



# AZ-104<sup>Q&As</sup>

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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**QUESTION 1**

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

Name	Platform
Device1	Windows
Device2	Ubuntu Linux
Device3	macOS
Device4	Android

On which devices can you install Azure Storage Explorer?

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

Correct Answer: D

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

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**QUESTION 2**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription\ that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace\, You need to view the error events from a table named Event.

Which query should you run in Workspace1?

- A. Event | where EventType is "error"
- B. search in (Event) "error"
- C. select \* from Event where EventType is "error"
- D. search in (Event) \* | where EventType -eq "error"

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 3**

You have an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com.

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure App Service web app named App1 and an Azure key vault



named KV1. KV1 contains a wildcard certificate for contoso.com.

You have a user named user1@contoso.com that is assigned the Owner role for App1 and KV1.

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

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: A

In order to read secrets from a key vault, you need to have a vault created and give your app permission to access it.

Create a key vault by following the Key Vault quickstart.

Create a managed identity for your application.

Key vault references use the app's system-assigned identity by default, but you can specify a user-assigned identity.

Authorize read access to secrets your key vault for the managed identity you created earlier. How you do it depends on the permissions model of your key vault:

Azure role-based access control: Assign the Key Vault Secrets User role to the managed identity. For instructions, see Provide access to Key Vault keys, certificates, and secrets with an Azure role-based access control. Vault access policy:

Assign the Get secrets permission to the managed identity. For instructions, see Assign a Key Vault access policy.

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

#### QUESTION 4

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

Name	Operating system	Location	IP address	DNS server
VM1	Windows Server 2019	West Europe	10.0.0.4	Default (Azure-provided)
VM2	Windows Server 2019	West Europe	10.0.0.5	Default (Azure-provided)

You perform a reverse DNS lookup for 10.0.0.4 from VM2. Which FQDN will be returned?

- A. vm1.core.windows.net
- B. vm1.internal.cloudapp.net
- C. vm1.westeurope.cloudapp.azure.com



D. vm1.azure.com

Correct Answer: B

This is an excerpt from the official documentation in the section "Reverse DNS Considerations" Form :  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances#dns-clientconfiguration> [...] - All PTR queries for IP addresses of virtual machines will return FQDNs of form [vmname].internal.cloudapp.net - Forward lookup on FQDNs of form

[vmname].internal.cloudapp.net will resolve to IP address assigned to the virtual machine. - If the virtual network is linked to an Azure DNS private zones as a registration virtual network, the reverse DNS queries will return two records. One record will be of the form [vmname].[privatednszonename] and the other will be of the form [vmname].internal.cloudapp.net [...] <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-roleinstances>

## QUESTION 5

### HOTSPOT

You need to the appropriate sizes for the Azure virtual for Server2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

From the Azure portal:

	▼
Create an Azure Migrate project.	
Create a Recovery Services vault.	
Upload a management certificate.	
Create an Azure Import/Export job.	

On Server2:

	▼
Enable Hyper-V Replica.	
Install the Azure File Sync agent.	
Create a collector virtual machine.	
Configure Hyper-V storage migration.	
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider.	

Correct Answer:



From the Azure portal:

	▼
Create an Azure Migrate project.	
Create a Recovery Services vault.	
Upload a management certificate.	
Create an Azure Import/Export job.	

On Server2:

	▼
Enable Hyper-V Replica.	
Install the Azure File Sync agent.	
Create a collector virtual machine.	
Configure Hyper-V storage migration.	
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider.	

Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault

Create a Recovery Services vault on the Azure Portal.

Box 2: Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider

Azure Site Recovery can be used to manage migration of on-premises machines to Azure.

Scenario: Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.

Server2 has the Hyper-V host role.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/migrate-tutorial-on-premises-azure>

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