago

2. User2 managing disks and disk snapshots of VM1:

User2 has the "Virtual Machine Contributor" role assigned at the management group level for MG2. However, VM1 is in Sub1 which falls under MG1, not MG2. Therefore, User2 doesn't have permissions to manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1 based

which falls under MG1, not MG2. Therefore, User2 doesn't have permissions to manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1 based on the "Virtual Machine Contributor" role.

3. User2 managing disks and disk snapshots of VM3:

User2 has the "Virtual Machine Contributor" role assigned at the management group level for MG2, which includes Sub2 where VM3 resides. The "Virtual Machine Contributor" role allows managing virtual machines and their disks1.

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

upvoted 2 times

sardonique 1 year, 1 month ago

Microsoft reference page: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

Quoting: "Virtual Machine Contributor" "Create and manage virtual machines, manage disks, install and run software, reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions, and manage local user accounts using VM extensions. This role does not grant you management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to. This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC." "Role id: 9980e02c-c2be-4d73-94e8-173b1dc7cf3c". You need some sort of access in order to be able to install and run software. Conclusion: a VM contributor can login to the VM

upvoted 1 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

N N N , All No!

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 5 months ago

Please find my finds, If it is not correct, please correct it

Yes -> User1 can sign in to VM1 -> Because User1 is Virtual Machine contributor at Management Group, MG1 level

NO -> User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1 -> Because User2, virtual machine contributor is at MG2 level.

Yes -> User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3 -> Because User2 is virtual machine contributor at MG2 level.

upvoted 6 times

chiquito 1 year, 5 months ago

I think the correct answers are 3 N N N. Here is why:

NO - Virtual machine contributor role lets you manage virtual machines, but not access them. User 1 has login to virtual machines on Sub1 not subscription 2.

NO - To manage disk snapshots you need: disk snapshot contributor role. User2 doesn't have that role.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#all>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#disk-snapshot-contributor>

upvoted 2 times

Doman01 1 year, 8 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

Compare those rights with <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#disk-snapshot-contributor> for answer 3 - NO VM contributor does not have snapshots/ rights

And with <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-user-login> for Answer 1 VM Contributor does not have login/ in data actions

So answers:

NO

NO

NO

upvoted 2 times

tableton 8 months, 1 week ago

Right, VM Contributor don't have any rights to manage snapshots branch

Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/

upvoted 1 times

gunHO 1 year, 9 months ago

Virtual machine contributor Role:

Create and manage virtual machines,
manage disks and disk snapshots,
install and run software,
reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions,
and manage local user accounts using VM extensions.

This role does not grant you management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to.
Based on the above user 2 can manage disks and disk snapshots on VM3. The key is ON vm 3, not the storage account, which user 3 does not have permissions for.

This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #30

Topic 6

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that is linked to 10 Azure subscriptions.

You need to centrally monitor user activity across all the subscriptions.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Application Insights Profiler
- B. access reviews
- C. Activity log filters
- D. a Log Analytics workspace Most Voted

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

klexams Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

keywords are "centrally monitor" and "all subs"

upvoted 15 times

LiamAzure 2 years, 1 month ago

Can you explain why those give away its Log Analytics Workspace?

upvoted 1 times

mung 2 years ago

Because Log Analytics gathers user activity logs from your Azure Service.

upvoted 2 times

mung 2 years ago

Log Analytics can monitor any resources regardless of the location of the resources.
So it's the only one that can do central monitoring.

upvoted 13 times

zelick Highly voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell#send-to-log-analytics-workspace>

Send the activity log to a Log Analytics workspace to enable the Azure Monitor Logs feature, where you:

- Consolidate log entries from multiple Azure subscriptions and tenants into one location for analysis together.

upvoted 10 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. a Log Analytics workspace.

upvoted 3 times

Mo22 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

To centrally monitor user activity across all the Azure subscriptions, you should use a Log Analytics workspace. The Azure Activity Log, which is available in the Log Analytics workspace, allows you to view and analyze activity logs from Azure resources, including Azure AD, across all the subscriptions linked to your Azure AD tenant.

upvoted 3 times

Lu5ck 2 years, 2 months ago

Monitor user activity & Alert rules (Q18) = Log Analytics workspace

upvoted 2 times

kayyaly 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

pythonier 2 years, 3 months ago

I think answer is C, activity log tells you what task has been done within your subscription and which user performed the action.
upvoted 2 times

pythonier 2 years, 3 months ago

nevermind, you can send the activity logs to log analytics workspace and get the logs from there. D is correct IMO:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell>

upvoted 4 times

humnahibataynge 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-observability/log-analytics-workspace-with-multiple-subscription/m-p/324805>
upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #31

Topic 6

DRAG DROP -

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

VM1 has an operating system disk named Disk1 and a data disk named Disk2.

You need to back up Disk2 by using Azure Backup.

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
Configure a managed identity	
Create an Azure Backup vault	
Create a Recovery Services vault	
Delegate permissions for the vault	
Create a backup policy and configure the backup	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
	Create an Azure Backup vault
	
Create a Recovery Services vault	
Delegate permissions for the vault	Configure a managed identity

Comments

metafaim Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Azure Recovery Services vaults can protect the following types of datasources:

Azure Virtual machines
SQL in Azure VM
Azure Files (Azure Storage)
SAP HANA in Azure VM
Azure Backup Server
Azure Backup Agent
DPM

Azure Backup vaults can protect the following types of datasources:

Azure Database for PostgreSQL servers
Azure Blobs (Azure Storage)
Azure Disks
Kubernetes Service
AVS Virtual machines
upvoted 105 times

Babushka 2 years ago

Good info
upvoted 5 times

kerimnl Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

- 1- Create an Azure backup vault.
- 2- Create a backup policy and configure the backup
- 3- Configure a managed identity

Link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks#:~:text=Review%20%2B%20create.-,Configure%20backup,-Azure%20Disk%20backup>

upvoted 56 times

Dankho Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

- 1) Create an Azure Backup vault (specifically for disks)
- 2) Create a backup policy and configure the backup
- 3) Configure a managed identity. (this will be used to do the backup)

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

Exams_Prep_2021 11 months, 2 weeks ago

in exam 26/12/2023

upvoted 2 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer looks correct.

- 1:Create a Backup vault
- 2:Create Backup policy
- 3: Managed identity

See;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks>

For step 3 see;

"The Backup vault managed identity does not have valid role assignments on the disk to be backed up or on the snapshot resource group where incremental snapshots are stored."

If the Role assignment not done error message displays in the Backup readiness column, the Backup vault managed identity needs role permissions on the selected disk(s) and/or on the Snapshot resource group."

upvoted 5 times

soild79 1 year, 9 months ago

Got this in Mar 23 exam. Good lucks guys

upvoted 13 times

zelleck 1 year, 10 months ago

1. Create an Azure Backup vault.
2. Create a backup policy and configure the backup.
3. Configure a managed identity.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks>

upvoted 8 times

zelleck 1 year, 10 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 10 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

1 Create an Azure backup vault.
2 Create a backup policy and configure the backup
3 Configure a managed identity
first 2 was no brainer, the 3rd threw me a bit but confirmed below.
Azure disk backup:
Backup vault uses managed identity to access other Azure resources.

upvoted 28 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks>

upvoted 2 times

awssecuritynewbie 2 years, 1 month ago

This article explains how to back up Azure Managed Disk from the Azure portal.

In this article, you'll learn how to:

Create a Backup vault

Create a backup policy

Configure a backup of an Azure Disk

Run an on-demand backup job

upvoted 3 times

awssecuritynewbie 2 years, 1 month ago

ref <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks>

upvoted 2 times

adrianspa 2 years, 1 month ago

<https://azurealan.ie/2022/05/31/azure-backup-recovery-services-vault-versus-backup-vault/>

upvoted 2 times

aaaabb 2 years, 2 months ago

Correct Answer: 1) Azure backup vault, 2) backup policy 3) managed identity

Azure disks are only supported in Azure backup vault. Recovery service vault does not support disks as a data source.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/405915/what-is-difference-between-recovery-services-vault.html>

upvoted 7 times

akavoor 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-managed-disks#:~:text=Review%20%20create.-,Configure%20backup,-Azure%20Disk%20backup>
upvoted 1 times

Bobby1977 2 years, 3 months ago

The correct answer will be

1. Create Recovery Service Vault (it has Azure Backup and Azure Site Recovery)
2. Create Azure Backup Vault
3. Create backup policy and configure the backup

upvoted 11 times

James3958904 2 years, 3 months ago

The answer is correct

Reference:

<https://www.cloudiqtech.com/how-to-backup-and-restore-azure-managed-disks-using-azure-backup-vault/>

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #32

Topic 6

You have a subnet named Subnet1 that contains Azure virtual machines. A network security group (NSG) named NSG1 is associated to Subnet1. NSG1 only contains the default rules.

You need to create a rule in NSG1 to prevent the hosts on Subnet1 from connecting to the Azure portal. The hosts must be able to connect to other internet hosts.

To what should you set Destination in the rule?

- A. Application security group
- B. IP Addresses
- C. Service Tag **Most Voted**
- D. Any

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (88%)

B (12%)

Comments

bernardwk3 **Highly Voted** 2 years, 3 months ago

You can use service tags to achieve network isolation and protect your Azure resources from the general Internet while accessing Azure services that have public endpoints. Create inbound/outbound network security group rules to deny traffic to/from Internet and allow traffic to/from AzureCloud or other available service tags of specific Azure services.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/service-tags-overview>
upvoted 25 times

klexams **Highly Voted** 2 years, 1 month ago

C - "Azure portal" is in the list of Service tag.
upvoted 18 times

Abhi9988 1 year ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1198445/what-azureportal-service-tag-mean>
upvoted 1 times

Dankho **Most Recent** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Service Tag most appropriate but since it's the same as grouping of IP addresses, guess IP addresses can also be a valid answer, but service tag more appropriate.

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

babakeyfgir 11 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.

upvoted 3 times

GODUSGREAT 1 year, 1 month ago**Selected Answer: B**

B. IP Addresses

To create a rule in NSG1 to prevent hosts on Subnet1 from connecting to the Azure portal while allowing them to connect to other internet hosts, you should set the Destination in the rule to IP Addresses.

The Azure portal can be accessed via a specific set of IP addresses. By creating a rule in NSG1 that blocks traffic to these IP addresses, you can prevent hosts on Subnet1 from accessing the Azure portal while still allowing them to access other internet hosts.

Option A, Application security group, is not relevant to this scenario as it is used to group multiple virtual machines and apply network security rules to them as a group.

Option C, Service Tag, is also not relevant as it is used to define a set of IP address ranges for specific Azure services.

Option D, Any, would allow traffic to any destination, which is not appropriate for this scenario as it would not prevent access to the Azure portal.

upvoted 3 times

LovelyGroovey 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Copilot said the same thing!!

"In the rule, you should set the Destination to the IP addresses of the Azure portal. However, please note that Azure portal doesn't have a specific set of IP addresses because it's hosted on the internet and its IP addresses can change."

A more effective way might be to control the access at the user level rather than at the network level. For example, you can use Azure Active Directory to control which users have access to the Azure portal.

Please consult with your network and security team to ensure this is the best approach for your specific needs. It's important to carefully consider the potential impacts of blocking access to the Azure portal."

upvoted 1 times

Abhi9988 1 year ago

You can set serviceTag to Azure Portal

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1198445/what-azureportal-service-tag-mean>

upvoted 1 times

hidefo6963 1 year, 2 months ago

AzurePortal service tag can be added to NSG in the portal but is not listed in the documentation. Moreover, looks like it won't work as intended - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1198445/what-azureportal-service-tag-mean>

"This tag is currently not supported by NSG i.e. although you can list it in the nsg rule but it will not have the desired effect which coincides with your observation above. If you wish to block access to Azure Portal from your VM you can do it via Azure Firewall. Azure Firewall offers FQDN filtering functionality"

That means the goal can't be achieved by Service Tag.

AzureCloud tag is "All datacenter public IP addresses.", not the portal
upvoted 5 times

hidefo6963 1 year, 2 months ago

Tested this in a lab.
Denying AzurePortal service tag in outbound rules does NOT prevent accessing it.
But I have found the IP resolved from portal.azure.com in a list of another service tag - AzureFrontDoor.Frontend.
Denying it did the job at the moment, but still that is not what you would expect.
upvoted 2 times

hidefo6963 1 year, 2 months ago

Still it does not give a clear answer. In reality, answer C does not work according to the requirements. Maybe it works in the test author's brain.

upvoted 1 times

riccardoto 1 year, 3 months ago

To all people here voting "Service Tags": what is the service tag for Azure portal ? I cannot find it in the docs...
upvoted 3 times

OrangeSG 2 years ago

Selected Answer: C

A service tag represents a group of IP address prefixes from a given Azure service. Microsoft manages the address prefixes encompassed by the service tag and automatically updates the service tag as addresses change, minimizing the complexity of frequent updates to network security rules.
You can use service tags to define network access controls on network security groups, Azure Firewall, and user-defined routes.
Use service tags in place of specific IP addresses when you create security rules and routes

Reference

Virtual network service tags

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

upvoted 7 times

awssecuritynewbie 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

service tag enables you to be very specific on the service you are bloking.

upvoted 3 times

kayyaly 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C correct

upvoted 3 times

HMO 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

You can use service tags to achieve network isolation and protect your Azure resources from the general Internet while accessing Azure services that have public endpoints

upvoted 5 times

HMO 2 years, 3 months ago

You can use service tags to define network access controls on network security groups, Azure Firewall, and user-defined routes
upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #33

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1. You need to view the error events from a table named Event. Which query should you run in Workspace1?

- A. search in (Event) "error" **Most Voted**
- B. Event | where EventType is "error"
- C. select * from Event where EventType == "error"
- D. Get-Event Event | where {\$_.EventType == "error"}

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (75%)

B (25%)

Comments

virgilpza **Highly Voted** 2 years, 3 months ago

In this case the answer is A

other options are:

1. Event | search "error"
2. Event | where EventType == "error"
3. search in (Event) "error"

upvoted 47 times

meeko86 2 years ago

The first and third option works. The second option did not work for me. EventType does not exist. However this worked for me: Event | where EventLevelName == "Error"

upvoted 8 times

Cowsarer0 **Highly Voted** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is Correct

upvoted 12 times

Josh219 **Most Recent** 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Selected Answer: A

Correct is A, not B as many are saying

B would be correct if it was Event | where EventType == "error" BUT option B in the question is B. Event | where EventType is "error" So, B is wrong.

Other command which are correct are below:

Event | search "error"

Event | where EventType == "error" (Is the best option according to question as it filters out)

But its not given in Question.

upvoted 1 times

95d0718 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Event | where Category == "Error"

upvoted 1 times

jamesf 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Ans is B

In this case the answer is A

other options are:

1. Event | search "error"
2. Event | where EventType == "error"
3. search in (Event) "error"

upvoted 1 times

Gorkhali_ 1 month, 1 week ago

To view the error events from a table named `Event` in your Azure Log Analytics workspace named `Workspace1`, you should use the following query:

B. `Event | where EventType == "error"`

This query uses Kusto Query Language (KQL) to filter the `Event` table for rows where the `EventType` column has the value "error".

upvoted 2 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Event | where EventType is "error": This is the correct KQL syntax for querying the Event table and filtering for records where the EventType is "error."

Not A guys...

A. search in (Event) "error": This syntax is not correct for filtering specific events in KQL. The search operator is used for broader searches but not in this format.

When you think of Azure Log Analytics workspace, you need to think of the query language KQL

upvoted 2 times

TripleFires 10 months, 1 week ago

Example available at

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/search-operator>

search in (T1,T2,A*) "err"

upvoted 1 times

HiDhiman 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I find there is problem in the answers <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-sources-windows-events>

upvoted 1 times

HiDhiman 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Event | where EventLevelName == "Error"

upvoted 1 times

AnKiLa 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A. Answer B is wrong because the operator 'is' is not valid. Instead we have to use '=='. See <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/datatypes-string-operators>

upvoted 5 times

er101q 1 year, 10 months ago

Option B is correct because it is written in the Log Analytics query language, which is used to query data in an Azure Log Analytics workspace. The query uses the "Event" table and filters the results to only include events with an "EventType" of "error".

The other options are not written in the Log Analytics query language and would not work as written in a Log Analytics workspace.

upvoted 2 times

Mo22 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Option B is the correct query to use in Azure Log Analytics to view error events from a table named Event.

The syntax for Azure Log Analytics queries uses a pipeline style and typically begins with the name of the table, in this case "Event", followed by one or more operators, in this case the "where" operator, which filters the results based on the specified criteria. The correct syntax would be:

Event | where EventType is "error"

upvoted 4 times

kodathedog 1 year, 4 months ago

The answer is A

The answer can't be B because "is" is NOT a valid operator, the expression would have to read Event | where EventType has "error" to be correct.

See <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/whereoperator>

upvoted 2 times

vishalgu 1 year, 10 months ago

option B.

explanation:- In Azure Log Analytics, you use the "Kusto Query Language" (KQL) to query the data stored in a Log Analytics workspace. To view the error events from the table named "Event" in Workspace1, you should run the following query:
Event | where EventType is "error"

This query will filter the "Event" table to only show the events where the "EventType" is "error" and you will be able to see all the events with errors.

upvoted 1 times

mahesha9449295905 1 year, 9 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

ccemyilmazz 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

1. Event | search "error"
2. Event | where EventType = "error"
3. search in (Event) "error"

upvoted 6 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

A. search in (Event) "error"

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #34

Topic 6

You have an Azure App Service web app named App1.

You need to collect performance traces for App1.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Application Insights Profiler **Most Voted**
- B. the Activity log
- C. the Deployment center
- D. the Diagnose and solve problems settings

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

F117A_Stealth **Highly Voted** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"With Application Insights Profiler, you can capture and view performance traces for your application in all these dynamic situations, automatically at-scale, without negatively affecting your end users."

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

upvoted 49 times

SeMo0o0o0o **Most Recent** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 9 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

Ahkhan 1 year, 1 month ago

It is supported on Basic web app plan and one profile can be associated to one app only

It is supported on basic web app plan and one profile can be associated to one app only.

upvoted 1 times

MGJG 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

OpenAI: To collect performance traces for an Azure App Service web app, you should use Azure Application Insights Profiler. This tool allows you to capture detailed performance traces and diagnostics data for your application, helping you analyze and optimize its performance.

Option B (the Activity log) is primarily used for tracking management-level events and operations within your Azure resources. Option C (the Deployment center) is used to manage deployment sources and options for your web app, but it doesn't directly collect performance traces.

