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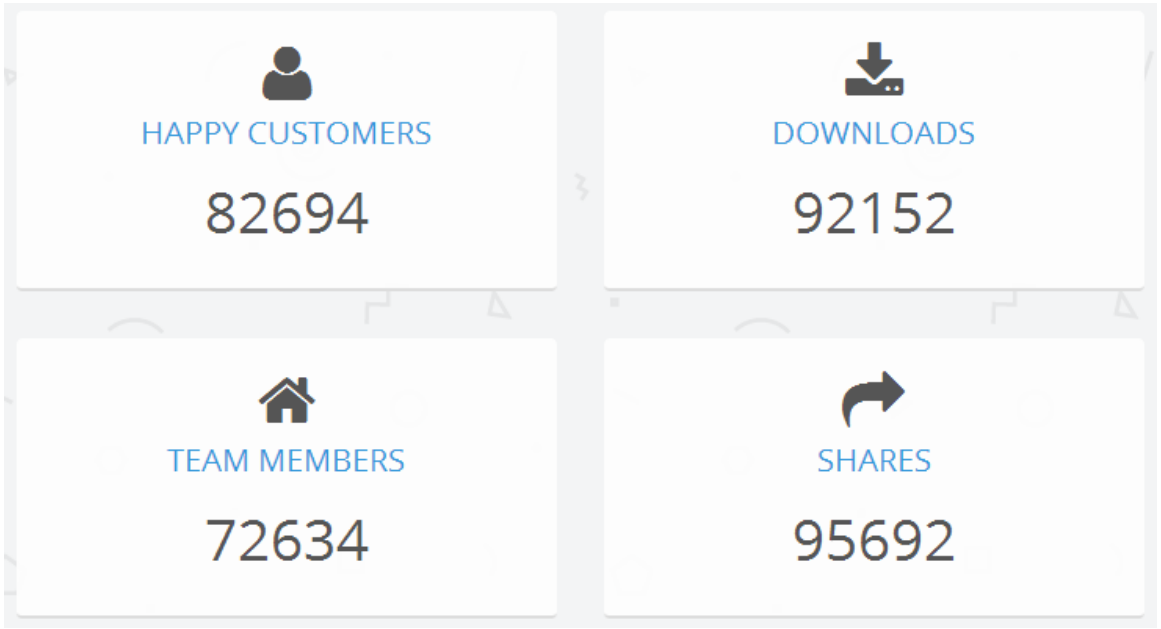