Option D (the Diagnose and solve problems settings) may help you troubleshoot issues, but it's not specifically focused on collecting performance traces like the Application Insights Profiler.

upvoted 2 times

XtraWest 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Application Insight Profiler (as per chatgpt)

upvoted 1 times

SIAMIANJI 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Andrew04 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/profiler/profiler-overview>

upvoted 2 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/profiler/profiler-overview>

With Application Insights Profiler, you can capture and view performance traces for your application in all these dynamic situations, automatically at-scale, without negatively affecting your end users.

upvoted 3 times

Shipada 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Should be A

upvoted 1 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

A. Azure Application Insights Profiler

upvoted 4 times

klexams 2 years, 1 month ago

With Application Insights Profiler, you can capture and view performance traces for your application in all these dynamic situations, automatically at-scale, without negatively affecting your end users

upvoted 1 times

tahirMScert 2 years, 2 months ago

A. Azure Application Insights Profiler

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/profiler/profiler-overview>

upvoted 4 times

hatoom2006 2 years ago

In the question mentioned to collect not to view performance traces which you may find it in activity log
upvoted 4 times

kerimnl 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Azure Application Insights Profiler
upvoted 4 times

DanishHassan 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is A
upvoted 2 times

humnahibataynge 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Application Insights Profiler
upvoted 2 times

Dannxx 2 years, 3 months ago

Should be A
upvoted 3 times

Dannxx 2 years, 3 months ago

With Application Insights Profiler, you can capture and view performance traces... @<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/profiler/profiler-overview>
upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #35

Topic 6

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

Name	Kind	Location
storage1	StorageV2	Central US
storage2	BlobStorage	West US
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	West US
storage4	FileStorage	East US

You deploy a web app named App1 to the West US Azure region.

You need to back up App1. The solution must minimize costs.

Which storage account should you use as the target for the backup?

- A. storage1
- B. storage2 Most Voted**
- C. storage3
- D. storage4

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (87%)

A (13%)

Comments

khaled_razouk Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To minimize costs, you should use the storage account that is in the same region as the web app that you are backing up. In this case, the web app is in the West US region, so you should use storage2
upvoted 54 times

5864619 Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

This is confusing as F*ck. The ETE states Storage 4 and everyone and their mothers are saying A to B. How are we supposed to know which one is correct if there is 3 possible answers to the question?

upvoted 19 times

stormtraining 4 months, 2 weeks ago

There is only one possible answer. Since we "must minimize costs" why should you back up App1 to a different region? so we can eliminate storage1 and 4 from the answers. Since we don't have the data structure to use block blob storage, correct answer is B, storage2.

upvoted 5 times

LovelyGroovey 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Agree! Microsoft needs to review their exam questions and answers!!

upvoted 3 times

Dankho **Most Recent** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

This is f'ed up because both BlobStorage and BlockBlobStorage are suitable, but BlobStorage is less costly.

upvoted 2 times

jodtzz 1 week, 6 days ago

But that's exactly what they are asking for - the less costly option. BlobStorage in West US is correct.

upvoted 1 times

SeMoOoOoOo 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

seyik 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Given the available storage accounts:

storage2 (BlobStorage in West US) and storage3 (BlockBlobStorage in West US) are both in the same region as your web app (West US), which avoids extra data transfer costs.

However, BlobStorage (storage2) is typically more cost-effective for backups than BlockBlobStorage (storage3) because it supports tiered storage (hot, cool, archive) for cost optimization.

Therefore, the best option is:

B. storage2 (BlobStorage in West US)

upvoted 1 times

blejzer2 4 months, 3 weeks ago

On the exam on 17.07.2024, Selected Answer: B; but I'm not sure

upvoted 2 times

VICEROY 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

storage 2 should be appropriate aside from its location. You can configure the blob type afterwards, hence the general answer should be BlobStorage since we cannot specify the data structure of the backup that will be made.

upvoted 1 times

aikooo 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I think Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Vestibal 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Given the considerations above, if the primary goal is to minimize costs, utilizing a storage account in the same region as the app (West US) would be beneficial to reduce data transfer costs. Hence, storage2 (blob storage) or storage3 (block blob storage) would be more suitable options. Furthermore, if App1's backup data is unstructured text or binary data, storage3 (block blob storage) might be the most cost-effective choice given its specialization in handling such data types and its location in the West US region, the same as App1.

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

upvoted 2 times

Forkbeard 6 months, 3 weeks ago

That is all well and good, but we do not know what data type is in the storage accounts so we cannot know if B or C is the right answer.

How did you come to your conclusion that B is correct?

upvoted 1 times

090200f 5 months, 2 weeks ago

I thought this question is from case study.. not complete data we have here. so based on complete data Storage 2 (B) is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Sthakathi8 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Bee seems correct

upvoted 1 times

XtraWest 1 year, 3 months ago

I'll go with B. To minimize the cost, has to be in the same region.

upvoted 1 times

Forkbeard 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B and C are both in the same reagion. Why B and not C?

upvoted 1 times

Rogit 1 year, 4 months ago

Was in test yesterday, got it right!!

upvoted 3 times

D_Rin 8 months, 4 weeks ago

yeah right, of course you got it right

upvoted 1 times

jeru81 10 months ago

how do you know your choice was correct? - did you achieve 1000?

upvoted 1 times

dev07karan 1 year, 2 months ago

What was your answer A or B

upvoted 2 times

eo123 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Go with B. The pricing calculator shows little to no difference between Blob Storage and General Purpose v2...

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/calculator/>

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Blobstorage is cheaper than the filestorage and StorageV2
Blobstorage location is West US, this is same location than the App1
Answer is: B
upvoted 3 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago**Selected Answer: B**

As far as I can find B should be correct;
<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/74792420/are-the-azure-app-service-backups-stored-in-both-paired-regions>

Needs to be in same subscription which it is and backups should be stored close to the app location however can be stored anywhere.
upvoted 1 times

Exilic 1 year, 7 months ago**Selected Answer: B**

OpenAI

"Since you need to back up a web app named App1 deployed to the West US Azure region and you want to minimize costs, you should choose a storage account in the same region as the web app.

Out of the available options, only storage2 and storage3 are located in the West US region. Among these two, Blob Storage (storage2) is the most cost-effective option for storing backups.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. storage2."

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #36

Topic 6

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that is linked to an Azure AD tenant. The tenant contains two users named User1 and User2.

The subscription contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
RG1	Resource group	None
VM1	Virtual machine	Created in RG1

The subscription contains the alert rules shown in the following table.

Name	Scope	Condition
Alert1	RG1	All Administrative operations
Alert2	VM1	All Administrative operations

The users perform the following action:

- User1 creates a new virtual disk and attaches the disk to VM1
- User2 creates a new resource tag and assigns the tag to RG1 and VM1

Which alert rules are triggered by each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

User1:

- No alert is triggered
Only Alert1 is triggered
Only Alert2 is triggered
Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

User2:

- No alert is triggered
- Only Alert1 is triggered
- Only Alert2 is triggered
- Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

Answer Area

User1:

- No alert is triggered
- Only Alert1 is triggered
- Only Alert2 is triggered
- Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

Correct Answer:

User2:

- No alert is triggered
- Only Alert1 is triggered
- Only Alert2 is triggered
- Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

Comments

MightyMonarch74 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Tested in a lab.

User 1 - Alert 1 and Alert 2 fired

Alert 1 operations:

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/write

Microsoft.Compute/disks/write

Alert 2 operations:

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/write

User 2 - Alert 1 fired

Alert 1 operations:

Microsoft.Resources/tags/write

upvoted 55 times

hebb0777 1 year ago

are you sure that you tested updating new resource tag to VM1 and RG1? why won't fire both alerts!!

upvoted 3 times

JayLearn2022 1 year, 9 months ago

Thank you for this information

upvoted 2 times

Zemar 1 year, 8 months ago

Thanks very much for this :)

upvoted 1 times

xRiot007 1 year, 6 months ago

So assigning a tag is not an administrative operation ? This doesn't look very human readable on Microsoft's part. Tags are used in many admin operations, including cost management.

upvoted 2 times

sardonique Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

nobody's got a clue Mlantonis where are you!!!

upvoted 33 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 2 months ago

WRONG

User1: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

User2: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

upvoted 4 times

d8938 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct.

Alert 1 is scoped to the Resource Group (RG1). This means it will only trigger when there are administrative operations performed on the resource group itself or on resources directly within the resource group. While VM1 is likely part of RG1, the act of attaching a disk to VM1 is considered an operation on the VM, not on the resource group.

Alert 2 is scoped to the Virtual Machine (VM1). This means it will trigger when there are administrative operations performed directly on VM1. Creating a new virtual disk and attaching it to VM1 is considered an administrative operation on the VM, so it triggers Alert 2.

upvoted 4 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

User1: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

User2 : Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

upvoted 6 times

1828b9d 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 7 times

[Removed] 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I tested this in my lab.

User1: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

User2 : Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

User1 operations:

- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/write (on the VM itself, triggering Alert2)
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/write (on the RG, triggering Alert1)

User2 Operations:

Microsoft.Resources/tags/write (on the RG, triggering Alert1)

Microsoft.Resources/tags/write (on the VM, triggering Alert2)

upvoted 21 times

hebb0777 1 year ago

I have tested in the lab!

User 1 - Alert 1 and Alert 2 fired (tested with creating new data disk in same RG1 and in different RG and in both scenario the alerts fired for both VM&RG1)

User 2 - Alert 1 and Alert 2 fired (this is very clear as you creating a tag and assign for both VM and RG!)

upvoted 13 times

KotNinja 1 year, 1 month ago

User1 triggers: Alert2 (due to the disk operation on VM1).

User2 triggers: Alert1 (due to tagging RG1) and Alert2 (due to tagging VM1).

upvoted 4 times

upvoted 4 times

Ahkhan 1 year ago

Tags don't inherit.

upvoted 1 times

Vestibal 1 year, 1 month ago

User1 triggers alert2.

User2 triggers both alert1 and alert2.

upvoted 2 times

saadshaikh123 1 year, 3 months ago

It should be "Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered" for both User 1 and User 2.

Now lets analyze:

User 1 operations:

User 1 not only just attaches the disk to VM1 but rather creates a new disk. If you go on portal and goto Disks and select a VM and then create a new disk, it will ask you to select an existing resource group or create a new rg (usually we create the disk in the same rg as of vm which is RG1 here). This means that after creating the disk, the resource group will be updated, and it will have an operation occur on it. Once created, we then attach the new disk to VM1, which means VM1 is also affected now by the disk attach operation. So for User 1, Alert 1 and Alert2 both will be triggered because Alert1 has scope of RG1 and Alert 2 has scope of VM1.

User 2 operations:

This one is straightforward. User 2 assigns new tags to both RG1 and VM1. Thus write operations will be logged for both VM1 and RG1. Therefore, Alert1 and Alert2 both will be triggered.

upvoted 14 times

AliNadheer 1 year ago

makes allot of sense. and both actions are administrative actions and affect both resources thus both alerts will trigger.

upvoted 1 times

hebbo777 1 year ago

Agree with you

upvoted 1 times

Teroristo 1 year, 4 months ago

User1: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

User2: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered

Explanation:

Each alert rule has a scope. A scope is a list of one or more specific Azure resources, a specific resource group, or an entire subscription. The alert rule fires on resources within that scope.

Since VM1 is contained in RG1, User1's action falls within the scope of both Alert1 and Alert2. User1 triggers both alerts.

User2 triggers Alert1 by creating the tag for RG1. User2 triggers both Alert1 and Alert2 by creating the tag for VM1.

upvoted 13 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

User1 I'd say alert1, 2

Create disk needs to assign to RG as per below.

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

And assign to VM will trigger alert as per admin op

User2, Not 100% but I'm tempted to say alert 1,2 because assign tag to both would be an action.

see;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-types#log-alerts>

&

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log-schema>

upvoted 2 times

garmatey 1 year, 5 months ago

Does deploying a new virtual disk not require deploying it to resource group? And if we're deploying it to RG1 is that not an administrative operation for RG1?

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year, 6 months ago

creating a disk and adding it to the VM is a provision task not an administrative task

upvoted 3 times

garmatey 1 year, 5 months ago

Source???

This declaration is almost meaningless without a source. Why should I believe you?

upvoted 4 times

Iulzsec2019 1 year, 7 months ago

I'm also confused as there are 2 different answers here in comment section.

upvoted 5 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

User1: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

User2: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #37

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple virtual machines in the West US Azure region.

You need to use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to monitor virtual machine traffic.

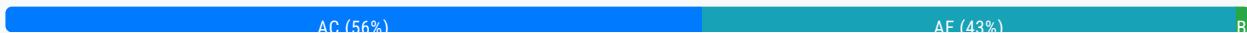
Which two resources should you create? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a Log Analytics workspace Most Voted
- B. an Azure Monitor workbook
- C. a storage account Most Voted
- D. a Microsoft Sentinel workspace
- E. a Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor

Correct Answer: AC

Community vote distribution



Comments

taki_ananasek Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AE

To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to monitor virtual machine traffic, you need to create the following resources:

- A. A Log Analytics workspace - Traffic Analytics requires a Log Analytics workspace to store and analyze network traffic data.
- E. A Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor - You need to create a Data Collection Rule within Azure Monitor to specify what data should be collected and sent to the Log Analytics workspace, including the network traffic data for Traffic Analytics.

So, options A and E are the correct answers.

upvoted 28 times

CheMetto 4 months, 2 weeks ago

I'll go with this. For those one who think about storage account, remember azure subscription has already VM -> so it has already storage account

upvoted 2 times

Fr3ggel Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AC

To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher, you need to create a Log Analytics workspace and a storage account. A Log Analytics workspace is a cloud-based repository that collects and stores data from various sources, such as NSG flow logs. A storage account is a container that provides a unique namespace to store and access your data objects in Azure Storage. You need to enable NSG flow logs and configure them to send data to both the Log Analytics workspace and the storage account. Traffic Analytics analyzes the NSG flow logs and provides insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.

upvoted 10 times

samhouston Most Recent 2 days, 7 hours ago

Selected Answer: AC

Traffic Analytics does not use DCRs; it depends on NSG Flow Logs and Log Analytics. Storage Account:

- NSG Flow Logs are initially sent to a storage account, where they are stored before being processed by Traffic Analytics.
- Why it's required: The storage account acts as a temporary repository for the flow logs before they are sent to the Log Analytics workspace. Correct Answer A & C

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: AC

For setting up Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher specifically, a DCR is not a required resource. (Note: in my previous comment I said DCR is not a resource, I meant its not essential resource) The essential resources you need are:

A Log Analytics workspace: To store and analyze the traffic data.

A storage account: To store the flow logs generated by Network Watcher.

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: AC

Correct is A and C and not E. Read question carefully it asks for two Resources and DCR is not resource

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A & C are correct

a storage account is required to hold the logs before they are sent to the Log Analytics workspace.

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Bulls*it, the Log Analytics Workspace does that...

upvoted 1 times

codered4409 2 months, 1 week ago

Answer - A & E

Check the below link from MS where prerequisites are Log Analytics Workspace and DCR.

upvoted 1 times

Debugs_Bunny 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to monitor virtual machine traffic, you need the following two resources:

A. a Log Analytics workspace

Traffic Analytics uses a Log Analytics workspace to store and analyze network traffic data. NSG flow logs are sent to the Log Analytics workspace, where Traffic Analytics processes them to provide insights about network traffic patterns, potential security threats, and traffic flows.

C. a storage account

NSG flow logs must be stored in a storage account before being processed and sent to the Log Analytics workspace. The storage account acts as an intermediary where the flow logs are initially captured and stored.

upvoted 2 times

Debugs_Bunny 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Explanation of other options:

B. an Azure Monitor workbook: This is used for visualizing data from Log Analytics but is not required for Traffic Analytics configuration.

D. a Microsoft Sentinel workspace: Microsoft Sentinel is used for security information and event management (SIEM), but it's not necessary for configuring Traffic Analytics.

E. a Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor: DCR is used for custom log data collection and does not play a role in setting up Traffic Analytics.

upvoted 1 times

CubicTeach 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Data collection rule and data collection endpoint resources are created and managed by traffic analytics. If you perform any operation on these resources, traffic analytics may not function as expected.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>

upvoted 3 times

DJHASH786 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Hey, when are you planning to take the exam ??

upvoted 1 times

Jedi_sg2000 4 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/81260-exam-az-700-topic-4-question-4-discussion/>

upvoted 3 times

maki999 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

As per GPT4

To set up Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher, you need to ensure that flow logs from your Network Security Groups (NSGs) are collected and stored appropriately. Traffic Analytics then processes these logs to provide insights into your network traffic.

A. a Log Analytics workspace: Traffic Analytics requires a Log Analytics workspace to analyze and visualize the network traffic data. This workspace is where the logs are sent and processed.

C. a storage account: NSG flow logs need a storage account to store raw flow log data. Traffic Analytics reads the flow logs from this storage account and processes them.

Thus, the correct answers are:

A. a Log Analytics workspace

C. a storage account

upvoted 3 times

suddin1 6 months, 1 week ago

how do you collect data to store in storage without a collection rule??

upvoted 3 times

egomezcaro 5 months ago

The NSG flow logs are directly configured to be stored in a storage account, and Traffic Analytics processes these logs without the need for an additional DCR. The process of collecting and storing the NSG flow logs is managed through the Network Watcher settings and the specified storage account

upvoted 1 times

5c3d677 5 months, 4 weeks ago

i copied your comment and asked a follow up question to chat gpt, and GPT changed its answer to AE lol. Gpt is disappointing.
upvoted 3 times

WeepingMaplte 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>

upvoted 1 times

damnboy 4 months, 1 week ago

Your link contradicts your vote. DCR are managed by traffic analytics, if you tamper with them it could result in unexpected results. So option E cannot be correct.

upvoted 1 times

Mysystemad 8 months ago

The two resources you should create are:

A. a Log Analytics workspace: Traffic Analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in the cloud. It analyzes the Network Security Group Flow Logs across Azure regions and populates the insights into a Log Analytics workspace.

E. a Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor: A Data Collection Rule defines what data to collect from your Azure and non-Azure resources. It can be used to collect Network Security Group Flow Logs, which are then analyzed by Traffic Analytics.

The other options listed are not directly related to the setup of Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher. For example, an Azure Monitor workbook (Option B) is used for data visualization, a storage account (Option C) is used for storing data, and a Microsoft Sentinel workspace (Option D) is used for security information and event management

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A and E is right

upvoted 1 times

Watcharin_start 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

Caution

Data collection rule and data collection endpoint resources are created and managed by traffic analytics. If you perform any operation on these resources, traffic analytics may not function as expected.

So, I'm vote AE

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>

upvoted 1 times

Paul_ 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

I think it's A and C: <https://techgenix.com/network-watcher-traffic-analytics/>

upvoted 3 times

Z_MU 10 months, 2 weeks ago

correct me if I am wrong, for people that chooses A and C, where is the storage account mentioned in this reference if that is the correct reference for this question?

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>

upvoted 1 times

mkhlszf 7 months, 1 week ago

The flow logs need it, so it's a dependency from them to use the Traffic Analytics:

Traffic analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in your cloud networks. Specifically, traffic analytics analyzes Azure Network Watcher flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud

Specifically, Azure Analytics analyzes Azure Network Watcher flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

...Flow data from virtual network flow logs is sent to Azure Storage. From there, you can access the data and export it to any visualization tool, security information and event management (SIEM) solution, or intrusion detection system (IDS).
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/vnet-flow-logs-overview>

upvoted 1 times



- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

Exam CSCP All Actual Questions

Question #37

Topic 6

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. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension Most Voted
- B. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet
- C. Azure Application Insights
- D. a Microsoft Endpoint Manager device configuration profile

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

chikorita Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

if this exam doesnt show up in exam,i'd be really disappointed
i've seen this one like 10times now! yikes!!!

upvoted 9 times

chikorita 1 year, 9 months ago

if this exam [question]**

upvoted 1 times

ASTark1080 1 year, 9 months ago

I swear studying this question 10 times in a row better pay off for my exam
upvoted 2 times

FabritiyDev Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Duplicate question, answer is DSC. There is another version of this question where Custom Script Extension is the right answer and there is no DSC option to choose.

upvoted 9 times

vsvald **Most Recent** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Here we go again. I thought this question was done appearing multiple time

upvoted 1 times

Alandt 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I love this question

upvoted 3 times

Pakawat 1 year, 4 months ago

Found this Q in the exam 3/7/2023

upvoted 5 times

Rwj 1 year, 6 months ago

On exam 4/22/23

DSC

upvoted 4 times

zellick 1 year, 9 months ago

Same as Question 67.

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/67546-exam-az-104-topic-4-question-67-discussion>

upvoted 4 times

zellick 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

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

upvoted 1 times

Ashfaque_9x 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension

upvoted 1 times

wpestan 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension

upvoted 1 times

khaled_razouk 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #38

Topic 6

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

Name	Description
storage1	Storage account
storage2	Storage account
KeyVault1	Key vault
VNET1	Virtual network with a single subnet that has five virtual machines connected
VNET2	Virtual network with a single subnet that has three virtual machines connected

You need to configure access for VNET1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- The virtual machines connected to VNET1 must be able to communicate with the virtual machines connected to VNET2 by using the Microsoft backbone.
- The virtual machines connected to VNET1 must be able to access storage1, storage2, and Azure AD by using the Microsoft backbone.

What is the minimum number of service endpoints you should add to VNET1?

- A. 1
- B. 2 **Most Voted**
- C. 3
- D. 5

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (90%)

A (10%)

Comments

moshos **Highly Voted** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

My answer: 2

First service endpoint: One service endpoint for Microsoft.Storage added to VNET1.

The question asks how many to add to VNET1. When adding service endpoints on the VNET1 side you only get to choose the service (Microsoft.Storage) not the actual storage accounts. Once you add this service endpoint it can be then linked to on the storage side for both accounts.

Second Service Endpoint: Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory.

Total:2

upvoted 34 times

macrawat 1 year, 8 months ago

second service endpoint : Key Vault

upvoted 3 times

riquesg 1 year, 7 months ago

The question does not require adding a Key Vault service endpoint. Why should we add it?

upvoted 13 times

Alex1184 1 year, 7 months ago

Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory tag listed under services supporting service endpoints is used only for supporting service endpoints to ADLS Gen 1. Azure AD doesn't support service endpoints natively

upvoted 3 times

sharkzor Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Should be B, 2 service endpoints. VM is not a service endpoint type. So the first question is irrelevant.
Both storage accounts must have service endpoints in vnet 1, so awnser should be 2

upvoted 23 times

ConanBarb 1 year, 9 months ago

Yes B (2 s-e:s) but not for the reason you or other people below state

You create one Service Endpoint per Azure service per Vnet (Vnet-to-Vnet does not require nor can it be configured with service endpoints)

Hence:

1 service endpoint for Vnet1 to Microsoft.Storage service

1 service endpoint for Vnet1 to Microsoft.KeyVault service

Try it your self in portal and you'll see

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

upvoted 18 times

KingTN 1 year, 3 months ago

It is no mentioned that is needed to communicate with the Keyvault ?

upvoted 5 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 8 months ago

Agree , Azure AD is not supported as service endpoint but Vault is.

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

upvoted 1 times

SimoneP 1 year, 7 months ago

I see it in my lab: vNet --> select vnet --> Add Service Endpoint --> Service --> Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory

upvoted 8 times

elrizon 1 year, 8 months ago

it's ok

terraform sample:

terraform sample.

```
resource "azurerm_storage_account" "storage2" {
  name = "examplestorage2"
  resource_group_name = "${azurerm_resource_group.example.name}"
  location = "${azurerm_resource_group.example.location}"
  account_tier = "Standard"
  account_replication_type = "LRS"

  network_rules {
    default_action = "Deny"
    virtual_network_subnet_ids = ["${azurerm_subnet.example.id}"]
  }

  service_endpoint {
    service = "Microsoft.Storage"
    location = "eastus"
  }
}
```

upvoted 2 times

23169fd Most Recent 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

One for Microsoft.Storage
One for Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory
upvoted 3 times

Saranpriya 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Communication with VNET2:

To allow virtual machines in VNET1 to communicate with those in VNET2, you need a service endpoint for the Microsoft backbone network.

This ensures that traffic between the two virtual networks stays within the Azure backbone, providing optimal connectivity.

Access to Storage1 and Storage2:

For virtual machines in VNET1 to access storage1 and storage2, you'll need service endpoints for Azure Storage.

These endpoints allow private IP addresses within VNET1 to reach Azure Storage services without requiring public IP addresses. Therefore, the minimum number of service endpoints to add to VNET1 is two:

One for Microsoft backbone network (for communication with VNET2).

Another for Azure Storage (for accessing storage1 and storage2).

ANSWER: B

upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

BluAlien 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

One service endpoint for each Virtual Network that connects to storage accounts, so in this case only VNET1. On storage account there is no storage endpoint configuration.

About connection on microsoft backbone between VNET1 and VNET2 such a service endpoint doesn't exist.

About Service Endpoint: Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory it's only for ADSL Gen 1.

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

upvoted 3 times

hotspot02103 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

storage endpoint for both storage accounts
upvoted 2 times

Ahkhan 1 year ago

The answer is A

Here is the simplest proof: Service Endpoints cannot be connected to vNets associated to virtual machines.

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

upvoted 3 times

Ahkhan 1 year ago

*B

2 storage accounts

upvoted 1 times

19_12 1 year, 2 months ago

You need a separate private endpoint for each storage resource that you need to access, namely Blobs, Data Lake Storage Gen2, Files, Queues, Tables, or Static Websites. On the private endpoint, these storage services are defined as the target sub-resource of the associated storage account.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private-endpoints>

upvoted 2 times

DeVullers 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I think the answer is B.

Why?

To meet the requirements of allowing virtual machines in VNET1 to communicate with virtual machines in VNET2 using the Microsoft backbone, as well as allowing access to Azure services such as Azure AD and Azure Storage using the Microsoft backbone, you should configure the following service endpoints in VNET1:

- You wouldn't use service endpoints to enable communication between the VNETs. (Peering would be the likely solution for VNET to VNET communication)
- Microsoft.Storage (For access to storage1 and storage2)
- Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory (For access to Azure AD)

These service endpoints will enable traffic between the virtual machines in VNET1 and Azure Storage accounts (storage1 and storage2) and Azure Active Directory using the Microsoft backbone network.

So, the minimum number of service endpoints to add to VNET1 is 2: Microsoft.Storage and Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory.

Please correct me if i'm wrong!

upvoted 7 times

[Removed] 1 year, 3 months ago

he Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory tag listed under services supporting service endpoints is used only for supporting service endpoints to ADLS Gen 1. Azure AD doesn't support service endpoints natively.

So Answer is only one

he Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory tag listed under services supporting service endpoints is used only for supporting service endpoints to ADLS Gen 1. Azure AD doesn't support service endpoints natively.

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

upvoted 2 times

Abesse 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Only for the storage

upvoted 5 times

Majids 1 year, 3 months ago

Only 1 service endpoint is required for Storage account

upvoted 3 times

KpiTalisTTT 1 year, 3 months ago

K Vault is not mentioned so the answer is B bc is one endpoint per Storage A.

upvoted 2 times

marioZuo 1 year, 4 months ago

Vnet1&2 peering. 1 storage service endpoint, 1 AAD service endpoint. So answer is 2.

upvoted 3 times

levan1988 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I think is 2

upvoted 2 times

eliasalg 1 year, 4 months ago

- VMs traffic is handled by the NIC using the private IP so 0 service endpoints. Moreover, it does not exist such a thing as a service endpoint for VMs.

- We need 1 Microsoft.Storage service endpoint in VNET1 subnet. We will attach this subnet to each of the storage accounts.

* it does not talk about connecting to the Key vaults, so no need to create a service endpoint for that.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #39

Topic 6

You need to configure an Azure web app named contoso.azurewebsites.net to host www.contoso.com.

What should you do first?

- A. Create A records named www.contoso.com and asuid.contoso.com.
- B. Create a TXT record named asuid that contains the domain verification ID. **Most Voted**
- C. Create a CNAME record named asuid that contains the domain verification ID.
- D. Create a TXT record named www.contoso.com that has a value of contoso.azurewebsites.net.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



Comments

Irism **Highly Voted** 1 year, 11 months ago

nice to see 3 answers
upvoted 59 times

chair123 1 year, 2 months ago

This so confusing!
Wont use these dumps in next exams. Many unclear answers.
upvoted 9 times

debaton 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I will try to explain how I understand the answers.
I think all of us will agree that A is a wrong answer.

You can use CNAME to verify the domain in Azure (I remember that you have this record to provide during setup), but the record designed for the verification is always TXT.
Additionally, you cant use the "asuid" for CNAME, you will get the other ID from the DNS provider.
So answer C is wrong.

TXT record always have the asuid, so answer wrong (that kind of setting as in ans D you can use only with the CNAME record).

In my opinion the right ans is B.
upvoted 1 times

Forkbeard 6 months, 3 weeks ago

For me the greatest value in ExamTopics is that in the discussions you get explanations in many different ways. Often one of them will make sense to me and then I will have learned something. Because I then understand, I don't need to memorize the answer.

upvoted 8 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

while the answers are often unclear, most of the questions and their options are. if you are unhappy with the quality (probably like most of us are to some extent) you are free to not press reveal answer and think that you have chosen right. or you can do what the rest of us do, pick the answer and review the discussions for vast majority of questions the concrete answer and explanation is in the discussions. it sucks, but as a by product it forcefully teaches you at least something about azure instead of blindly memorizing that question 515 was something about a web address and the answer was B.

upvoted 4 times

sharkzor Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

should be a TXT record, B
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain?tabs=a%2Cazurecli>
upvoted 31 times

TSKARAN 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes, the question is... What is the first step. It is txt record
You still want to do CNAME, it will be the 2nd step
upvoted 4 times

moshos 1 year, 10 months ago

From that link : "To add a custom domain to your app, you need to verify your ownership of the domain by adding a verification ID as a TXT record with your domain provider."
upvoted 4 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

Shouldn't that mean the correct answer is actually using the subdomain option :Create a TXT record named contoso.asuid that contains the domain verification ID. (or www.asuid?)
upvoted 1 times

codered4409 Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Answer: B
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain?tabs=subdomain%2Cazurecli>
upvoted 1 times

Stunomatic 2 weeks, 6 days ago

TXT. asuid. The domain verification ID shown in the Add custom domain dialog. App Service accesses the asuid TXT record to verify your ownership of the custom domain.

upvoted 1 times

Stunomatic 2 weeks, 6 days ago

What should you do first? -- this is problem...First verify then create A record pointing to domain
upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Great, I've done 100's of problems yet this is the first time I see the word asuid.
upvoted 1 times

Surs 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Configure DNS settings - add a CNAME record for www.contoso.com pointing to contoso.azurewebsites.net

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Pcservices 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Web Apps require you to verify ownership of your custom domain before binding it to the web app. This is usually done by creating a TXT record in your domain's DNS settings.

The TXT record named asuid will contain the domain verification ID, which you will receive from the Azure portal when you try to add a custom domain to your web app.

upvoted 3 times

Josh219 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B: Is Correct and Create a "TXT record" named asuid that contains the domain verification ID. And not Cname or A records.
Because, To configure an Azure web app to host a custom domain like www.contoso.com, the first step is to verify the domain ownership. To ensure that the new domain name actually exist. The "TXT record" is used to prove ownership of the domain by containing the domain verification ID provided by Azure.
This is typically done by creating a TXT record with the domain verification ID provided by Azure.

So, the correct answer is: B. Create a TXT record named asuid that contains the domain verification ID

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaplte 6 months, 2 weeks ago

When creating DNS entries for Azure App Service, create an asuid.{subdomain} TXT record with the Domain Verification ID.
Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/subdomain-takeover#use-azure-app-services-custom-domain-verification>

upvoted 2 times

goldist 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Before you can point your domain (www.contoso.com) to an Azure Web App (contoso.azurewebsites.net), you need to verify that you actually own the domain. c

1. Obtain Domain Verification ID

In the Azure portal, navigate to your Azure Web App.
Go to the "Custom domains" section.

Azure provides a unique domain verification ID.

2. Create the TXT Record

Log in to your domain registrar's (e.g., GoDaddy, Namecheap) DNS management area.
Add a new TXT record.
The name of this record will be "asuid".
The value of the record should be the domain verification ID you got from Azure.

3. Add CNAME Record (Later)

Once Azure has verified that you own the domain, you'll then need to create a CNAME record named "www" that points to "contoso.azurewebsites.net". This tells the DNS system where to direct web traffic for www.contoso.com.

upvoted 6 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

You need to perform domain verification first

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

watermellonhead 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A CNAME cannot contain a verification string it is just an alias for another record. B TXT record is correct.

upvoted 2 times

murtazad52 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

i believe Answer should be D As A is showing A record which requires IP which is not there. Other 2 records pointing to VerificatioN ID only Option D seems to be correct as it value of contoso

Refer to below

<https://azure.github.io/AppService/2017/06/21/Custom-hostnames-with-App-Service.html>

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #40

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 network security groups (NSGs), 10 virtual machines, and a Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1. Each NSG is connected to a virtual machine.

You need to configure an Azure Monitor Network Insights alert that will be triggered when suspicious network traffic is detected.

What should you do first?

- A. Deploy Connection Monitor.
- B. Configure data collection endpoints.
- C. Configure a private link.
- D. Configure NSG flow logs. **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (91%)

A (9%)

Comments

khaled_razouk Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

To configure an Azure Monitor Network Insights alert that will be triggered when suspicious network traffic is detected, you should first configure NSG flow logs.

NSG flow logs provide information about traffic that is allowed or denied by an NSG. By configuring NSG flow logs, you will be able to monitor the traffic passing through your NSGs and detect any suspicious activity.

upvoted 19 times

Muffay Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I think D is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-insights-overview#traffic>

The Traffic tab provides access to all NSGs configured for NSG flow logs and Traffic Analytics for the selected set of subscriptions, grouped by location.

upvoted 15 times

moshos 1 year, 10 months ago

Also <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview>

" Identify unknown or undesired traffic." in Common use cases

upvoted 3 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

MOSES3009 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the one that can help to identify "wrong" traffic. Connection Monitor is doing what it say - monitor. That means, it monitor a "known" connection - aka from IP1 to IP2 port xx. Will not be aware about any suspicious connection between VMs.

upvoted 3 times

MOSES3009 1 year, 1 month ago

here is the link for connection monitor -> <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/monitor-vm-communication>

upvoted 1 times

sardonique 1 year, 1 month ago

Mlantonis where are you!!

upvoted 6 times

DeVullers 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer: D

To configure an Azure Monitor Network Insights alert that will be triggered when suspicious network traffic is detected, you should first configure NSG flow logs.

NSG flow logs provide information about traffic that is allowed or denied by an NSG. By configuring NSG flow logs, you will be able to monitor the traffic passing through your NSGs and detect any suspicious activity. You can use them for optimizing network flows, monitoring throughput, verifying compliance, detecting intrusions, and more.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview#why-use-flow-logs>

upvoted 1 times

marioZuo 1 year, 4 months ago

Connection Monitor is for latency and network issue with IaaS device over a period of time. Data collection rule is only for VM

upvoted 1 times

BobbyMc3030 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

My vote is D - NSG Flow logs. The question mentioned suspicious activity and that's what flow logs are for. Who's connecting from where and other behaviors. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview>

upvoted 1 times

Exilic 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

OpenAI

"The correct answer is D. Configure NSG flow logs.

To configure an Azure Monitor Network Insights alert that will be triggered when suspicious network traffic is detected, you need to enable NSG flow logs for each NSG that is connected to a virtual machine. NSG flow logs capture information about inbound and outbound traffic flowing through an NSG.

Once NSG flow logs are enabled, you can use Azure Monitor to analyze the logs and create alerts for suspicious traffic patterns. Therefore, the first step is to configure NSG flow logs.

Option A, B, and C are not directly related to configuring an Azure Monitor Network Insights alert for detecting suspicious network traffic. Connection Monitor is used to monitor connectivity to Azure resources. Configuring data collection endpoints is related to collecting data from various sources, and configuring a private link is used to securely access Azure services over a private connection."

upvoted 1 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 8 months ago

Traffic Analytics: Analyzes Network Watcher - NSG flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. Requires >> Network Watcher, (NSG) flow logs enabled, Storage account, to store raw flow logs, Log Analytics workspace, with read and write access.

upvoted 1 times

sjb666 1 year, 8 months ago

Reluctantly, I have to agree that Flow Logs looks more correct. The Log Analytics Workspace bit would appear to be a red herring.

upvoted 1 times

sjb666 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Hmmm...not often I disagree with 100% vote but here goes:

The question specifically says there is a Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.

A Log Analytics Workspace is used for Connection Monitor, NOT NSG Flow Logs, which use a storage account instead.

NSG Flow Logs:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview#read-and-export-flow-logs>

Connection Monitor:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview#data-collection-analysis-and-alerts>

So answer is A

upvoted 4 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

the correct answer is D. Configure NSG flow logs

upvoted 1 times

zellick 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview#why-use-flow-logs>
It is vital to monitor, manage, and know your own network for uncompromised security, compliance, and performance.

Knowing your own environment is of paramount importance to protect and optimize it. You often need to know the current state of the network, who is connecting, where they're connecting from, which ports are open to the internet, expected network behavior, irregular network behavior, and sudden rises in traffic.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #41

Topic 6

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Description
RG1	Resource group
Action1	Action group that sends an email message to admin1@contoso.com

Sub1 contains the following alert rule:

- Name: Alert1
- Scope: All resource groups in Sub1
 - Include all future resources
- Condition: All administrative operations
- Actions: Action1

Sub1 contains the following alert processing rule:

- Name: Rule1
- Scope: Sub1
- Rule type: Suppress notifications
- Apply the rule: On a specific time
 - Start: August 10, 2022
 - End: August 13, 2022

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

If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 is listed in the Azure portal.

Yes

No

If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.

If you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.