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Exam : **AZ-104**

Title : Microsoft Azure Administrator

Vendor : Microsoft

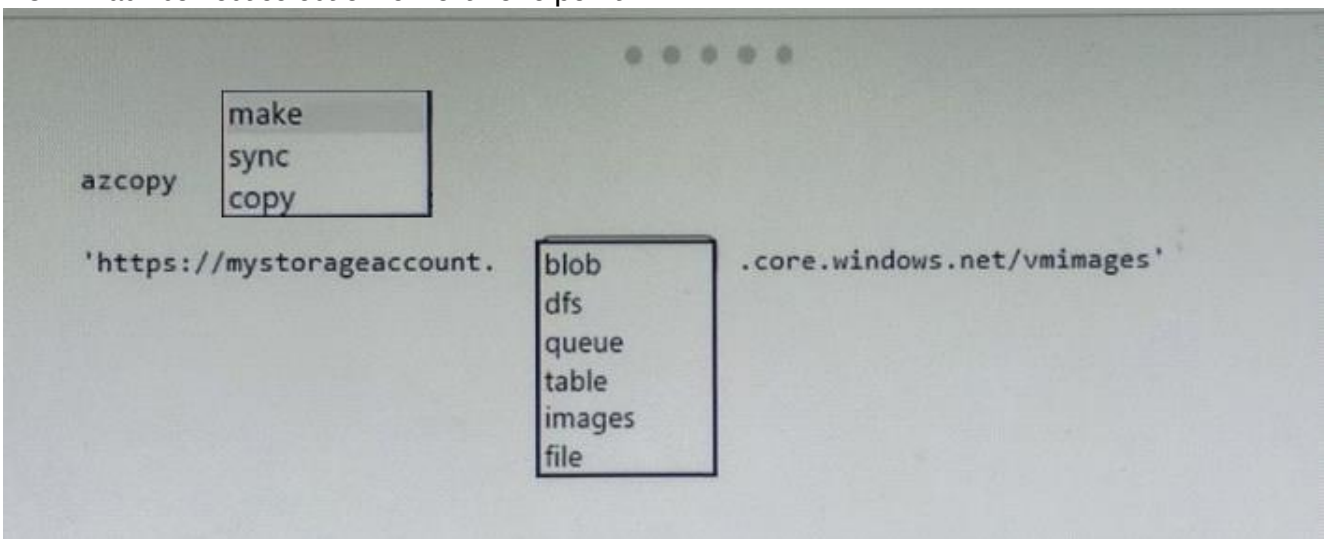
Version : DEMO

NO.1 You have an Azure Kubernetes cluster in place.
You have to deploy an application using an Azure Container registry image.
Which of the following command can be used for this requirement?
A. New-AzKubernetes set
B. kubectl apply
C. docker run
D. az kubernetes deploy
Answer: B
Explanation:
kubectl apply : Correct Choice
The kubectl command can be used to deploy applications to a Kubernetes cluster.
az kubernetes deploy : Incorrect Choice
This command is used to manage Azure Kubernetes Services. This is not used to deploy applications to a Kubernetes cluster.
New-AzKubernetes set : Incorrect Choice
This command is used to create a new managed Kubernetes cluster. This is not used to deploy applications to a Kubernetes cluster.
docker run : Incorrect Choice
This is run command in a new container. This is not used to deploy applications to a Kubernetes cluster.
Reference:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#apply
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/aks?view=azure-cli-latest
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.aks/New-AzAks?view=azps-3.8.0&viewFallbackFrom=azps-4.3.0
https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/commandline/run/

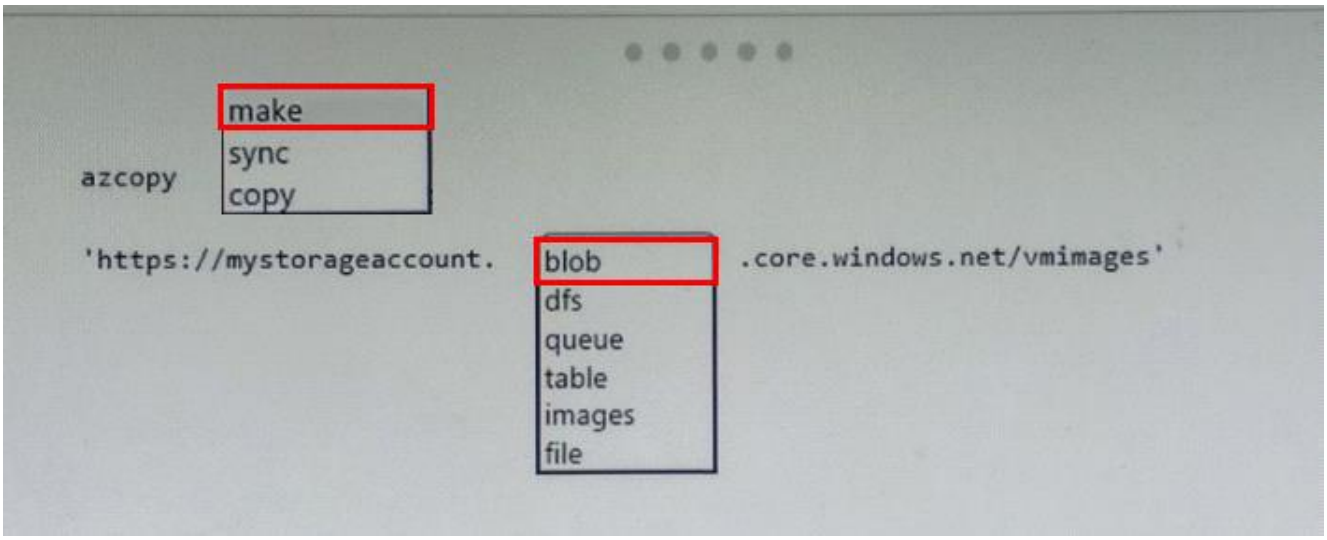
NO.2 You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that you use for testing. VM1 is protected by Azure Backup.
You delete VM1.
You need to remove the backup data stored for VM1.
What should you do first?
A. Stop the backup.
B. Delete the storage account.
C. Modify the backup policy.
D. Delete the Recovery Services vault.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Azure Backup provides backup for virtual machines - created through both the classic deployment model and the Azure Resource Manager deployment model - by using custom-defined backup policies in a Recovery Services vault.
With the release of backup policy management, customers can manage backup policies and model them to meet their changing requirements from a single window. Customers can edit a policy, associate more virtual machines to a policy, and delete unnecessary policies to meet their compliance requirements.