Statements	Yes	No
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 is listed in the Azure portal.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Correct Answer: If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments

FabritDev Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Y - "alert is listed" does not mean a notification in my understanding therefore yes
 N - The date is within suppression rule boundaries therefore email will be suppressed
 Y - The date is outside suppression rule boundaries

upvoted 55 times

zellick Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

YNY is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-processing-rules?tabs=portal#what-should-this-rule-do>
 Suppression: This action removes all the action groups from the affected fired alerts. So, the fired alerts won't invoke any of their action groups, not even at the end of the maintenance window. Those fired alerts will still be visible when you list your alerts in the portal, Azure Resource Graph, API, or PowerShell.

upvoted 14 times

zellick 1 year, 10 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 11 times

Paul_white 1 year, 9 months ago

writing mine tomorrow, wish me lick :D

upvoted 8 times

LovelyGroovey 8 months, 2 weeks ago

wish me lick :D

upvoted 1 times

werdy92 1 year, 9 months ago

How was it? :)

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

CORRECT

suppress notifications from August 10, 2022 to August 13, 2022

if the date is within the scope range, then the notification will be suppressed from sending to the E-Mail address.

if the date is outside the scope range, then the notification will be sent to the E-Mail address.

upvoted 2 times

WeepingMaplte 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Tagging is administrative actions.

"This category contains the record of all create, update, delete, and action operations performed through Resource Manager." "Every action taken by a user or application using Resource Manager is modeled as an operation on a particular resource type. If the operation type is Write, Delete, or Action, the records of both the start and success or fail of that operation are recorded in the Administrative category."

From: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log-schema#administrative-category>

Required Write access to the Microsoft.Resources/tags resource type.

From: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources#required-access>

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

PhoenixAscending 10 months, 1 week ago

This was on my exam. I think that the suggested answer to the question is correct.

upvoted 3 times

hebbo777 1 year ago

Y - as this fall in suppress notification Alert 1 will be in portal but the action will be overwritten by suppression ref " the fired alerts won't invoke any of their action groups, not even at the end of the maintenance window. Those fired alerts will still be visible when you list your alerts in the portal"

N - although alert 1 will be in portal, but the action groups won't processed

Y - its out of supress notification schedule so it will work as design

upvoted 3 times

Elecktrus 1 year, 3 months ago

In the exam today, 18/08/23. i pass with 900/1000

upvoted 8 times

0d65c04 1 year ago

Good luck

upvoted 1 times

liketopass 1 year, 5 months ago

Indeed, dont believe chatgpt:

Me: I am suspecting you are wrong

ChatGPT:

I apologize for any confusion caused. You are correct, and I apologize for the incorrect information in my previous response. In Azure, adding or modifying a tag on a resource is considered an administrative operation. Therefore, if you have an alert set up for "all administrative operations" on an Azure object, changing or adding a tag to that object would likely trigger the alert. Administrative operations include activities related to managing the resource, such as modifying its properties, tags, or access control settings. Once again, I apologize for the incorrect information in my previous response, and thank you for bringing it to my attention.

upvoted 5 times

ELearn 4 months, 2 weeks ago

You're absolutely right, they are not stable in their answers. From one moment to the next, they contradict their answers without solid ground. What a deception and disappointment, unfortunately

upvoted 1 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

Even Microsoft Ai can't answer their own question, what a shame.

upvoted 4 times

ELearn 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Indeed!!!

upvoted 1 times

ed79 1 year, 5 months ago

Today I finally found out that tags are not considered "Administrative Operations" in Azure so the answer is YNN
upvoted 5 times

eeo123 1 year, 5 months ago

Well document your source then. Otherwise this statement is of no use to anybody. Other threads seem to suggest otherwise...

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/47847-exam-az-500-topic-4-question-51-discussion/#:~:text=YES%3A%20Tagging%20is%20absolutely%20an%20administrative%20operation.%20I,turning%20the%20resource%20ON%20FF%20DOES%20trigger%20the%20alert>

upvoted 1 times

Andreas_Czech 1 year, 5 months ago

that's wrong

I've tested in my LAB and Alerts are fired when you create a Tag
Hint: Alerts are slow -> give it 15-30min

upvoted 6 times

01111010 1 year, 1 month ago

Tested in the lab. There's 10-20 minute lag between action and alert/notification going out.

upvoted 2 times

adminpack 1 year, 6 months ago

It's YNN.

Chat GPT: Adding a tag to a resource group in Azure is not considered an administrative action. Tags are a metadata feature in Azure that allows you to add key-value pairs to resources to categorize and organize them for better management and identification.

upvoted 2 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

problem with AI is that it lies confidently. it never shows doubt but adds a little disclaimer at the end that you should check yourself to make sure, in case you trust its opinion and wreck something. what i do, is ask it a question and add " provide the source to confirm given information". if it can't provide an official source or the source clashes with what was said, i disregard its reply.

upvoted 2 times

Andreas_Czech 1 year, 5 months ago

don't trust Chat GPT, I saw often wrong Answers.

test it in the LAB -> yes more work, but correct

upvoted 6 times

NJTH 1 year, 8 months ago

Simular question was on todays exam.

(7th April 2023)

upvoted 5 times

vbohr899 1 year, 9 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 7 times

HMKM 1 year, 10 months ago

In Create an alert processing rule - Rule settings, it says:

Suppress notifications: The alert will still fire, but the action groups won't be invoked so you won't receive any notifications when it fires.

So imho,

Y - A new alert will be listed on Monitor - Alerts

N - Action group will not be triggered.

Y - Out of time range of the alert processing rule, so email will be sent.

upvoted 5 times

upvoted 5 times

AMOLMANTHALKAR 1 year, 11 months ago

Sorry i mean N- suppress notifications Y - as per rule N - date is beyond 13 aug

upvoted 1 times

MEG_Florida 1 year, 4 months ago

You have them all reversed.

1. Y - it doesn't ask about notifications, it asked if an alert is created (Y) it is, but not notification
2. Won't happen because it's IN the time window of the notifications being turned off (not on)
3. It's beyond the 13th yes, which puts it back into the first rules, notification sending (not out of it)

upvoted 1 times

AMOLMANTHALKAR 1 year, 11 months ago

shud be YNY

upvoted 6 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #42

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1 in the North Europe Azure region.

You need to ensure that when blob data is added to storage1, a secondary copy is created in the East US region. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you configure?

- A. operational backup
- B. object replication Most Voted
- C. geo-redundant storage (GRS)
- D. a lifecycle management rule

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (93%)

C (7%)

Comments

sadhou2004 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

With GRS you can't choose the Destination region and for North Europe the paired region is West Europe so correct answer Object replication.

upvoted 47 times

DeBoer 1 year, 10 months ago

Easy to confirm in lab (just did) and you're absolutely right

upvoted 10 times

Kalzonee3611 1 year, 2 months ago

Curious to know, what is everyone using for a labs? Previously used 30 the days trial but that has expired. Thanks all.

upvoted 3 times

Mo22 Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Object replication is a feature that allows you to replicate data, such as blobs, across different storage accounts or containers within the same storage account. This can be configured to automatically copy data from one storage location to another, either within the same region or across different regions. Object replication can be used to create disaster recovery solutions or to distribute data globally for better performance and availability.

It is similar to GRS but it is more flexible as you can choose the storage account and container to replicate the data.

The GRS of a North Europe region is a secondary copy of the data stored in a different region. The exact location of the secondary region will depend on the specific Azure region you have selected. For the North Europe region, the secondary copy is stored in the West Europe region. This means that if there is an outage or disaster in the North Europe region, your data will still be available in the West Europe region. This provides a high level of data durability and protection.

upvoted 21 times

samhouston **Most Recent** 6 days, 6 hours ago

Why is GRS the preferred choice?

Question Focus: The question explicitly asks for a solution that minimizes administrative effort, and GRS is designed for that. Once you enable GRS, Azure handles replication for you, without requiring you to configure or maintain additional rules.

Default Region Pairing: While GRS doesn't allow you to specify the secondary region, Azure automatically replicates data to the paired region of the primary region. For North Europe, the paired region is West Europe. Hence, if you choose GRS, your data would actually be replicated to West Europe, not East US.

Why not Object Replication?

Object replication requires you to manually configure rules, specify the source and destination storage accounts, and ensure the target storage account is in the desired region (e.g., East US).

While this approach offers control over the replication destination, it involves significantly more administrative effort, violating the "minimize administrative effort" requirement.

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 2 weeks, 2 days ago

C: GRS

While Object replication can indeed replicate blob data across different storage accounts, it requires more administrative effort compared to geo-redundant storage (GRS). With object replication, you need to manually configure replication policies and manage the replication process.

On the other hand, geo-redundant storage (GRS) automatically replicates your data to a secondary region, providing durability and high availability with minimal administrative effort. GRS ensures that your data is always available, even in the event of a regional outage, without the need for manual configuration.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Hispan 8 months, 2 weeks ago

To achieve the desired outcome of creating a secondary copy of blob data in the East US region while minimizing administrative effort, you should configure geo-redundant storage (GRS) for your Azure storage account.

Here's why:

Geo-Redundant Storage (GRS): GRS automatically replicates your data to a secondary region (in this case, East US) at a geographically distant location from the primary region (North Europe). It provides redundancy by maintaining multiple copies of your data across different data centers. If a failure occurs in the primary region, the secondary region ensures data availability without manual intervention. GRS is a robust solution for disaster recovery and data durability.

Minimized Administrative Effort: With GRS, you don't need to manually manage the replication process or set up additional configurations. Azure handles the replication transparently, reducing administrative overhead.

Therefore, the correct answer is C. geo-redundant storage (GRS). Configure GRS for your storage account, and Azure will take care of maintaining the secondary copy in the East US region.

upvoted 5 times

Amir1909 9 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

YesPlease 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B) Object replication

GRS Pairing: North Europe is paired with West Europe

<http://azurecloud.expert/2018/01/08/azure-paired-regions/>

upvoted 2 times

kennie0 1 year, 1 month ago

I'd like to meet the person picking this answers for examtopics. what a shame

upvoted 1 times

XtraWest 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Enable Geo-Replication:

upvoted 2 times

VV11_SS22 1 year, 4 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

VV11_SS22 1 year, 4 months ago

<https://davidalzamendi.com/azure-storage-object-replication/>

upvoted 1 times

VV11_SS22 1 year, 4 months ago

Object replication asynchronously copies block blobs in a container according to rules that you configure. The contents of the blob, any versions associated with the blob, and the blob's metadata and properties are all copied from the source container to the destination container.

upvoted 1 times

MB1982 1 year, 4 months ago

The requirement here is to ensure that when blob data is added to storage1, a secondary copy is created in a different region, specifically in the East US region.

The best solution for this is:

B. Object replication

Object replication in Azure allows you to set up replication of your block blob data from a source storage account in one Azure region to a destination account in another Azure region. You specify the source and destination regions, and can control replication at the level of a container, a virtual directory, or a blob.

Geo-redundant storage (GRS) does replicate your data to another region, but it's not a selectable region, it's predetermined by Azure, so you can't choose East US specifically. The other options, operational backup and lifecycle management rule, do not replicate data across regions.

upvoted 2 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Agree with given answer, obj repl to alt created storage in required region.

See;

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

Not C since that would replicate to paired region, see;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/reliability/cross-region-replication-azure>

upvoted 1 times

5864619 1 year, 7 months ago

Why is every question something else. Quite frankly I'm only interested in the "right" answer. It doesn't matter if B is applicable in real life if Microsoft is going to give me a fail and takes my money if I don't pass. What is the correct answer when taking the test? Having 3 options for every question I try to remember spreads doubt in my mind.

upvoted 1 times

AK4U_111 1 year, 9 months ago

Excuse me, but you can't select the region when doing object replication either! You mean, you will need to create a storage account with the wished region and do the replication to that storage account.

upvoted 1 times

xRiot007 1 year, 6 months ago

It's not about selecting a region, it's about having control of where the replication happens. Object replication offers the ability to send replicas to a storage account that was created in a region of OUR choosing. GRS does not offer destination control.

upvoted 1 times

zelliCK 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

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

Object replication asynchronously copies block blobs between a source storage account and a destination account.

upvoted 1 times

Kimoz 1 year, 10 months ago

B is the correct answer :With GRS you can't choose the Destination region

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #43

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription that contains two Log Analytics workspaces named Workspace1 and Workspace2 and 100 virtual machines that run Windows Server.

You need to collect performance data and events from the virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Logs must be sent to Workspace1 and Workspace 2.
- All Windows events must be captured.
- All security events must be captured.

What should you install and configure on each virtual machine?

A. the Azure Monitor agent **Most Voted**

B. the Windows Azure diagnostics extension (WAD)

C. the Windows VM agent

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

zellick **Highly Voted** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

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

Azure Monitor Agent (AMA) collects monitoring data from the guest operating system of Azure and hybrid virtual machines and delivers it to Azure Monitor for use by features, insights, and other services, such as Microsoft Sentinel and Microsoft Defender for Cloud. Azure Monitor Agent replaces all of Azure Monitor's legacy monitoring agents.

upvoted 22 times

SeMo0o0o0o **Most Recent** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

HiDhiman 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer A: the Azure Monitor agent

Azure Monitor agent (Option A): The Azure Monitor agent is the successor to the Microsoft Monitoring Agent (MMA) and is designed for collecting and sending telemetry data to Azure Monitor. It supports collecting performance data, Windows events, and custom logs. You can configure it to send data to multiple Log Analytics workspaces.

upvoted 1 times

marioZuo 1 year, 4 months ago

When you configure the Azure Diagnostics extension for Windows, you must specify a storage account where all specified data will be sent. NOT WORKSPACE

upvoted 1 times

azure_cert 1 year, 8 months ago

A is answer

upvoted 2 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 9 months ago

A
but this medium teach about the use case for each monitoring agent/diag extension within Azure . better than guessing the answer and forget about it after the exam.

<https://adisimon.medium.com/choosing-the-right-azure-monitor-agent-for-your-vms-4e94a624d344>

upvoted 1 times

DeBoer 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Monitor agent will help with the collection of all of these; <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-rule-azure-monitor-agent?tabs=portal>

The only thing that might be an issue here is that we're writing to 2 LA workspaces, but the documentation states that you can use data rules to ingest multiple sources and write to multiple destinations.

upvoted 2 times

salamberosalam 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I think that correct answer is A. (Azure Monitor)

upvoted 1 times

B_M_A 1 year, 10 months ago

Yes SME please update this.

upvoted 1 times

Ashfaque_9x 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. the Azure Monitor agent

upvoted 1 times

Georgego 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview#install-the-agent-and-configure-data-collection>

upvoted 3 times

1475 1 year, 10 months ago

wake up experts tell us the answer
upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #44

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure function named App1.

You need to create an alert rule that will run App1 if VM1 stops.

What should you create for the alert rule?

- A. an application security group
- B. a security group that has dynamic device membership
- C. an action group **Most Voted**
- D. an application group

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Comments

omgMerrick Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct, C.

An action group is a collection of actions that are triggered by an Azure alert. In this scenario, you need to create an alert rule that will run App1 if VM1 stops, and for this purpose, you need to create an action group. An action group defines the set of actions to be taken when an alert is triggered, such as running an Azure function, sending an email, or creating an Azure ticket.

By creating an action group and associating it with the alert rule, you can automate the process of running App1 if VM1 stops, without the need for manual intervention. This helps ensure that critical systems, such as App1, are automatically activated when necessary, improving the overall reliability and availability of your Azure services.

upvoted 25 times

HMKM Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Create an action group.

In Home > Monitor | Alerts > Action groups > Create action group > Actions tab, select action type "Azure Function" and choose the Function app and Function.

upvoted 7 times

SeMoOo0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

babakeyfgir 11 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.

upvoted 2 times

Credally 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C

upvoted 1 times

GBAU 1 year, 10 months ago

C: It sounded most right. I wanted something to happen, actions do something, so I went with Action Group. Looks like from others actual knowledge I scored some bonus points if this was a real exam :)

upvoted 4 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-create-new-alert-rule>

You create an alert rule by combining:

- The resources to be monitored.
- The signal or telemetry from the resource.
- Conditions.

Then you define these elements for the resulting alert actions by using:

- Alert processing rules
- Action groups

upvoted 5 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 8 times

Georgego 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#action-specific-information>

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #45

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1.

VNet1 uses two ExpressRoute circuits that connect to two separate on-premises datacenters.

You need to create a dashboard to display detailed metrics and a visual representation of the network topology.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Monitor Network Insights Most Voted
- B. a Data Collection Rule (DCR)
- C. Azure Virtual Network Watcher
- D. Log Analytics

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (92%)

C (8%)

Comments

zelleck Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-insights-overview>

Azure Monitor Network Insights provides a comprehensive and visual representation through topologies, of health and metrics for all deployed network resources, without requiring any configuration. It also provides access to network monitoring capabilities like Connection Monitor, flow logging for network security groups (NSGs), and Traffic Analytics. And it provides other network diagnostic features.

upvoted 24 times

vishalgu Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Ans: C

expl: Azure Virtual Network Watcher, on the other hand, is a service that provides network topology visualization, diagnostic and visualization tools, and information on virtual network security flow. It allows you to see the topology of your virtual network, and also provides detailed metrics and visual representation of the network topology which is the requirement mentioned in the

also provides detailed metrics and visual representation of the network topology which is the requirement mentioned in the question.

upvoted 10 times

spaceman12 1 year, 9 months ago

This is a little tricky as both Network Watcher and Azure Monitor Network Insights offer topology visualization but the focus/use cases are different.

Network watcher is more monitoring network traffic and security.

Azure monitor network insights is more for application performance and dependencies.

If I had to pick based on the question saying "detailed metrics" I would go with azure monitor network insights rather and something that focuses on traffic/security... so just semantics?

upvoted 29 times

Jol 1 year, 8 months ago

Thanks for breaking it down so clearly.

upvoted 3 times

AbleApe 1 year, 10 months ago

Virtual Network Watcher seems quite VM-based. I do not see support for monitoring Express Routes or creating dashboards.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>

upvoted 3 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

james2033 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Keyword 'visual representation', choose Azure Monitor Network Insights.

upvoted 3 times

cig003 11 months, 3 weeks ago

A

There are two topology features offered in Azure. One is Azure Monitor network insights and the other is Network Watcher Topology. They both have a specific set of resources they can be used on with some overlap but only Azure Monitor network insights works on Express routes. The resources they work on are listed in each page towards the bottom.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-insights-overview>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/view-network-topology?tabs=portal>

upvoted 1 times

Roei1 3 months, 4 weeks ago

This comment is probably not up to date, since Expressroute is mentioned in both links

upvoted 1 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Based on <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/monitor-expressroute>, Network Watcher is not even stated as a tool to view topology for ExpressRoute.

upvoted 1 times

MOSFS3009 1 year, 1 month ago

MOULOUOU 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

"Some services in Azure have a special focused pre-built monitoring dashboard in the Azure portal that provides a starting point for monitoring your service. These special dashboards are called "insights".

ExpressRoute uses Network insights to provide a detailed topology mapping of all ExpressRoute components (peerings, connections, gateways) in relation with one another. Network insights for ExpressRoute also have preloaded metrics dashboard for availability, throughput, packet drops, and gateway metrics. For more information, see Azure ExpressRoute Insights using Networking Insights." --><https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/monitor-expressroute>

upvoted 1 times

CzechChris 1 year, 1 month ago

Isn't Azure Virtual Network Watcher actually called (Azure) Network Watcher (ie no virtual). I know its splitting hairs but I would therefore go for A

upvoted 1 times

XtraWest 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Network typology = network watcher

upvoted 1 times

mhaniel_az104 1 year, 2 months ago

If you need a "visual representation of the network topology" as in the question, you have to use Network Watcher.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/EN-US/azure/network-watcher/view-network-topology?tabs=portal>

upvoted 1 times

mhaniel_az104 1 year, 2 months ago

C is the correct answer...

upvoted 1 times

antropaws 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

Network Insights can help you view your ExpressRoute metrics and configurations all in one place. Through Network Insights, you can view topological maps and health dashboards containing important ExpressRoute information without needing to complete any extra setup.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-network-insights>

upvoted 1 times

chiquito 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer A:

ExpressRoute uses Network insights to provide a detailed topology mapping of all ExpressRoute components (peerings, connections, gateways) in relation with one another. Network insights for ExpressRoute also have preloaded metrics dashboard for availability, throughput, packet drops, and gateway metrics.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/monitor-expressroute#expressroute-insights>

upvoted 1 times

Tomix 1 year, 5 months ago

To create a dashboard with detailed metrics and a visual representation of the network topology for your Azure virtual network (VNet1), you should use Azure Virtual Network Watcher (option C).

upvoted 1 times

Spooky7 1 year, 8 months ago

It seems to me that Azure Network Watcher topology visualization is still in preview and can handle only limited resources (Azure Express Route is not included). So I would definitely go with answer A - Azure Monitor Network Insights

upvoted 2 times

mfallkunk 1 year, 8 months ago

mainjunn 1 year, 6 months ago**Selected Answer: C**

ChatGPT

C. Azure Virtual Network Watcher

Explanation:

To create a dashboard to display detailed metrics and a visual representation of the network topology in Azure, you can use Azure Virtual Network Watcher. Azure Virtual Network Watcher provides a set of networking monitoring and diagnostic tools that help you to monitor, diagnose, and gain insights into the network performance and health of your Azure virtual network.

Azure Monitor Network Insights is a service that helps you to monitor and diagnose network performance and connectivity issues in your Azure network environment. However, it does not provide the capability to create a dashboard for displaying network topology.

upvoted 1 times

eeo123 1 year, 5 months ago

I'm at the point that I almost always go with an answer OTHER THAN ChatGPT. Their answers seem to always be wrong. Not sure about this one, but I wouldn't trust much they have to offer. I would either lab/test or keep searching. Maybe it's out-dated.

upvoted 2 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 9 months ago**Selected Answer: A**

perfect example to explain the difference and when to use each monitoring solution

<https://adisimon.medium.com/choosing-the-right-azure-monitor-agent-for-your-vms-4e94a624d344>

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #46

Topic 6

You deploy Azure virtual machines to three Azure regions

Each region contains a virtual network. Each virtual network contains multiple subnets peered in a full mesh topology.

Each subnet contains a network security group (NSG) that has defined rules.

A user reports that he cannot use port 33000 to connect from a virtual machine in one region to a virtual machine in another region.

Which two options can you use to diagnose the issue? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Azure Virtual Network Manager

B. IP flow verify **Most Voted**

C. Azure Monitor Network Insights

D. Connection troubleshoot **Most Voted**

E. elective security rules

Correct Answer: BD

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

Comments

zellck **Highly Voted** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

BD is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and a remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose

packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, it now verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

upvoted 24 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-connectivity-overview>

The connection troubleshoot feature of Network Watcher provides the capability to check a direct TCP connection from a virtual machine to a virtual machine (VM), fully qualified domain name (FQDN), URI, or IPv4 address. Network scenarios are complex, they're implemented using network security groups, firewalls, user-defined routes, and resources provided by Azure. Complex configurations make troubleshooting connectivity issues challenging. Network Watcher helps reduce the amount of time to find and detect connectivity issues. The results returned can provide insights into whether a connectivity issue is due to a platform or a user configuration issue. Connectivity can be checked with PowerShell, Azure CLI, and REST API.

upvoted 8 times

zellck 1 year, 10 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 9 times

NJTH Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Exactly the same question was on todays exam.

(7th April 2023)

upvoted 7 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B & D are correct

upvoted 1 times

a6bd45e 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

ChatGPT4 says B&D

upvoted 1 times

Cfernandes 7 months, 1 week ago

It can't be D at this point because it asks, "What two options can you use to diagnose the problem?" Not to solve.

Solution: B/C

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B and E

upvoted 1 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BD

B: Check connectivity to/from a VM;

D: Check connection between VMs;

upvoted 1 times

Hillah 1 year, 1 month ago

Azure Monitor Network Insights can help troubleshoot the mesh by showing the network topology...then IP flow helps see where exactly the problem is...my thoughts

upvoted 1 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B. IP flow verify and D. Connection troubleshoot are the two options that can be used to diagnose the issue.

upvoted 3 times

vbohr899 1 year, 9 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 4 times

RealSJ 1 year, 6 months ago

You used BD as the answer ?

upvoted 2 times

omgMerrick 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

Answer is correct, B & D.

The IP flow verify (B) and connection troubleshoot (D) options can be used to diagnose the issue reported by the user.

IP flow verify is a feature of Azure Network Watcher that you can use to verify if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine based on the security group rules defined on the subnet. By using IP flow verify, you can determine if a rule is blocking traffic to port 33000 from one virtual machine to another in different regions.

Connection troubleshoot is another feature of Azure Network Watcher that provides a simple and easy-to-use solution for troubleshooting connectivity issues between virtual machines. With connection troubleshoot, you can determine if the network security groups (NSGs) or firewall rules are blocking traffic to port 33000, and identify the exact rule that is causing the issue.

upvoted 5 times

vishalgu 1 year, 10 months ago

Ans:- AD

Expla: A. Azure Virtual Network Manager: It allows you to view the topology of your virtual network, and can help you diagnose issues with virtual network peering.

D. Connection troubleshoot: It is a feature of Azure Network Watcher that allows you to troubleshoot and diagnose connectivity issues between virtual machines within a virtual network or across virtual networks. It can help you identify if the issue is with the NSG rules or with the virtual network peering.

upvoted 1 times

Ashfaque_9x 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

Correct Answers

B. IP flow verify
D. Connection troubleshoot
upvoted 2 times

kamlau 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

Azure Monitor Network Insights provides sth like dashboard and access to the diagnostics toolkit only, which cannot perform troubleshooting as IP flow verify and connection troubleshoot. Thus, I think the ans is B & D

upvoted 5 times

kamlau 1 year, 10 months ago

Azure Monitor Network Insights provides sth like dashboard and access to the diagnostics toolkit only, which cannot perform troubleshooting as IP flow verify and connection troubleshoot. Thus, I think the ans is B & D

upvoted 3 times

Karpovsky2222 1 year, 10 months ago

The correct answer is B and D

upvoted 6 times

1475 1 year, 10 months ago

Whats the reference

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #47

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to receive an email alert when a resource lock is removed from any resource in the subscription.

What should you use to create an activity log alert in Azure Monitor?

- A. a resource, a condition, and an action group **Most Voted**
- B. a resource, a condition, and a Microsoft 365 group
- C. a Log Analytics workspace, a resource, and an action group
- D. a data collection endpoint, an application security group, and a resource group

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

zelleck **Highly Voted** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-create-new-alert-rule>

You create an alert rule by combining:

- The resources to be monitored.
- The signal or telemetry from the resource.
- Conditions.

Then you define these elements for the resulting alert actions by using:

- Alert processing rules

- Action groups

upvoted 31 times

SeMo0o0o0o **Most Recent** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

vroh 1 year, 2 months ago

Got this question on exam.

upvoted 3 times

CyberKelev 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. a resource, a condition, and an action group is what you should use to create an activity log alert

upvoted 3 times

Spam101198 1 year, 9 months ago

A is the answer

upvoted 2 times

elior19940 1 year, 10 months ago

is it new question?

upvoted 2 times

DanSuaricius 1 year, 10 months ago

The correct answer is A

"You create an alert rule by combining:

The resources to be monitored.

The signal or telemetry from the resource.

Conditions"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-create-new-alert-rule?tabs=metric>

upvoted 3 times



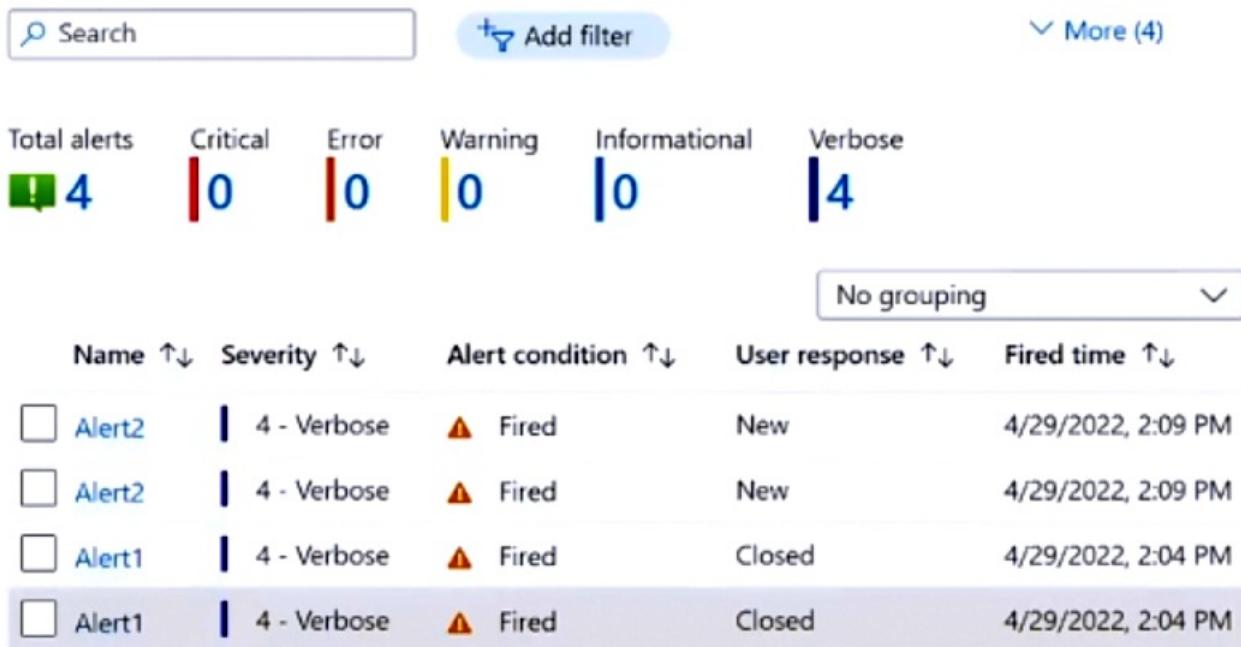
Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #48

Topic 6

HOTSPOT

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



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

For Alert1, User response [answer choice].

- cannot be changed
- can be changed to New only
- can be changed to Acknowledged only
- can be changed to New or Acknowledged

For Alert2, User response [answer choice].

- cannot be changed
- can be changed to Acknowledged only
- can be changed to closed only
- can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

Answer Area

For Alert1, User response [answer choice].

- cannot be changed
- can be changed to New only
- can be changed to Acknowledged only
- can be changed to New or Acknowledged

Correct Answer:

For Alert2, User response [answer choice].

- cannot be changed
- can be changed to Acknowledged only
- can be changed to closed only
- can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

Comments

fcert1att Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Tested in lab.

Correct answer for:

Box1: can be changed to New or Acknowledged

Explanation: "Changing the user response doesn't affect the alert condition" is what the portal says while changing the response of an alert whose user response is closed

Box2: can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

upvoted 50 times

Josh219 2 weeks, 2 days ago

You are correct

Box1: can be changed to New or Acknowledged

Box2: can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

upvoted 1 times

trferreiraBR 1 year, 1 month ago

Answers are correct. You can check here - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-azure-alerts/2b-manage-azure-monitor-alerts>

upvoted 2 times

BluAlien 11 months ago

From the link you mentioned:

"If an alert is in the Closed state, you can "reopen" the alert by changing the alert state to New or Acknowledged." So it can be changed to New or Acknowledged.

upvoted 3 times

ziggyl1117 1 year ago

"If an alert is in the Closed state, you can "reopen" the alert by changing the alert state to New or Acknowledged" Link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-azure-alerts/2b-manage-azure-monitor-alerts>

upvoted 6 times

fkucuk Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Answers are correct

Based on the information presented in the graphic:

For Alert1, the user response is closed and it cannot be changed.

For Alert2, the user response is new and it can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

upvoted 8 times

xRiot007 1 year, 6 months ago

Answers are not correct. Alerts can change state from any to any as many times as required. So Close can change to New or Ack, and New can change to Ack or Close.

upvoted 8 times

01111010 1 year, 1 month ago

Tested in the lab - Close can change to New or Ack, and New can change to Ack or Close.

upvoted 8 times

tigerz 1 year, 3 months ago

Answers are wrong and easily replicated in a lab. I took a sev4 alert that fired, marked it as closed, and then was able to simply change the user response to new or acknowledged. Both answers are "CAN be changed to new or ack"

upvoted 4 times

learning113 Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

WRONG Answer:

Can be changed to any states. Tesed in real env.

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 1 month, 3 weeks ago

WRONG

1. can be changed to New or Acknowledged

2. can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

upvoted 3 times

155e6a0 2 months, 2 weeks ago

1: "Closed" state can be changed back ton "New" or "Acknowledged".

It can be easily verified in lab.

upvoted 1 times

kejo2 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Just tested this in my Lab.

Alert 1: can be changed to New or Acknowledged

Alert 2 can be changed to Acknowledged or closed.

Please try to get a Lab so you can try some of this practicals yourself. All the answers are very misleading.

upvoted 2 times

Ni22 5 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 3 times

babakeyfgr 11 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.

upvoted 4 times

jankow28 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I tested in the lab and I was able to change all status to all others so.

1. can be changed to New or Acknowledged

2. can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

upvoted 4 times

ziggy1117 1 year ago

Both Box1 and Box2 can be changed to New or Acknowledged. I tested this myself in a real environment. Here is the documentation:

"If an alert is in the Closed state, you can "reopen" the alert by changing the alert state to New or Acknowledged"

Link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-azure-alerts/2b-manage-azure-monitor-alerts>

upvoted 2 times

KingTN 1 year, 3 months ago

the "Closed" status of an alert in Azure Monitor generally cannot be changed back to "New." Once an alert is closed, it indicates that the issue associated with the alert has been resolved or determined to be non-actionable. The "Closed" status signifies that the alert is no longer active and does not require further attention.

If a new issue arises or a similar condition occurs again, a new alert will be generated with a "New" status to capture and notify users about the new incident.

However, it's important to note that specific workflows and configurations can vary depending on the implementation and customization of Azure Monitor within an organization. In some cases, organizations may have specific processes or automation in place that could potentially reopen a closed alert under certain conditions. These configurations would be specific to the organization's setup and requirements. (chatgpt said that)

upvoted 4 times

tigerz 1 year, 3 months ago

Answers are wrong and easily replicated in a lab. I took a sev4 alert that fired, marked it as closed, and then was able to simply change the user response to new or acknowledged. Both answers are "CAN be changed to new or ack"

upvoted 2 times

Josete1106 1 year, 4 months ago

D&D is correct

Alert 1: Can change the alert from Closed to New or Acknowledged

Alert 2: Can change the alert from New to Acknowledged or Closed

upvoted 5 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer is incorrect;

Should be New or Acknowledged for both

Alert 1: Can change the alert from Closed to New or Acknowledged

Alert 2: Can change the alert from New to Acknowledged or Closed

You can test this yourself by using the Microsoft learn, see;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/incident-response-with-alerting-on-azure/4-exercise-metric-alerts>

upvoted 2 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

Typo;

Should be New or Acknowledged for Box1

Not;

Should be New or Acknowledged for both

upvoted 1 times

RandomNickname 1 year, 5 months ago

To clarify Box2(alert2) is correct, acknowledge and closed.

But test yourself using provided learn URL

upvoted 1 times

lulzsec2019 1 year, 5 months ago

New Question?

upvoted 2 times

Eugene77 1 year, 6 months ago

Would be strange if such question can be used in exam. Even if you can see options in select box "Select the user response" it means nothing. If resource is not available or any other restrictions then you get ERROR messages without being able to change the final value.

upvoted 1 times

chiquito 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct answer :

Box 1 : Can be changed to New or Acknowledged

Box 2 : Can be changed to Acknowledged or Closed

<https://social.microsoft.com/Forums/azure/en-US/bf9b3579-eea5-42d6-8d45-6dfcb4c7350a/how-do-you-change-azure-alert-status-using-powershell?forum=azureautomation>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-managing-alert-states?toc=%2Fazure%2Fazure-monitor%2Ftoc.json#change-the-state-of-an-alert>

upvoted 3 times

joykdutta 1 year, 7 months ago

Will it come in the exam?

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #49

Topic 6

HOTSPOT

You create a Recovery Services vault backup policy named Policy1 as shown in the following exhibit:

Policy name * ⓘ
 ✓

Backup schedule

Frequency * Time * Timezone *

Daily 11:00 PM (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Instant Restore ⓘ

Retain instant recovery snapshot(s) for
2 Day(s) ⓘ

Retention range

✓ Retention of daily backup point.

At For
11:00 PM 30 Day(s)

Retention of weekly backup point.

On * At For
Sunday 11:00 PM 10 Week(s)

Retention of monthly backup point.

Week Based Day Based

On * At For
1 11:00 PM 36 Month(s)

Retention of yearly backup point.

Week Based Day Based

In * On * At For
March 1 11:00 PM 10 Year(s)

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 backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

▼

30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

The backup that occurs on Sunday, November 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

▼

30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

Answer Area

The backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

▼

30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

Correct Answer:

The backup that occurs on Sunday, November 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

▼

30 days
10 weeks
36 months

10 years

Comments

DeVullers Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answer

Box 1: 10 years

The yearly backup point occurs to 1 March and its retention period is 10 years.

Box 2: 36 months

The monthly backup point occurs on the 1
of every month and its retention period is 36 months.

Note: Azure retention policy takes the longest period of retention for each backup. In case of conflict between 2 different policies.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/retention?view=o365-worldwide>

upvoted 30 times

Siraf Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Answers are correct:

- 1) 10 Years
- 2) 36 Months

upvoted 7 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

leopouhela 3 months, 2 weeks ago

was on my exam august 2024 the given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

Ni22 5 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 2 times

Ma_Lez 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Where does November come in on the monthly retention question 2?

upvoted 1 times

mkhlszf 7 months, 1 week ago

It doesn't, but the backup is done on the 1st of every month, so any other month that is not march will be kept 36 months and in march for 10 years.