Incorrect Answers:
You can't delete a Recovery Services vault if it is registered to a server and holds backup data. If you try to delete a vault, but can't, the vault is still configured to receive backup data.
References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/updates/azure-vm-backup-policy-management/

NO.3 You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.
You plan to copy an on-premises virtual machine image to a container named vmimages.
You need to create the container for the planned image.
Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

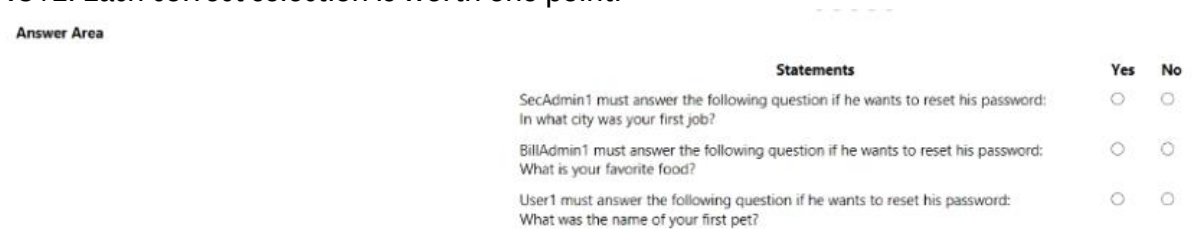


Explanation:
Box 1: make
Here the purpose is to 'create a container". So the correct command would be azcopy make.
Box 2: blob
The requirement is for storing that image, it's not used to build AKS. So blob is correct option.
Reference:
https://adamtheautomator.com/azcopy-copy-files/

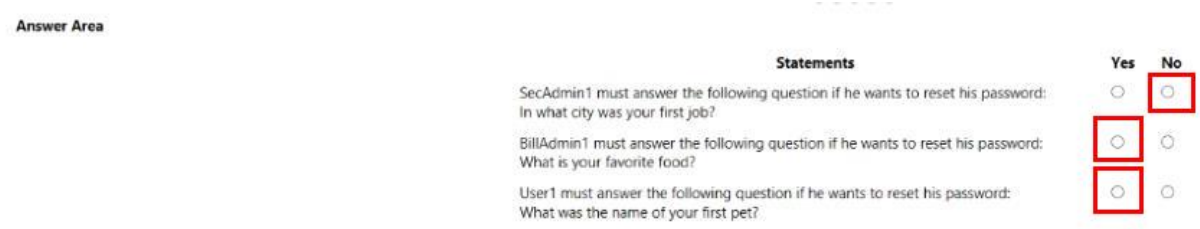
NO.4 You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant is synced to the on-premises Active Directory domain. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

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.



Answer:



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

NO.5 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.
You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.
Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and West US.
Does this meet the goal?
A. NO
B. Yes
Answer: B
Explanation:
The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface

NO.6 You have the Azure management groups shown in the following table.

Name	In management group
Tenant Root Group	*Not applicable*
ManagementGroup11	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup12	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup21	ManagementGroup11

You add Azure subscriptions to the management groups as shown in the following table.

Name	Management group
Subscription1	ManagementGroup21
Subscription2	ManagementGroup12

You create the Azure policies shown in the following table.

Name	Parameter	Scope
Not allowed resource types	`virtualNetworks`	Tenant Root Group
Allowed resource types	`virtualNetworks`	ManagementGroup12

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

Statements	Yes	No
You can create a virtual network in Subscription1.	○	○
You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2.	○	○
You can add Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11.	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
You can create a virtual network in Subscription1.	○	○
You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2.	○	○
You can add Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11.	○	○

Explanation:
Box 1: No
Virtual networks are not allowed at the root and is inherited. Deny overrides allowed.
Box 2: Yes
Virtual Machines can be created on a Management Group provided the user has the required RBAC permissions.

Box 3: Yes
Subscriptions can be moved between Management Groups provided the user has the required RBAC permissions.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/manage#moving-management-groups-and-subscriptions

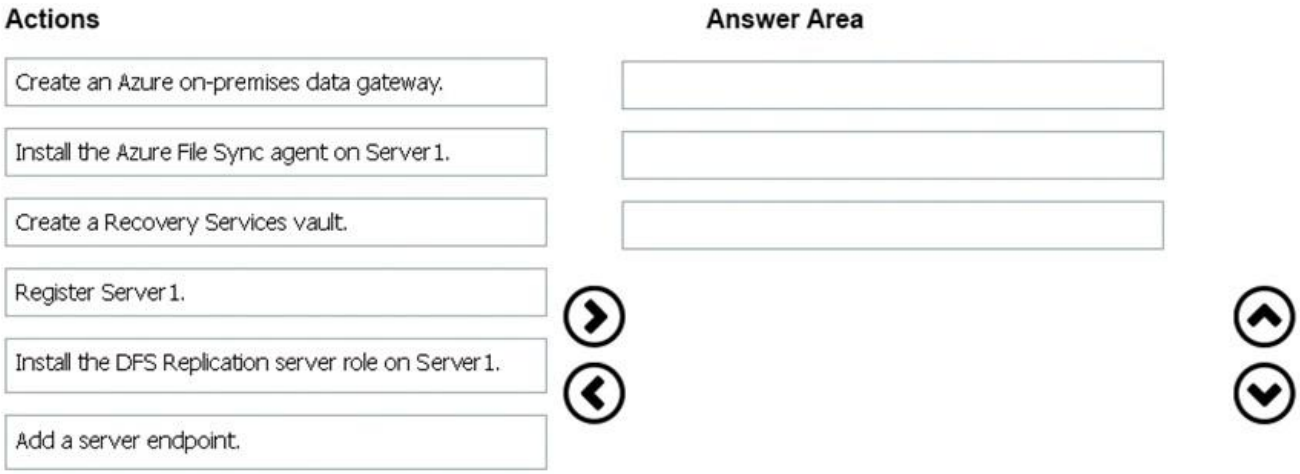
NO.7 Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.
VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.
You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.
Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.
Does this meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A
Explanation:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-azure-network-watcher-connection-monitor-inall-public-regions/

NO.8 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
B. From Azure Monitor, create a workbook
C. From Azure Monitor, create a Service Health alert
D. From webapp1, turn on Application Logging
Answer: A
Explanation:
To resolve this you need to catch connection error. When the connection fails for webapp, it happens on web server, not within application. You can find out the web server log by below steps:
Open the web application --> Go to Application Service logs --> Go to Web server logging (there are multiple switches there)
You can also see the errors live going to "Log stream" pane.
To ensure that you will get web server log, you have to enable it.