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

babakeyfgir 11 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.

upvoted 4 times

hotspot02103 11 months, 1 week ago

Great, one question which I could solve by myself !!!

Correct answers:

Box 1: 10 years

Box 2: 36 months

Good luck all, and thank me later! :D

upvoted 2 times

WeepingMaple 1 year ago

If backup points fall on the same date, yearly backup point will be the priority, then monthly, weekly and last daily.

Ans:

1) 10 Years

2) 36 Months

Ref: https://youtu.be/K1NFwu5PNrU?si=leDULk3fffOOT_aK

upvoted 1 times

AliNadheer 1 year ago

if only rest of the questions were this simple.

upvoted 1 times

David_Gar2404 1 year, 3 months ago

Both answers are correct. 10 years and 36 Months

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #50

Topic 6

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Type
Recovery1	Recovery Services vault
Backup1	Azure Backup vault

You deploy the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Security Configuration
VM1	Windows Server	Azure Disk Encryption
VM2	Linux	Trusted launch

You have the backup policies shown in the following table.

Name	Type	In vault
Policy1	Standard	Recovery1
Policy2	Enhanced	Recovery2
Policy3	<i>Not applicable</i>	Backup1

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
VM1 can be backed up by using Policy1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can be backed up by using Policy3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can be backed up by using Policy2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:		
VM1 can be backed up by using Policy1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can be backed up by using Policy3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
VM2 can be backed up by using Policy2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments

Andreas_Czech Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

A: "yes"; B: "no" (like the others)
but C should be "no", because the target of Policy2 is Recovery2, which don't exist
upvoted 28 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

Basically, if on exam we see Recovery 2 in list, than yes, since Trusted Launch needs Enhanced Policy. If no, than is a trap.
upvoted 5 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

What do you mean Recovery 2 doesn't exist? Policy 2 indicates to Recover with Enhanced support. So if Policy 2 is applied to trusted launch, the answer to the last question is definitely YES

upvoted 3 times

nmnm22 1 year, 2 months ago

good catch. its questions like these that make me wonder if this is just a typo or a legit attempt at tripping us
upvoted 13 times

M_khuja Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

A:yes

B:No

Azure Backup vaults is not support backup Azure virtual machines
*Azure Backup vaults can protect the follwing types of datasource:
1- Azure Disks
2- Azure Blobs (Azure Storage)

- 3- Azure database for PostgreSQL server
- 4- Kubernetes services

C:yes, enhanced support Trusted Launch
You must enable backup of Trusted Launch VM through enhanced policy only.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-enhanced-policy?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 19 times

markb258 1 year, 1 month ago

shouldn't last one be no? Recovery 2 is not mentioned
upvoted 6 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Policy 2 is set on Recovery 2 with Enhanced support, so last Answer should be Yes
upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT..

upvoted 2 times

Dankho 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Y,N,Y - last one is yes; it does exist, it's not a trick. and it's different it's enhanced.
upvoted 2 times

kam1122 3 weeks, 5 days ago

no, it should be Y,N,N
upvoted 1 times

Teerawee 3 months ago

VM1 can be backed up by using Policy1.

Yes, because VM1 is a Windows Server, and Policy1 is in the Recovery Services Vault (Recovery1). This is compatible for backing up VM1.

VM2 can be backed up by using Policy3.

No, because Policy3 is labeled as "Not applicable," and VM2 requires a proper policy for backup.
VM2 can be backed up by using Policy2.

Yes, because Policy2 is enhanced, and VM2 (Linux with Trusted Launch) can be backed up with an enhanced policy.

Conclusion:

Statement 1: Yes

Statement 2: No

Statement 3: Yes

upvoted 3 times

Josh219 1 week, 2 days ago

Correct explanation
YES NO YES

upvoted 1 times

babakeyfgir 11 months ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.
upvoted 2 times

AliNadheer 11 months, 4 weeks ago

1- Y

2- Y

Azure Backup uses Recovery Services vaults to orchestrate and manage backups for the following workload types - Azure VMs, SQL in Azure VMs, SAP HANA in Azure VMs, Azure File shares and on-premises workloads using Azure Backup Agent, Azure

Backup Server and System Center DPM. It also uses Recovery Services vaults to store backed-up data for these workloads. it basically takes snapshots and uses Recovery Vaults to store them.

upvoted 1 times

AliNadheer 11 months, 4 weeks ago

3- N

if there was recovery 2 in the table then it would be yes. i think backup policy type really matter in this scenario.

Standard Backup Policy:

It supports daily backups and it doesn't support Trusted Launch VM, Ultra SSD, Premium SSD v2, Shared disk, and Confidential Azure VMs

Enhanced Backup Policy: this is required to support advanced security and performance like multiple backups per day, The Instant Restore tier and Trusted Launch.

You must enable backup of Trusted Launch VM through enhanced policy only.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-enhanced-policy?tabs=azure-portal>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-support-matrix>

upvoted 1 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

A: Yes - Disk Encryption is supported for standard policy back for ARV

B: NO - VMs can't be backed up in Azure Backup Vaults;

C: (Suppose that is Recovery1 in Policy 2) Enhanced Policy supports VMs with Trusted Launch.

upvoted 1 times

snorfnickles 1 year, 2 months ago

Shouldn't the first one be NO as well, because it is Standard?

"Selective disks backup functionality for Standard policy isn't supported for classic virtual machines and encrypted virtual machines. So Azure VMs that are encrypted with Azure Disk Encryption (ADE) using BitLocker for encryption of Windows VM, and the dm-crypt feature for Linux VMs are unsupported. However, VMs with Azure Disk Encryption enabled can use selective disk backup with Enhanced policy."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/selective-disk-backup-restore>

upvoted 1 times

mmarkiew 1 year, 1 month ago

I think this only applies if you're using the selective disk backup feature of Azure Backup. If you review the documentation on enhanced backup policies and ADE, there's no mention of being limited to an enhanced policy:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-encryption#encryption-support-using-ade>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-enhanced-policy?tabs=azure-portal>

So I think the answer to the first part of the question is Yes.

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #51

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that connect to a virtual network named VNet1.

You plan to configure Azure Monitor for VM Insights.

You need to ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through VNet1.

What should you create first?

- A. a data collection rule (DCR)
- B. a Log Analytics workspace
- C. an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPLS) Most Voted
- D. a private endpoint

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (89%)

Other (11%)

Comments

Marianeiro Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

The answer seems correct.

With Private Link you can:

- Connect privately to Azure Monitor without opening up any public network access.
- Ensure your monitoring data is only accessed through authorized private networks.
- Prevent data exfiltration from your private networks by defining specific Azure Monitor resources that connect through your private endpoint.
- Securely connect your private on-premises network to Azure Monitor by using Azure ExpressRoute and Private Link.
- Keep all traffic inside the Azure backbone network.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/private-link-security#advantages>
upvoted 16 times

OrangeSG Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

The first thing you need to create is an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPLS). This will define the scope of the Azure Monitor resources that the virtual machines in VNet1 will be able to communicate with.

Once you have created the AMPLS, you can create a private endpoint for VNet1 to connect to Azure Monitor. The private endpoint will allow the virtual machines in VNet1 to communicate with Azure Monitor directly, without having to go through the public internet.

Finally, you can create a data collection rule (DCR) to enable VM Insights on the virtual machines in VNet1. The DCR will tell Azure Monitor to collect data from the virtual machines and send it to the Log Analytics workspace.

upvoted 10 times

Amir1909 Most Recent 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

BluAlien 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

With Azure Private Link, you can securely link Azure platform as a service (PaaS) resources to your virtual network by using private endpoints. Azure Monitor is a constellation of different interconnected services that work together to monitor your workloads. An Azure Monitor private link connects a private endpoint to a set of Azure Monitor resources to define the boundaries of your monitoring network. That set is called an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPLS).

upvoted 1 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I'm confused. I thought the Log Analytics had to be added first, and then the PLS after that?

upvoted 2 times

BluAlien 11 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/private-link-configure>

upvoted 2 times

GoldBear 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

The PLS can be created without any connections, the Log Analytics can be added later.

upvoted 1 times

zren13 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

To ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through VNet1, you should create a Log Analytics workspace first. This workspace will collect data from the Azure Monitor for VM Insights. After creating the workspace, you can then configure Azure Monitor for VM Insights to analyze the dependencies and network traffic of your VMs2. Please note that you might also need to consider other components such as a data collection rule (DCR), an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPLS), or a private endpoint depending on your specific requirements and network configuration. So, the correct answer is B. a Log Analytics workspace.

upvoted 1 times

ValB 1 year, 1 month ago

Don't you need to create an Log Analytic Workspace BEFORE you can create the AMPLS?

upvoted 1 times

Batiste2023 1 year ago

Yes, you do.

Still, I don't want to believe that B would be counted as the right answer, given the way the question is phrased. You never know, but it would be trick question in that case...

upvoted 1 times

GoldBear 1 year ago

I created a Private link scope with no connections.

The Log Analytics can be created later and added to the PLS.

upvoted 1 times

kenl1991 1 year, 2 months ago

you don't need to create Private link before connect to AMPLS?

upvoted 1 times

ServerBrain 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

[https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-104/view/11/#:~:text=Link%20Scope%20\(AMPLS\).-](https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-104/view/11/#:~:text=Link%20Scope%20(AMPLS).-),
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/private-link-security,-upvoted%201%20times>

upvoted 1 times

Kuikz 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Azure Monitor private links are structured differently from private links to other services you might use. Instead of creating multiple private links, one for each resource the virtual network connects to, Azure Monitor uses a single private link connection, from the virtual network to an AMPLS. AMPLS is the set of all Azure Monitor resources to which a virtual network connects through a private link.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/private-link-security>

upvoted 1 times

conip 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

An Azure Monitor private link connects a private endpoint to a set of Azure Monitor resources to define the boundaries of your monitoring network. That set is called an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPLS).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/private-link-security>

upvoted 2 times

conip 1 year, 3 months ago

+

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/private-link-configure>

upvoted 2 times

Vokuhila 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

OpenAI:

To ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through VNet1, you should create a private endpoint. This private endpoint can be used to securely access Azure Monitor resources over a private connection through VNet1, ensuring that the communication is isolated and doesn't traverse the public internet.

So, the correct answer is:

D. a private endpoint

Once you have the private endpoint set up, you can then configure Azure Monitor for VM Insights to use this private endpoint for communication with your virtual machines in VNet1.

upvoted 1 times

gcertq 1 year, 3 months ago

Azure Monitor uses Log Analytic Workspace, the way to make Log Analytics to communicate privately, is AMPLS.

upvoted 4 times

Vokuhila 1 year, 3 months ago

Thank you!

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #52

Topic 6

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Type
Backup1	Backup vault
Recovery1	Recovery Services vault

You create a storage account that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
cont1	Blob container
share1	File share

To which vault can you back up cont1 and share1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

cont1:

▼

- Backup1 only
- Recovery1 only
- Backup1 or Recovery1

BACKUP1 OR RECOVERY1
Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

share1:

Backup1 only
Recovery1 only
Backup1 or Recovery1
Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

Answer Area

cont1:

Backup1 only
Recovery1 only
Backup1 or Recovery1
Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

Correct Answer:

share1:

Backup1 only
Recovery1 only
Backup1 or Recovery1
Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

Comments

Marianeiro Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answer:

Backup1 & Recovery1

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/405915/what-is-difference-between-recovery-services-vault>
upvoted 31 times

snorfknickles Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

- a) Backup1 -- blob containers are backed up to Azure Backup vaults
- b) Recovery1 -- Azure Files are backed up to Azure Recovery Services vaults

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/405915/what-is-difference-between-recovery-services-vault>
upvoted 11 times

Josh219 Most Recent 2 weeks, 2 days ago

ET answer is correct

Backup1 (blob containers) are backed up to Azure Backup vaults

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/blob-backup-configure-manage?tabs=operational-backup>

Recovery1 (Azure Files) are backed up to Azure Recovery Services vaults

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-files?tabs=recovery-services-vault>

upvoted 1 times

SeMo0o0o0o 1 month, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

117b84e 2 months, 2 weeks ago

chatgpt

Here's the correct answer for the given options:

cont1 (Blob container):

Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

Blob storage containers (like cont1) cannot be backed up using either a Backup Vault or a Recovery Services Vault. Azure Backup does not support backing up data in blob containers directly.

share1 (File share):

Recovery1 only

Azure File Shares (like share1) can be backed up using a Recovery Services Vault but not a Backup Vault. So, share1 can only be backed up to Recovery1.

Summary:

cont1: Can't be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1.

share1: Recovery1 only.

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 2 weeks, 2 days ago

ET answer is correct

Backup1 (blob containers) are backed up to Azure Backup vaults

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/blob-backup-configure-manage?tabs=operational-backup>

Recovery1 (Azure Files) are backed up to Azure Recovery Services vaults

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-files?tabs=recovery-services-vault>

upvoted 1 times

Megabyte10 1 month, 1 week ago

Yeah chatgpt is wrong, if you go online you can see azure actually uses Backup Vaults to backup blob containers.

upvoted 1 times

23169fd 6 months ago

Given answer is correct.

For Blob Container Cont 1: Blob containers are typically backed up using Backup Vault due to their suitability for Azure Blob storage.

For Share 1(File Share) : Azure File shares are best backed up using Recovery Services Vault which supports Azure File shares.

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaplte 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Recovery Services vault for Azure File Share

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-files?tabs=backup-center#create-a-recovery-services-vault>

upvoted 1 times

bombat27 7 months, 1 week ago

Would this be backup for both?

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-overview#what-can-i-back-up>

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

ServerBrain 1 year, 2 months ago

Cont1 = Backup1

Share1 = Backup1

upvoted 1 times

MGJG 1 year, 3 months ago

cont1: Backup1

share1: Recovery1

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/405915/what-is-difference-between-recovery-services-vault>

upvoted 4 times

[Removed] 1 year, 3 months ago

Wrong Azure backup for both scenarios

upvoted 1 times

Exilic 1 year, 3 months ago

Can you Elaborate?

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #53

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Stream Analytics job named Job1.

You need to monitor input events for Job1 to identify the number of events that were NOT processed.

Which metric should you use?

- A. Out-of-Order Events
- B. Output Events
- C. Late Input Events
- D. Backlogged Input Events Most Voted

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Comments

DeVullers Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer: D

Out-of-Order Events

Number of events received out of order that were either dropped or given an adjusted time stamp, based on the event ordering policy. This metric can be affected by the configuration of the Out-of-Order Tolerance Window setting.

Output Events

Amount of data that the Stream Analytics job sends to the output target, in number of events.

Late Input Events

Events that arrived later than the configured tolerance window for late arrivals. Learn more about Azure Stream Analytics event order considerations.

Backlogged Input Events

Number of input events that are backlogged. A nonzero value for this metric implies that your job can't keep up with the number of incoming events. If this value is slowly increasing or is consistently nonzero, you should scale out your job. To learn more, see Understand and adjust streaming units.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/stream-analytics/stream-analytics-job-metrics>

upvoted 14 times

Teekaykols Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

To monitor input events for an Azure Stream Analytics job and identify the number of events that were NOT processed, you should use the "Backlogged Input Events" metric.

The correct option is:

D. Backlogged Input Events

This metric represents the number of input events that are waiting to be processed because of issues such as query errors, throttling, or other processing limitations. Monitoring this metric can help you identify events that have not been processed as expected.

upvoted 5 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

nmnm22 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

el answer es D

upvoted 2 times

ServerBrain 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Backlogged Input Events

upvoted 1 times

Vokuhila 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The "Backlogged Input Events" metric tracks the number of input events that have not been processed yet, indicating events that are waiting in the job's input queue to be processed. This is useful for identifying any backlog or delays in event processing.

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #54

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure SQL database named DB1.

You plan to use Azure Monitor to monitor the performance of DB1. You must be able to run queries to analyze log data.

Which destination should you configure in the Diagnostic settings of DB1?

- A. Send to a Log Analytics workspace. **Most Voted**
- B. Archive to a storage account.
- C. Stream to an Azure event hub.

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

rokky Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The first one to comment
upvoted 8 times

GODUSGREAT Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

To be able to run queries and analyze log data for Azure SQL database DB1, you should configure the Diagnostic settings to send the logs to a Log Analytics workspace.

A. Send to a Log Analytics workspace: This option allows you to send the diagnostic logs to a Log Analytics workspace, which serves as a central repository for log data. You can then run queries and perform analysis on the log data using Azure Monitor Logs.

upvoted 6 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A is right

upvoted 2 times

Vestibal 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Data sent to a Log Analytics workspace can be consumed by SQL Analytics, which provides intelligent monitoring of your databases including performance reports, alerts, and mitigation recommendations. Moreover, data in a Log Analytics workspace can be analyzed alongside other monitoring data collected, and also allows you to leverage other Azure Monitor features such as alerts and visualizations

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/metrics-diagnostic-telemetry-logging-streaming-export-configure?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-portal>

<https://www.sqlservercentral.com/articles/monitoring-azure-sql-databases#:~:text=If%20not%2C%20just%20search%20for%20Log%20Analytics%20workspace,Set%20the%20destination%20to%20your%20Log%20Analytics%20Workspace.#:~:text=If%20not%2C%20just%20search%20for,to%20your%20Log%20Analytics%20Workspace>

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-database-support-blog/azure-sql-db-and-log-analytics-better-together-part-1/ba-p/794833>

upvoted 3 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #55

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that run Windows Server.

You have a data collection rule (DCR) named Rule1.

You plan to use the Azure Monitor Agent to collect events from Windows System event logs.

You only need to collect system events that have an ID of 1001.

Which type of query should you use for the data source in Rule1?

- A. SQL
- B. XPath Most Voted
- C. KQL

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



Comments

SgtDumitru Highly Voted 1 year ago

Microsoft: We will find that 1 sentence in our entire Doc which mentioned a language which wasn't mentioned in any our courses and we'll 100% ask everybody about it, because...of reasons..

upvoted 35 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

i like how entire event filtering system is implemented into log analytics with KQL, so a lot of people get sort of comfortable with that, BUT HERE, in this one place, instead of filtering event ingress like a normal person, you have to use some random unheard of toaster syntax

upvoted 9 times

[Removed] Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is B.

Whilst you can use KQL to filter for events with ID 101, this implies that the Data Collection Rule ingests all events into the Log Analytics Workspace, thus driving up costs.

This question specifically asks for the data source configuration as part of creating Rule1. If you are only interested in Event ID 1001 you should filter it from the start, when configuring the Data Collection Rule. To do that, you must use an XPath query.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-rule-azure-monitor-agent?tabs=portal#filter-events-using-xpath-queries>

upvoted 13 times

Josh219 Most Recent 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: B

XPath: Used for querying Windows event logs.

KQL: Used for querying data in Azure Data Explorer and Log Analytics workspaces.

Therefore, XPath is the correct choice for your data collection rule (DCR) to collect specific system events from Windows event logs.