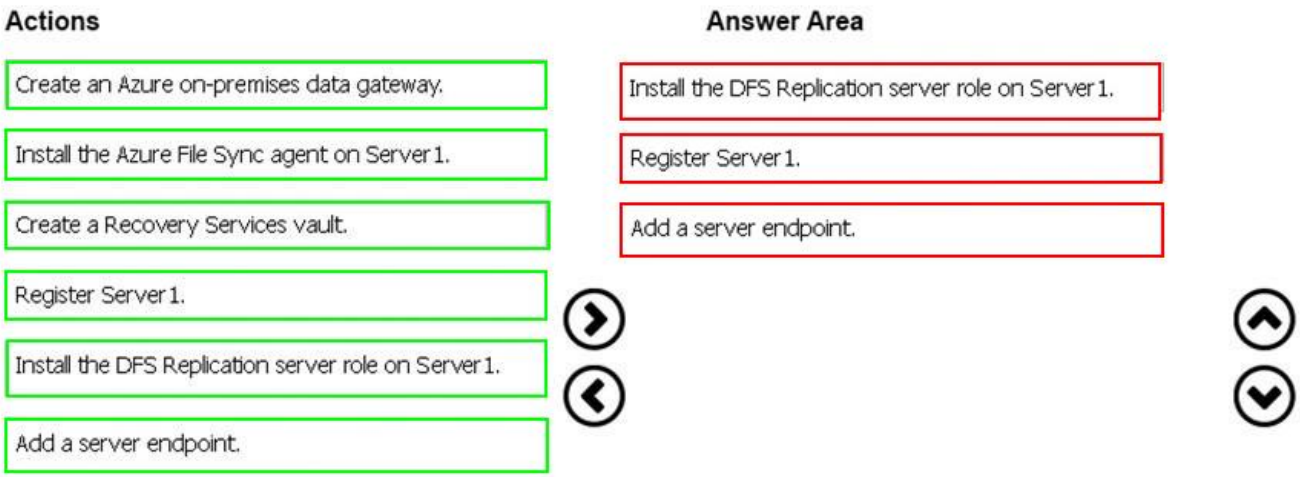
Web server logging	Windows	App Service file system or Azure Storage blobs	Raw HTTP request data in the W3C extended log file format. Each log message includes data such as the HTTP method, resource URI, client IP, client port, user agent, response code, and so on.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs

NO.9 You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.
You deploy an Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service, and you create a sync group.
You need to synchronize files from Server1 to Azure.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:



Explanation:
Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1
The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with

an Azure file share
Step 2: Register Server1.
Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service
Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service.
Step 3: Add a server endpoint
Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.
A sync group defines the sync topology for a set of files. Endpoints within a sync group are kept in sync with each other. A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints. A server endpoint represents a path on registered server.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide

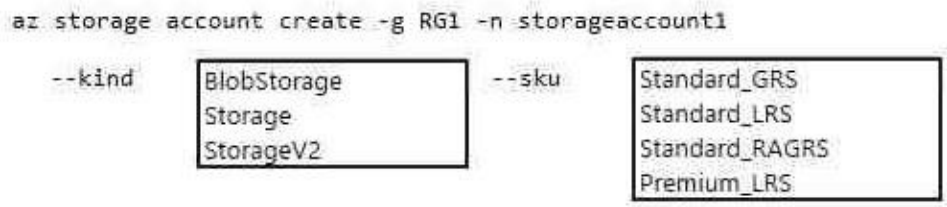
NO.10 You are planning the move of App1 to Azure.
You create a network security group (NSG).
You need to recommend a solution to provide users with access to App1.
What should you recommend?
A. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
B. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
C. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
D. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
Answer: B
Explanation:
As App1 is public-facing we need an incoming security rule, related to the access of the web servers.
Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers: a SQL database, a web front end, and a processing middle tier.
Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

NO.11 You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 hosts a line-of-business application that is available 24 hours a day. VM1 has one network interface and one managed disk. VM1 uses the D4s v3 size.
You plan to make the following changes to VM1:
* Change the size to D8s v3.
* Add a 500-GB managed disk.
* Add the Puppet Agent extension.
* Attach an additional network interface.
Which change will cause downtime for VM1?
A. Add a 500-GB managed disk.
B. Add the Puppet Agent extension.
C. Change the size to D8s v3.
D. Attach an additional network interface.

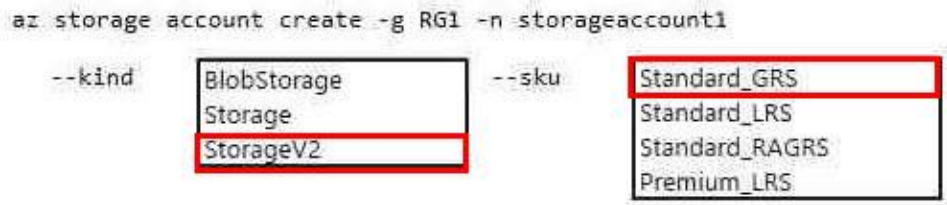
Answer: C
Explanation:
While resizing the VM it must be in a stopped state.
References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/resize-virtual-machines/

NO.12 You have a deployment template named Template1 that is used to deploy 10 Azure web apps.
You need to identify what to deploy before you deploy Template1. The solution must minimize Azure costs.
What should you identify?
A. one Azure Application Gateway
B. 10 App Service plans
C. one App Service plan
D. five Azure Application Gateways
E. one Azure Traffic Manager
Answer: C
Explanation:
You create Azure web apps in an App Service plan.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans

NO.13 You need to create an Azure Storage account that meets the following requirements:
* Minimizes costs
* Supports hot, cool, and archive blob tiers
* Provides fault tolerance if a disaster affects the Azure region where the account resides
How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point
Answer Area



Answer:
Answer Area



Explanation:
Box 1: StorageV2
You may only tier your object storage data to hot, cool, or archive in Blob storage and General

Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts do not support tiering.
General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices.
Box 2: Standard_GRS
Geo-redundant storage (GRS): Cross-regional replication to protect against region-wide unavailability.
Incorrect Answers:
Locally-redundant storage (LRS): A simple, low-cost replication strategy. Data is replicated within a single storage scale unit.
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS): Cross-regional replication with read access to the replica. RA-GRS provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across two regions, but is more expensive compared to GRS.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy-grs
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

NO.14 You are configuring Azure Active Directory (AD) Privileged Identity Management.
You need to provide a user named Admm1 with read access to a resource group named RG1 for only one month.
The user role must be assigned immediately.
What should you do?
A. Assign an eligible role.
B. Assign a permanently active role.
C. Create a custom role and a conditional access policy.
D. Assign an active role.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Azure AD Privileged Identity Management introduces the concept of an eligible admin. Eligible admins should be users that need privileged access now and then, but not all-day, every day. The role is inactive until the user needs access, then they complete an activation process and become an active admin for a predetermined amount of time.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-configure

NO.15 You are evaluating the name resolution for the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

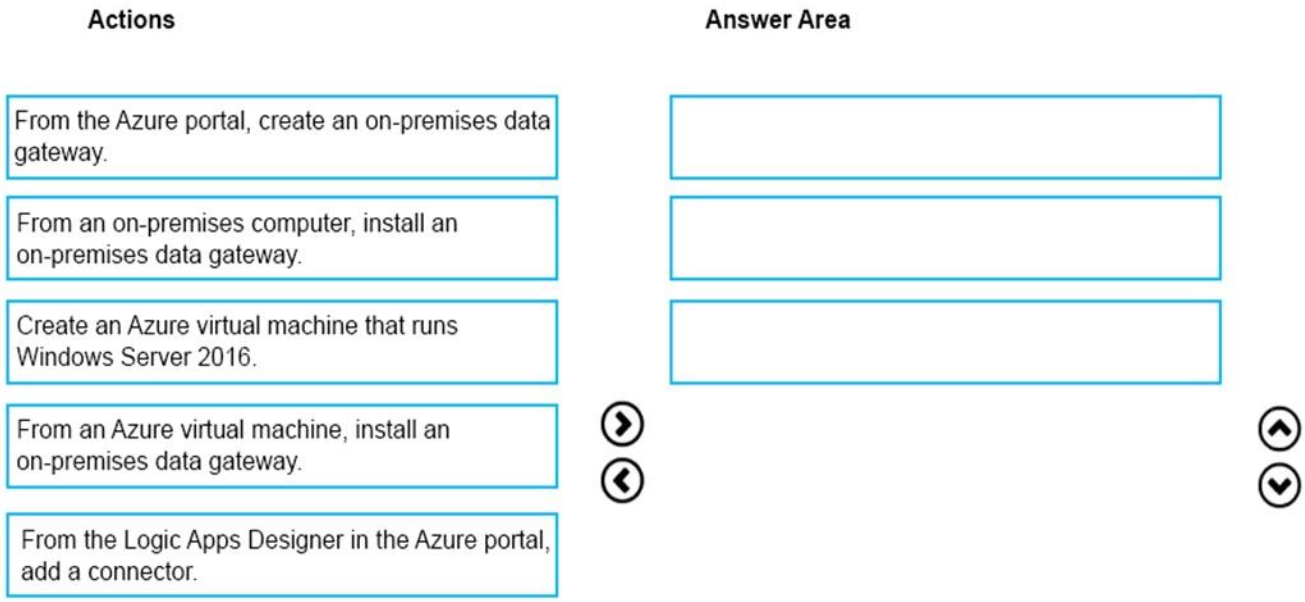
Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○