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

XPath is the query language used to filter and collect specific events from Windows Event Logs, which are stored in an XML format.

Since you only need to collect system events with an ID of 1001 from the Windows System event logs, you will use an XPath query to specify this condition.

Example of an XPath query to collect events with ID 1001:

```
<QueryList>
<Query Id="0" Path="System">
<Select Path="System">*[System[(EventID=1001)]]</Select>
</Query>
</QueryList>
```

upvoted 3 times

0378d43 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

KQL is been used to query for the event id.

upvoted 1 times

Debugs_Bunny 2 months, 3 weeks ago

How does this help me to become Azure Architect?

upvoted 4 times

learnazurereportal 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct. Note - SQL is used for querying relational databases and is not applicable for querying Windows Event Logs.

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

GoldBear 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

To consume events, you can consume all events or you can specify an XPath expression that identifies the events that you want to consume.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/wes/consuming-events>

upvoted 2 times

OrangeSG 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

XPath is a query language used to select nodes from an XML document. The Azure Monitor Agent uses XPath queries to filter events from Windows System event logs.

To collect only system events that have an ID of 1001, you would use the following XPath query:

`//*[System/@EventID=1001]`

This query will select all nodes in the XML document where the System element has an EventID attribute equal to 1001.

SQL and KQL are not supported for filtering events from Windows System event logs.

upvoted 4 times

Peter6529 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

KQL is the correct

upvoted 1 times

Vestibal 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

To collect specific events from Windows System event logs, such as those with an Event ID of 1001, you should use an XPath query. XPath is a query language that can be used to filter XML data, which is the format used by Windows Event Logs. In Azure Monitor, when configuring data collection rules for collecting Windows event log data, XPath queries are used to specify the criteria for the events you want to collect.

So, the correct answer is:

B. XPath

upvoted 1 times

Hillah 1 year, 1 month ago

B..Correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-rule-azure-monitor-agent?tabs=portal>

upvoted 2 times

XtraWest 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

KQL: For the log query, you'll need to use a custom Kusto Query Language (KQL) query. In this case, you want to collect System events with an ID of 1001.

upvoted 2 times

Shaanwar2001 1 year, 2 months ago

To specify more filters, use custom configuration and specify an XPath that filters out the events you don't need. XPath entries are written in the form LogName!XPathQuery. For example, you might want to return only events from the Application event log with an event ID of 1035. The XPathQuery for these events would be `*[System[EventID=1035]]`. Because you want to retrieve the events from the Application event log, the XPath is `Application![System[EventID=1035]]`

<https://learn.microsoft.com/th-th/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-rule-azure-monitor-agent?tabs=portal#filter-events-using-xpath-queries>

upvoted 3 times

KMLearn2 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Custom data source in Azure Portal says: "Use XPath queries to filter event logs and limit data collection"

upvoted 6 times

Nightly470 1 year, 2 months ago

When you are at 'Add data source' during DCR creation, under Custom, you are faced with:
"Use XPath queries to filter event logs and limit data collection."

upvoted 1 times

Nightly470 1 year, 2 months ago

Also in Event Viewer there is an option to see Details in XML format "XML View" so I'm pretty sure answer is XPath.
upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #56

Topic 6

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

You have an on-premises datacenter that contains a domain controller named DC1. ExpressRoute is used to connect the on-premises datacenter to Azure.

You need to use Connection Monitor to identify network latency between VM1 and DC1.

What should you install on DC1?

- A. the Azure Connected Machine agent for Azure Arc-enabled servers
- B. the Azure Network Watcher Agent virtual machine extension
- C. the Log Analytics agent
- D. an Azure Monitor agent extension **Most Voted**

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



Comments

Horus123 **Highly Voted** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Connection monitor supports the Azure Monitor agent extension, which eliminates any dependency on the legacy Log Analytics agent.

See here:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/azure-monitor-agent-with-connection-monitor>

The following (older) link talks about setting up the Log Analytics agent: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview#agents-for-on-premises-machines>

upvoted 32 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

Agree after a long discussion with OpenAI it agreed

Agree, after a long discussion with OP/TA, it's agreed.

upvoted 5 times

MandAsh Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Oh boy! that was very tricky! Its C guys. Log analytics agent.

So for connection monitor to work on Azure machines you need Network watcher extension but for on-prem machines you need Log analytic agent.

From MS Learn "To make Connection monitor recognize your on-premises machines as sources for monitoring, install the Log Analytics agent on the machines. Then, enable the Network Performance Monitor solution. These agents are linked to Log Analytics workspaces, so you need to set up the workspace ID and primary key before the agents can start monitoring."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>

upvoted 12 times

jodtzz 1 month ago

This needs more upvotes. Answer is right in the diagram at that link.

upvoted 2 times

amsioso Most Recent 13 hours, 20 minutes ago

Selected Answer: A

MMA (Log Analytics Agent) is deprecated.

You have to install AMA (Azure Monitor Agent)

BUT for DC1 (on-prem) you have to install first the Azure Connected Machine for Azure Arc-enabled servers.

So the answer is A and then D.

upvoted 1 times

Josh219 2 weeks, 2 days ago

D is correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/azure-monitor-agent-with-connection-monitor>

upvoted 1 times

Megabyte10 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. First you install the Azure Connected Machine agent, then after that you install the Azure monitor agent.

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Debugs_Bunny 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct. Everyone got it wrong. The question asks what to install on DC1...

Connection Monitor from Azure Network Watcher requires both endpoints to be monitored for network performance. To monitor an on-premises machine (DC1), you must first enable management of that machine via Azure Arc. This process involves installing the Azure Connected Machine agent, which essentially "connects" your on-premises machine to Azure, allowing it to be treated like an Azure resource for monitoring purposes.

Azure Arc is specifically designed to manage and monitor resources that are not natively in Azure (such as on-premises servers like DC1). Once DC1 is connected through Azure Arc, you can use Connection Monitor to assess network latency and connection reliability between VM1 (in Azure) and DC1 (on-premises).

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 3 months ago

D.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/were-retiring-the-log-analytics-agent-in-azure-monitor-on-31-august-2024/>

upvoted 2 times

SrWalk49 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I AA is set to be deprecated 8/31 AMA is the only other agent listed here. Answer is D

ENV IS SET TO BE DEPRECATED OR IT ALREADY IS THE ONLY OTHER AGENT LISTED HERE. ANSWER IS D.
upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Well this is tricky...

B is the necessary step before D, as per this documentation:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/azure-monitor-agent-with-connection-monitor#:~:text=Agents%20for%20on%2Dpremises%20machines>

So it could either be B or D.

I think I'll go with D, unless the question ask for the first step, then it would be B
upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 3 months, 4 weeks ago

CORRECTION!!!

A is the necessary step before D, as per this documentation:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/azure-monitor-agent-with-connection-monitor#:~:text=Agents%20for%20on%2Dpremises%20machines>

So it could either be A or D.

I think I'll go with D, unless the question ask for the first step, then it would be A
upvoted 3 times

maki999 6 months, 1 week ago

GPT4 says C:

Based on the latest guidance, C. the Log Analytics agent remains the most appropriate choice for ensuring compatibility and functionality with Connection Monitor to measure network latency between an Azure VM and an on-premises domain controller.

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaple 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Both C and D are correct. However we will need Azure Connected Machine agent first before even installing either. Connection Monitor now supports the Azure Monitor Agent extension. This support eliminates any dependency on the legacy Log Analytics agent.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-create-using-portal#:~:text=Connection%20Monitor%20now%20supports%20the%20Azure%20Monitor%20Agent%20extension.%20This%20support%20eliminates%20any%20dependency%20on%20the%20legacy%20Log%20Analytics%20agent>.

upvoted 2 times

L3w1s 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

To make Connection monitor recognize your on-premises machines as sources for monitoring, install the Log Analytics agent on the machines. Then, enable the Network Performance Monitor solution. These agents are linked to Log Analytics workspaces, so you need to set up the workspace ID and primary key before the agents can start monitoring.

upvoted 2 times

moadabduo 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is: D. An Azure Monitor agent virtual machine extension
Explanation:

You need to identify the network latency between an Azure virtual machine (VM1) and an on-premises domain controller (DC1) connected to Azure via ExpressRoute. Connection Monitor, a feature of Azure Network Watcher, helps you achieve this by monitoring network connectivity between Azure endpoints and endpoints outside Azure, including on-premises data centers. To leverage Connection Monitor for this scenario, you need an agent installed on DC1 that can communicate with Azure Monitor and report network connectivity data.

upvoted 2 times

bobothewiseman 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Log analytics agent need to install on DC1

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

runaway_admin 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

To make Connection Monitor recognize your on-premises machines as sources for monitoring, install the Log Analytics agent on the machines. Then, enable the Network Performance Monitor solution. These agents are linked to Log Analytics workspaces, so you need to set up the workspace ID and primary key before the agents can start monitoring.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>

upvoted 1 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #57

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription that has Traffic Analytics configured.

You deploy a new virtual machine named VM1 that has the following settings:

- Region: East US
- Virtual network: VNet1
- NIC network security group: NSG1

You need to monitor VM1 traffic by using Traffic Analytics.

Which settings should you configure?

- A. Diagnostic settings for VM1
- B. NSG flow logs for NSG1 **Most Voted**
- C. Diagnostic settings for NSG1
- D. Insights for VM1

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

Comments

Vestibal **Highly Voted** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

NSG flow logs are a feature of Azure Network Watcher that allows logging of information about IP traffic flowing through a network security group. This data can be used by Traffic Analytics to analyze network traffic in your environment. By enabling NSG flow logs for NSG1, the Network Security Group associated with VM1, you would be able to monitor the traffic of VM1 using Traffic Analytics

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/nsg-flow-logs-tutorial>

unvoted 13 times

applied to answer

FreeSwan Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

NSG Flow logs for NSG1

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

upvoted 12 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

Ni22 5 months, 3 weeks ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 5 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

HiDhiman 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Option C: Diagnostic settings for NSG

Traffic Analytics relies on NSG flow logs for its data source. To enable Traffic Analytics for VM1, you need to configure diagnostic settings for NSG1, as it is the NSG associated with VM1's NIC. This allows NSG flow logs to be sent to a storage account, and Traffic Analytics can then process and analyze these logs.

upvoted 2 times

rex3 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

To monitor VM1 traffic using Traffic Analytics, you need to have NSG flow logs enabled for the network security group that is associated with the virtual machine's network interface. Traffic Analytics is powered by NSG flow logs, which record information about IP traffic flowing through an NSG.

Therefore, the correct setting to configure is:

B. NSG flow logs for NSG1

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #58

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains 10 virtual machines that run Windows Server. Each virtual machine hosts a website in IIS and has the Azure Monitor Agent installed.

You need to collect the IIS logs from each virtual machine and store them in a Log Analytics workspace.

What should you configure first?

- A. a data collection endpoint
- B. an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPLS)
- C. Diagnostic settings **Most Voted**
- D. VM insights
- E. a private endpoint

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (84%)

A (16%)

Comments

FreeSwan **Highly Voted** 1 year, 2 months ago

Data Collection End Point

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-endpoint-overview?tabs=portal>
upvoted 19 times

Josh219 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Wrong its C: Diagnostic Settings
upvoted 1 times

Arthur_zw **Highly Voted** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I feel like Azure has a lot of services (some of them nested) that do the same thing and cause confusion because they have differing names
upvoted 15 times

Josh219 Most Recent 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Data Collection Endpoint: Used for custom data collection endpoints.

Diagnostic Settings: Used to configure the collection of logs and metrics from virtual machines.

So, correct is C: Diagnostic Settings

upvoted 1 times

jodtzz 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

I was inclined to say A as well, but the link others are providing explicitly says you only need a data collection endpoint if you plan on using Azure Monitor Private Links which this question does not specify. That this detail is left out of the question alone would be a good reason to avoid that answer.

However, there is some support for answer C here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/create-diagnostic-settings?tabs=portal>

"Logs and metrics to route: For logs, either choose a category group or select the individual checkboxes for each category of data you want to send to the destinations specified later. The list of categories varies for each Azure service. Select AllMetrics if you want to store metrics in Azure Monitor Logs too."

upvoted 2 times

SeMo0o0o0o 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

sats08 2 months, 1 week ago

DCE.

I just came here to add my two cents. I tested this and it's not C. You don't require this. You just create a DCE in the same region and then on the DCR Configuration Basic Settings page you have to select the DCE. Then you can enable IIS logs collection. Don't need enable anything.

upvoted 1 times

lj114 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A data collection endpoint (DCE) only if you plan to use Azure Monitor Private Links.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-iis>

upvoted 3 times

LaurentiuM 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

To collect IIS logs from each virtual machine and store them in a Log Analytics workspace, the first thing you need to configure is:

C. Diagnostic settings

Explanation: Diagnostic settings: Diagnostic settings in Azure allow you to specify which logs and metrics should be collected from your resources and where they should be sent (e.g., to a Log Analytics workspace, an event hub, or a storage account). For collecting IIS logs, you will configure the diagnostic settings on each virtual machine to send the IIS logs to the Log Analytics workspace.

upvoted 8 times

Mysystemad 8 months ago

The first thing you should configure is C. Diagnostic settings.

In Azure, to collect IIS logs from each virtual machine and store them in a Log Analytics workspace, you would need to configure the diagnostic settings. This allows you to choose the specific data you want to collect, such as IIS logs, and the destination where you want to store this data, such as a Log Analytics workspace.

upvoted 4 times

naveedpk00 8 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is A

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-iis>

net. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-iis

upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A is right

upvoted 1 times

HiDhiman 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Option C: Diagnostic settings

To collect and forward logs to Log Analytics, you should configure diagnostic settings on each virtual machine. Diagnostic settings allow you to collect various types of data, including IIS logs, and send them to a Log Analytics workspace.

upvoted 6 times

secofr 1 year ago

A. DCE is correct

See: "Collect IIS logs with Azure Monitor Agent"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-iis>

upvoted 3 times

Vestibal 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A. a data collection endpoint

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/vm/tutorial-monitor-vm-guest>

upvoted 3 times

Nyahyong 1 year, 2 months ago

A. Data Collection Endpoint is correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-collection-iis>

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #59

Topic 6

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains two storage accounts named contoso101 and contoso102.

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

Name	Connected to	Public IP address SKU
VM1	VNet1/Subnet1	Basic
VM2	VNet1/Subnet2	Standard

VNet1 has service endpoints configured as shown in the Service endpoints exhibit. (Click the Service endpoints tab.)

The screenshot shows the 'Service endpoints' blade for the VNet1 virtual network. At the top, there's a search bar labeled 'Filter service endpoints'. Below it is a table with columns: Service, Subnet, Status, and Locations. There are two entries under Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory:

Service	Subnet	Status	Locations
Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory	1	Succeeded	*
	Subnet2	Succeeded	*

There are also two entries under Microsoft.Storage:

Service	Subnet	Status	Locations
Microsoft.Storage	1	Succeeded	*
	Subnet1	Succeeded	*

The Microsoft.Storage service endpoint has the service endpoint policy shown in the Microsoft.Storage exhibit. (Click the Microsoft.Storage tab.)

Create a service endpoint policy ...

Validation passed

Basics Policy definitions Tags Review + create

Basics

Subscription Azure Pass - Sponsorship
Resource group RG1
Region East US
Name Policy1

Resources

Microsoft.Storage contoso101 (Storage account)

Tags

None

i For this policy to take effect, you will need to associate it to one or more subnets that have virtual network service endpoints. Please visit a virtual network in East US region and then select the subnets to which you would like to associate this policy.

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
VM1 can access contoso102.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access contoso101.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Correct Answer:	Statements	Yes	No
	VM1 can access contoso102.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	VM2 can access contoso101.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.



Comments

Batiste2023 Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Ok, I'm the first to comment, yeah!

Not a reason to be very cheerful, as I've not worked with service endpoints in practice yet...

But well, here's my take on this: NNY

- N: The service endpoint policy only covers storage account contoso101, not contoso102 (in subnet2). In my interpretation that means that contoso102 is not accessible from VM1 (subnet1).

- N: The service endpoint is only available for clients from subnet1, VM2 is in subnet2 and therefore doesn't have access.

- Y: There's a service endpoint for Azure AD for subnet2, which VM2 can use, therefore a private IP address is sufficient to reach the service.

(I am VERY much open to feedback and corrections on all this!)

upvoted 25 times

Bloodygeek 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Agree with the answer NNY.

However, for the first answer.

By default, if no policies are attached to a subnet with endpoints, you can access all storage accounts in the service. Once a policy is configured on that subnet, only the resources specified in the policy can be accessed from compute instances in that subnet. Access to all other storage accounts is denied.

ref:<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview>

From the storage service endpoint configuration policy, you can see that only contoso101 was listed in RG1, East US. Bear in mind, contoso102 was not mentioned. The question did not mention what RG contoso102 was in. Even if contoso102 is in the same RG as contoso101, VM1 can not access contoso102 due to policy 1

upvoted 2 times

Indy429 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Oh and the answer to Q1 should be yes in my opinion:

The subnet1 that is associated with VNet1 is set towards Microsoft.StorageAccount as per the second table. This indicates that an effective subnet has been created for the storage accounts and therefore, the answer should be Yes

upvoted 1 times

Bloodygeek 10 months, 3 weeks ago

By default, if no policies are attached to a subnet with endpoints, you can access all storage accounts in the service. Once a policy is configured on that subnet, only the resources specified in the policy can be accessed from compute instances in that subnet. Access to all other storage accounts is denied.

ref:<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview>

From the storage service endpoint configuration, you can see that only contoso101 was listed in RG1, East US. Bear in mind, contoso102 was not mentioned. The answer is No

upvoted 2 times

SDewan 10 months ago

The first question is tricky. The policy is applied to RG1 and East US location. But we don't know if VNET1 is in RG1 and located in East US. So, that's why I would ignore it and go by the service endpoint created for subnet1, and say the answer is YES.

upvoted 1 times

nchebbi Highly Voted 1 year ago

NYN.

N: VM1 in VNET1/Subnet1 traffic is limited by the endpoint policy to ONLY the constoso101.(see Ref1)

Y: VM2 in subnet 2, there's no service endpoint for subnet2 so it will reach out to it through the service Public IP, there's no mention that storage accounts are configured to limit traffic to the VNET1 address space so we assume it's not configured.

N: It uses public IP, Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory is used only for supporting data lake storages not for connecting to AzureAD/Entra doesn't support Service endpoints.

Ref1: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#configuration>

Ref2: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview#limitations>

upvoted 20 times

nchebbi 1 year ago

From Ref2 : "The Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory tag listed under services supporting service endpoints is used only for supporting service endpoints to ADLS Gen 1. Microsoft Entra ID doesn't support service endpoints natively. "

From Ref1: "When Service Endpoint policies are applied on a subnet, the Azure Storage Service Endpoint scope gets upgraded from regional to global. This process means that all the traffic to Azure Storage is secured over service endpoint thereafter. The Service endpoint policies are also applicable globally. Any storage accounts that aren't explicitly allowed are denied access.