Answer:

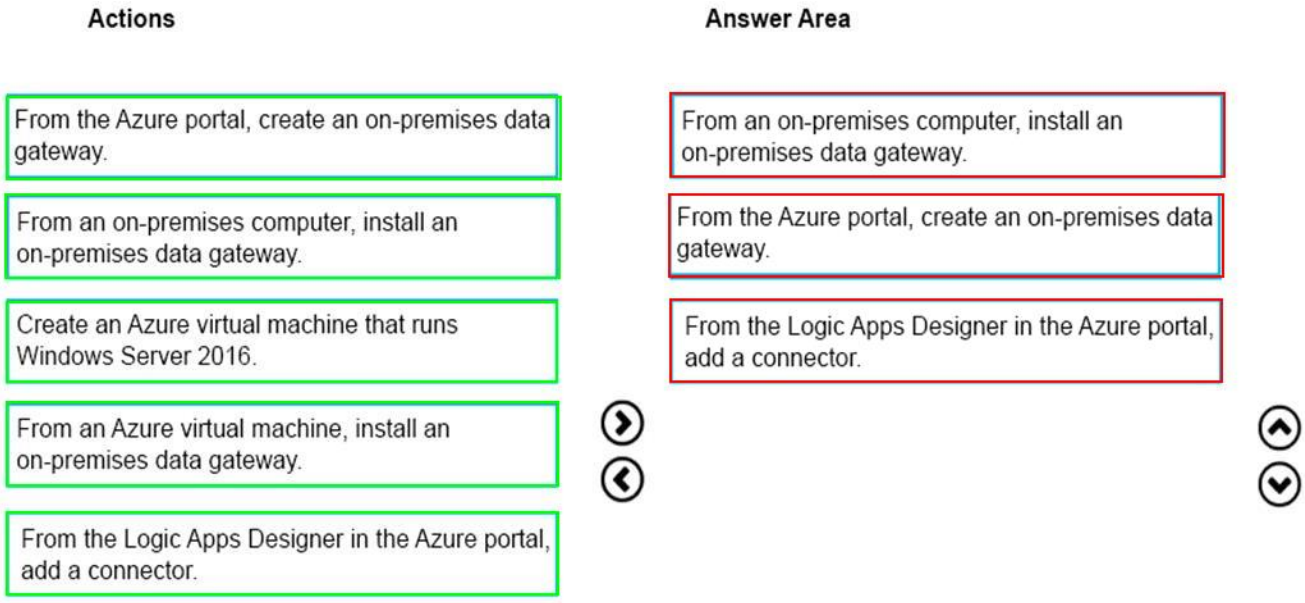
Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○

Explanation:
Statement 1: Yes
All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.
A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2.
Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, can resolve DNS names between virtual networks. Automatic registration of virtual machines from a virtual network that's linked to a private zone with auto-registration enabled. Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone.
Statement 2: Yes
A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.
As this is a registration network so this will work.
Statement 3: No
Only VMs in the registration network, here the ClientResources-VNet, will be able to register hostname records. Since Subnet4 not connected to Client Resources Network thus not able to register its hostname with humongoinsurance.local
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances

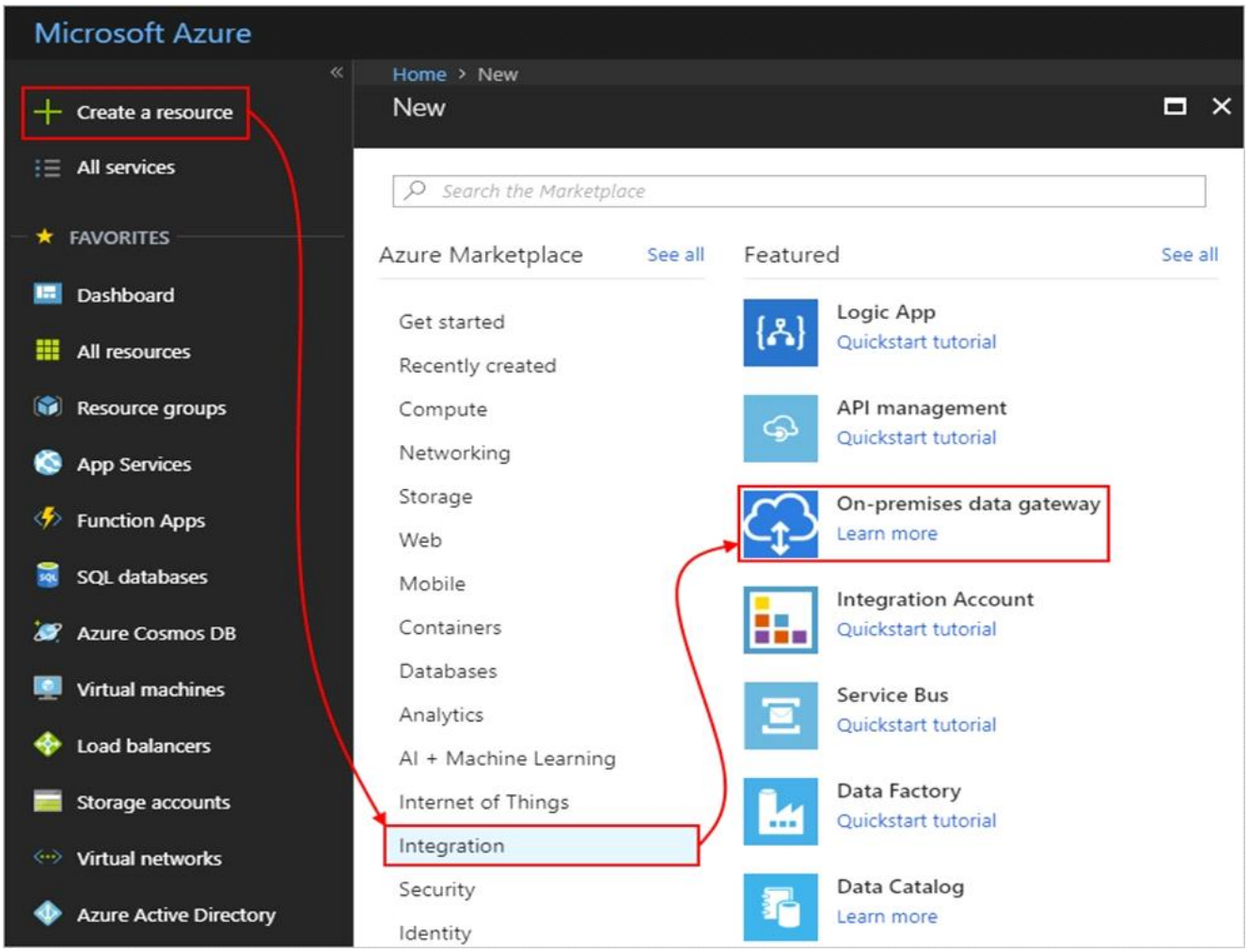
NO.16 You have an on-premises network that includes a Microsoft SQL Server instance named SQL1.
You create an Azure Logic App named App1.
You need to ensure that App1 can query a database on SQL1.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:



Explanation:
To access data sources on premises from your logic apps, you can create a data gateway resource in Azure so that your logic apps can use the on-premises connectors.
Box 1: From an on-premises computer, install an on-premises data gateway.
Before you can connect to on-premises data sources from Azure Logic Apps, download and install the on-premises data gateway on a local computer.
Box 2: From the Azure portal, create an on-premises data gateway
Create Azure resource for gateway
After you install the gateway on a local computer, you can then create an Azure resource for your gateway. This step also associates your gateway resource with your Azure subscription.
Sign in to the Azure portal. Make sure you use the same Azure work or school email address used to install the gateway.



* On the Create connection gateway page, provide this information for your gateway resource.
* To add the gateway resource to your Azure dashboard, select Pin to dashboard. When you're done, choose Create.

Box 3: From the Logic Apps Designer in the Azure portal, add a connector

After you create your gateway resource and associate your Azure subscription with this resource, you can now create a connection between your logic app and your on-premises data source by using the gateway.

* In the Azure portal, create or open your logic app in the Logic App Designer.
* Add a connector that supports on-premises connections, for example, SQL Server.
* Set up your connection.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-connection