You can apply multiple policies to a subnet. When multiple policies are associated to the subnet, virtual network traffic to resources specified across any of these policies are allowed. Access to all other service resources, not specified in any of the policies, are denied."

upvoted 5 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

WRONG

No

Yes

Yes

upvoted 2 times

Dankho 1 month, 2 weeks ago

All are yes, you can access Storage accounts period. Stop getting confused just because you added a service endpoint. Service endpoints do not stop you from accessing storage accounts through the default public endpoint, they just provide a different way to access it, through the 'ol Microsoft Backbone (sorry I'm on my 800th or so question now lol). The last one is Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory Service Endpoint and yes it's through the private endpoint.

upvoted 2 times

sats08 2 months, 1 week ago

NYY

Since Service Endpoint Enabled and Policy is locked towards a particular SA(Contoso101).. NO VM2 is subnet 2 which doesn't have a SA Service Endpoint hence can access all Storage accounts over Internet. yes

Subnet 2 has AAD Service Endpoint making all traffic private towards azure AD. Yes

upvoted 3 times

examprepboy 2 months, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT ANSWER!

NYY

look at this - <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/73769449/azure-difference-between-service-endpoint-and-private-endpoint-in-simple-terms>

upvoted 3 times

Sanaz90 2 months, 2 weeks ago

The service endpoint policy is not assigned to any subnets so it's useless until it's assigned, please correct me if i'm wrong. I guess the answers should be Y, Y, Y

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#limitations>
upvoted 1 times

Teerawee 3 months ago

VM1 can access contoso102.

No, because the Microsoft.Storage service endpoint is configured for Subnet1, which VM1 is connected to, but the policy shown is specifically for contoso101. There is no indication that VM1 can access contoso102.

VM2 can access contoso101.

No, because VM2 is connected to Subnet2, and the Microsoft.Storage service endpoint is only configured for Subnet1, not Subnet2. Therefore, VM2 cannot access contoso101.

VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.

Yes, because the Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory service endpoint is enabled for Subnet2, where VM2 is connected. This allows VM2 to access Azure AD using a private IP.

Conclusion:

Statement 1: No

Statement 2: No

Statement 3: Yes

upvoted 2 times

090200f 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Box 1: No

The service endpoint policy only covers storage account contoso101, not contoso102 (in subnet2). and it has policy

Box 2: Yes ,

VM2 can access contoso 101

VM2 is connected to VNet1/Subnet2.

The service endpoint for Microsoft.Storage is configured on VNet1/Subnet2.

VM2 can directly access contoso101 using the service endpoint, because of same Vnet

Box 3: Yes

There's a service endpoint for Azure AD for subnet2, which VM2 can use, therefore a private IP address is sufficient to reach the service.

upvoted 5 times

Debugs_Bunny 2 months, 3 weeks ago

you need glasses or something? Service endpoint for Microsoft.Storage clearly shows subnet1. hence box 2 is: NO

upvoted 2 times

TechThameem 5 months, 3 weeks ago

The Answer:

VM1 can access contoso102. A. No

VM2 can access contoso101. A. Yes

VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD. A. Yes

Explanation:

1. VM1 can access contoso102 (No):

VM1 is connected to VNet1/Subnet1.

The service endpoint for Microsoft.Storage is configured on VNet1/Subnet2.

Since VM1 is not in the same subnet as the Microsoft.

Storage service endpoint, it cannot directly access contoso102.

2. VM2 can access contoso101 (Yes):

VM2 is connected to VNet1/Subnet2.

The service endpoint for Microsoft.Storage is configured on VNet1/Subnet2.

VM2 can directly access contoso101 using the service endpoint.

3. VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD (Yes):

VM2 uses a private IP address to communicate with Azure AD (Azure Active Directory).

Azure AD communication does not require public IP addresses.

In summary, VM1 cannot access contoso102, VM2 can access contoso101,

and VM2 uses a private IP address for Azure AD communication

upvoted 4 times

WeepingMapite 6 months, 2 weeks ago

N,Y,Y

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview#scenarios:~:text=Endpoint%20policies%20provide%20granular%20access%20control%20for%20virtual%20network%20traffic%20to%20Azure%20Storage%20when%20connecting%20over%20service%20endpoint>.

upvoted 2 times

mkhlszf 7 months, 1 week ago

Many people here seem to be missing something fundamental and that is how the Service Endpoints work. You're thinking like a compute engineer instead of like a network engineer. Sure, on a policy level nothing is stopping you from reaching the other storage account over the internet, but on a network level there is.

"Service Endpoint" is just a fancy way of calling a network route that uses another gateway other than the default and redirects all the traffic for the service (in this case Azure Storage) over the MS internal network. As anyone familiar with their routing

knows, if you add another route, as long as the traffic meets the criteria it will go through that route, the default route 0.0.0.0/0 will be used when there are no other routes available.

In this case there is another route available, which is the one that goes over the Service Endpoint, so every and all traffic for Azure Storage will use that route and won't even consider touching the default route which goes over the internet. If you have that all your traffic is forced to pass through a single point, then can easily block whatever you want with a policy, or a firewall rule, or a proxy or whatever other means you have to do so.

upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No
Yes
Yes

upvoted 7 times

sismert 11 months, 2 weeks ago

NNY <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoint-policies-overview>

upvoted 3 times

sismert 11 months, 2 weeks ago

NNY is correct

upvoted 4 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

(1/2)

Been researching this for the past hour or so..... makes my head spin.

TL;DR

Y

Y

Y

Azure Files provides two main types of endpoints for accessing Azure file shares:

Public endpoints, which have a public IP address and can be accessed from anywhere in the world.

Private endpoints, which exist within a virtual network and have a private IP address from within the address space of that virtual network.

Enabling private endpoint does not automatically disable the public one. The benefit of having a private endpoint is that you can secure your storage from any sort of public access. So with that we can assume that public endpoints are still online on these storage accounts, because there would be an explicit action to disable them, if so wanted.

upvoted 6 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

(2/2)

so with that information, now we see why the information about public IPs is provided. For our purpose the tier of public IP doesn't matter.

Also from what i know, every server in Azure can reach Azure AD by default to get an access token for storage, so having AAD endpoints on each subnet is not needed.

Lastly, i think while within azure a private IP is always used to connect to AAD but i might be wrong. still, it doesn't matter because Vm2, which is on subnet2, which has AAD endpoint attached to it, will use private IP for sure.

The answers would be different if it was asked what type of IP (public/private) can be used to connect to each of the services. as it stands now, i can use public for both storages, which instantly eliminates two questions and the third one is set in stone as Yes due to having a private endpoint on the subnet

if anyone wants to lab this, go ahead, after 500 questions, i'm running thin on enthusiasm.

upvoted 6 times

ki01 11 months, 3 weeks ago

sidenote: for the first guy to say "well what makes you think that public endpoints are enabled"? i ask what makes you think they are disabled? storage by default is created with a public endpoint and you need to go in and create a private one, not the other way around. best practice would be to disable them for security, but these questions never rely on best practices, only on the mock situation that is created.

upvoted 1 times

marerad 5 months, 1 week ago

I think this is correct, service endpoints do not block traffic it just define if the network path will use the Microsoft backbone network and not the standard internet path. SO everything is reachable in some way since it is on same VNet and last answer is YES because service endpoint is configured for Azure AD.

upvoted 1 times

090200f 5 months, 2 weeks ago

but for storage account contoso101 have policy rt

upvoted 1 times

SgtDumitru 1 year ago

YYY

VM1 can access contoso102 over the internet, but it won't use the Microsoft.Storage service endpoint.

VM2 can access contoso101 over the internet, but it won't use the Microsoft.Storage service endpoint.

VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD due to the presence of the Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory service endpoint in Subnet2.

upvoted 7 times

tableton 8 months, 1 week ago

I agree, nothing is preventing VMs to access to SAs over the internet

upvoted 1 times



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Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #60

Topic 6

You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple virtual machines in the West US Azure region.

You need to use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to monitor virtual machine traffic.

Which two resources should you create? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. a Log Analytics workspace **Most Voted**

B. an Azure Monitor workbook

C. a storage account **Most Voted**

D. a Microsoft Sentinel workspace

E. a Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor

Correct Answer: AC

Community vote distribution

AC (56%)

AF (43%)

B

Comments

taki_ananasek **Highly Voted** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to monitor virtual machine traffic, you need to create the following resources:

A. A Log Analytics workspace - Traffic Analytics requires a Log Analytics workspace to store and analyze network traffic data.

E. A Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor - You need to create a Data Collection Rule within Azure Monitor to specify what data should be collected and sent to the Log Analytics workspace, including the network traffic data for Traffic Analytics.

So, options A and E are the correct answers.

upvoted 24 times

CheMetto 3 months ago

I'll go with this. For those one who think about storage account, remember azure subscription has already VM -> so it has already storage account

upvoted 2 times

Fr3ggel Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher, you need to create a Log Analytics workspace and a storage account. A Log Analytics workspace is a cloud-based repository that collects and stores data from various sources, such as NSG flow logs. A storage account is a container that provides a unique namespace to store and access your data objects in Azure Storage. You need to enable NSG flow logs and configure them to send data to both the Log Analytics workspace and the storage account. Traffic Analytics analyzes the NSG flow logs and provides insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.

upvoted 10 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: AC

A & C are correct

a storage account is required to hold the logs before they are sent to the Log Analytics workspace.

upvoted 1 times

Dankho 1 week, 4 days ago

Bulls*it, the Log Analytics Workspace does that...

upvoted 1 times

codered4409 4 weeks ago

Answer - A & E

Check the below link from MS where prerequisites are Log Analytics Workspace and DCR.

upvoted 1 times

Debugs_Bunny 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to monitor virtual machine traffic, you need the following two resources:

A. a Log Analytics workspace

Traffic Analytics uses a Log Analytics workspace to store and analyze network traffic data. NSG flow logs are sent to the Log Analytics workspace, where Traffic Analytics processes them to provide insights about network traffic patterns, potential security threats, and traffic flows.

C. a storage account

NSG flow logs must be stored in a storage account before being processed and sent to the Log Analytics workspace. The storage account acts as an intermediary where the flow logs are initially captured and stored.

upvoted 2 times

Debugs_Bunny 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Explanation of other options:

B. an Azure Monitor workbook: This is used for visualizing data from Log Analytics but is not required for Traffic Analytics configuration.

D. a Microsoft Sentinel workspace: Microsoft Sentinel is used for security information and event management (SIEM), but it's not necessary for configuring Traffic Analytics.

E. a Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor: DCR is used for custom log data collection and does not play a role in setting up Traffic Analytics.

upvoted 1 times

CubicTeach 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Data collection rule and data collection endpoint resources are created and managed by traffic analytics. If you perform any operation on these resources, traffic analytics may not function as expected.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>

upvoted 3 times

DJHASH786 2 months, 1 week ago

Hey, when are you planning to take the exam ??

upvoted 1 times

Jedi_sg2000 3 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/81260-exam-az-700-topic-4-question-4-discussion/>

upvoted 2 times

maki999 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

As per GPT4

To set up Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher, you need to ensure that flow logs from your Network Security Groups (NSGs) are collected and stored appropriately. Traffic Analytics then processes these logs to provide insights into your network traffic.

A. a Log Analytics workspace: Traffic Analytics requires a Log Analytics workspace to analyze and visualize the network traffic data. This workspace is where the logs are sent and processed.

C. a storage account: NSG flow logs need a storage account to store raw flow log data. Traffic Analytics reads the flow logs from this storage account and processes them.

Thus, the correct answers are:

A. a Log Analytics workspace

C. a storage account

upvoted 3 times

suddin1 4 months, 4 weeks ago

how do you collect data to store in storage without a collection rule??

upvoted 3 times

egomezcaro 3 months, 2 weeks ago

The NSG flow logs are directly configured to be stored in a storage account, and Traffic Analytics processes these logs without the need for an additional DCR. The process of collecting and storing the NSG flow logs is managed through the Network Watcher settings and the specified storage account

upvoted 1 times

5c3d677 4 months, 2 weeks ago

i copied your comment and asked a follow up question to chat gpt, and GPT changed its answer to AE lol. Gpt is disappointing.

upvoted 3 times

WeepingMaplte 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites:~:text=required%20when%20using-,traffic%20analytics,-to%20analyze%20virtual>

upvoted 1 times

damnboy 3 months ago

Your link contradicts your vote. DCR are managed by traffic analytics, if you tamper with them it could result in unexpected results. So option E cannot be correct.

upvoted 1 times

Mysystemad 6 months, 3 weeks ago

The two resources you should create are:

A. a Log Analytics workspace: Traffic Analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity

in the cloud. It analyzes the Network Security Group Flow Logs across Azure regions and populates the insights into a Log Analytics workspace.

E. A Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor: A Data Collection Rule defines what data to collect from your Azure and non-Azure resources. It can be used to collect Network Security Group Flow Logs, which are then analyzed by Traffic Analytics.

The other options listed are not directly related to the setup of Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher. For example, an Azure Monitor workbook (Option B) is used for data visualization, a storage account (Option C) is used for storing data, and a Microsoft Sentinel workspace (Option D) is used for security information and event management

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 7 months, 1 week ago

A and E is right

upvoted 1 times

Watcharin_start 8 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Caution

Data collection rule and data collection endpoint resources are created and managed by traffic analytics. If you perform any operation on these resources, traffic analytics may not function as expected.

So, I'm vote AE

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>

upvoted 1 times

Paul 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

I think it's A and C: <https://techgenix.com/network-watcher-traffic-analytics/>

upvoted 2 times

Z_MU 9 months, 1 week ago

correct me if I am wrong, for people that chooses A and C, where is the storage account mentioned in this reference if that is the correct reference for this question?

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>

upvoted 1 times

mkhlszf 5 months, 4 weeks ago

The flow logs needs it, so its a dependency from them to use the Traffic Analytics:

Traffic analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in your cloud networks. Specifically, traffic analytics analyzes Azure Network Watcher flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

...Flow data from virtual network flow logs is sent to Azure Storage. From there, you can access the data and export it to any visualization tool, security information and event management (SIEM) solution, or intrusion detection system (IDS).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/vnet-flow-logs-overview>

upvoted 1 times

BlackJackVII 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

Read the questions guys, we are using Network Watcher to log network traffic between VMs, therefore you do not need a DCR in Azure Monitor as the question does not specify which type of data it is looking for.

You just need a storage account to store traffic logs and then Log Analytics workplace to analyze the data.

upvoted 4 times

GoldBear 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

A - The Log Analytics workspace is required.

E - A Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor is required

E - a Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor - is required.

Not C - we can use an existing storage account so there is no requirement to create a new one.

upvoted 1 times

nchebbi 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

Traffic analytics requires the following prerequisites:

- An Azure Log Analytics workspace with read and write access
- NSG flow logs enabled for the network security groups you want to monitor or VNet flow logs enabled for the virtual network you want to monitor. To enable https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-104/view/54/#able one of the flow logs you need a storage account where they can store the logs so Traffic Analytics aggregates them later and pushes them to the workspace

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>

upvoted 4 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #60

Topic 6

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Backup vault named Backup1, a Recovery Services vault named Recovery1, and the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
Disk1	Disk
App1	Azure App Service web app
DB1	Azure SQL Database

You plan to back up the resources.

Which resource can be backed up to Backup1, and which resource can be backed up to Recovery1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Backup1:

App1
 DB1
 Disk1
 VM1

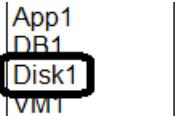
Recovery1:

App1
 DB1
 Disk1
 VM1

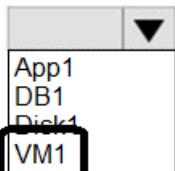
Answer Area

Backup1:

Correct Answer:



Recovery1:



Comments

jodtzz 1 month ago

Answer is correct.

Backup1 - Disk1

Recovery1 - VM1

upvoted 2 times

Joijoi 1 month, 1 week ago

CORRECT!

upvoted 3 times

SeMo0o0o0o 1 month, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

Stanio 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Backup1 : VM1 and Disk1

Recovery1: App1, DB1, VM1 and Disk1

upvoted 2 times

kam1122 3 weeks, 4 days ago

No, Backup only Disk1

upvoted 2 times

paula_ 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer

upvoted 4 times



- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #61

Topic 6

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

You plan to deploy an Azure Monitor alert rule that will trigger an alert when CPU usage on VM1 exceeds 80 percent.

You need to ensure that the alert rule sends an email message to two users named User1 and User2.

What should you create for Azure Monitor?

- A. an action group **Most Voted**
- B. a mail-enabled security group
- C. a distribution group
- D. a Microsoft 365 group

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Comments

Batiste2023 **Highly Voted** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct.

"Alerts consist of:

- Action groups
- Alert conditions
- User response
- Alert processing rules"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-overview>

upvoted 6 times

SeMo0o0o0o **Most Recent** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

JuanZ 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

bb03de0 4 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

babakeyfgir 9 months, 3 weeks ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.

upvoted 3 times

cloudbaron 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

option A - Action Group

upvoted 1 times

taki_ananasek 12 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A s correct

upvoted 2 times



Exam AZ-104 All Actual Questions

Question #61

Topic 6

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 configure Azure Backup to meet the technical requirements for cont1 and share1.

To what should you set the backup frequency for each resource? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

cont1:

Every hour

Every 4 hours

Every 6 hours

Every 12 hours

Daily

share1:

Every hour

Every 4 hours

Every 6 hours

Every 12 hours

Daily

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

cont1:

Every hour

Every 4 hours

Every 6 hours

Every 12 hours

Daily

share1:

Every hour

Every 4 hours

Every 6 hours

Every 12 hours

Daily

Comments

arunyadav09 Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/blob-backup-configure-manage?tabs=operational-backup#choose-a-backup-policy>

In Azure blob backup you can choose the frequency of backups between daily and weekly. so one time a day.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/azure-file-share-support-matrix?tabs=snapshot-tier>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-files?tabs=backup-center>

Maximum number of scheduled backups per day for file share is 6 time (You can configure up to six backups a day), that means every 4th hour.

upvoted 13 times

6c05b3d Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

The right answer is:

cont1: Daily

(Azure Backup currently supports backups of Azure Blob Storage (containers) on a daily basis.)

share1: Every 4 Hours

(Maximum number of scheduled backups per day for file share is 6 time, that means every 4th hour)

upvoted 11 times

SeMo0o0o0o Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

WRONG

cont1: Daily

share1: Every 4 hours

upvoted 7 times

dendenp 3 months, 2 weeks ago

This is not correct

Azure Blob Storage (Containers) Backup

Backup Frequency: Azure Backup currently supports backups of Azure Blob Storage (containers) on a daily basis. The minimum frequency allowed is once per day. Unfortunately, it does not support more frequent backups (e.g., hourly or every few minutes) for blob storage.

Azure File Share Backup

Backup Frequency: For Azure File Shares, Azure Backup allows backups up to three times per day. The backup frequency can be configured to be daily, twice daily, or three times daily.

upvoted 3 times