AZ-104Q&As

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure web app named WebApp1.

You need to provide developers with a copy of WebApp1 that they can modify without affecting the production WebApp1.

When the developers finish testing their changes, you must be able to switch the current line version of WebApp1 to the new version.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: New-AzureRmWebAppSlot

The New-AzureRmWebAppSlot cmdlet creates an Azure Web App Slot in a given a resource group that uses the specified App Service plan and data center.

Box 2: -SourceWebApp

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.websites/new-azurermwebappslot

QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

You have a network security group (NSG) named NSG1 that has the rules defined in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

```
PS C:\> Get-AzNetworkSecurityGroup -Name "NSG1" -ResourceGroupName "RG1" | Select -ExpandProperty SecurityRules

Name                                 : ALLOW_HTTPS
Id                                   : /subscriptions/09d06b22-ff51-48b7-a8be-947f15cbd69d/resourceGroups/RG1/
                                       providers/Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/NSG1/securityRules/AL
                                       LOW_HTTPS
Etag                                 : W/"8e3e9995-aa78-41e2-bfea-44b50c389873"
ProvisioningState                    : Succeeded
Description                          :
Protocol                             : TCP
SourcePortRange                      : {*}
DestinationPortRange                 : {443}
SourceAddressPrefix                  : {*}
DestinationAddressPrefix             : {*}
SourceApplicationSecurityGroups      : []
DestinationApplicationSecurityGroups : []
Access                               : Allow
Priority                             : 100
Direction                            : Inbound


Name                                 : DENY_PING
Id                                   : /subscriptions/09d06b22-ff51-48b7-a8be-947f15cbd69d/resourceGroups/RG1/
                                       providers/Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/NSG1/securityRules/DE
                                       NY_PING
Etag                                 : W/"8e3e9995-aa78-41e2-bfea-44b50c389873"
ProvisioningState                    : Succeeded
Description                          :
Protocol                             : ICMP
SourcePortRange                      : {*}
DestinationPortRange                 : {*}
SourceAddressPrefix                  : {VirtualNetwork}
DestinationAddressPrefix             : {*}
SourceApplicationSecurityGroups      : []
DestinationApplicationSecurityGroups : []
Access                               : Deny
Priority                             : 111
Direction                            : Outbound
```

NSG1 is associated to a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

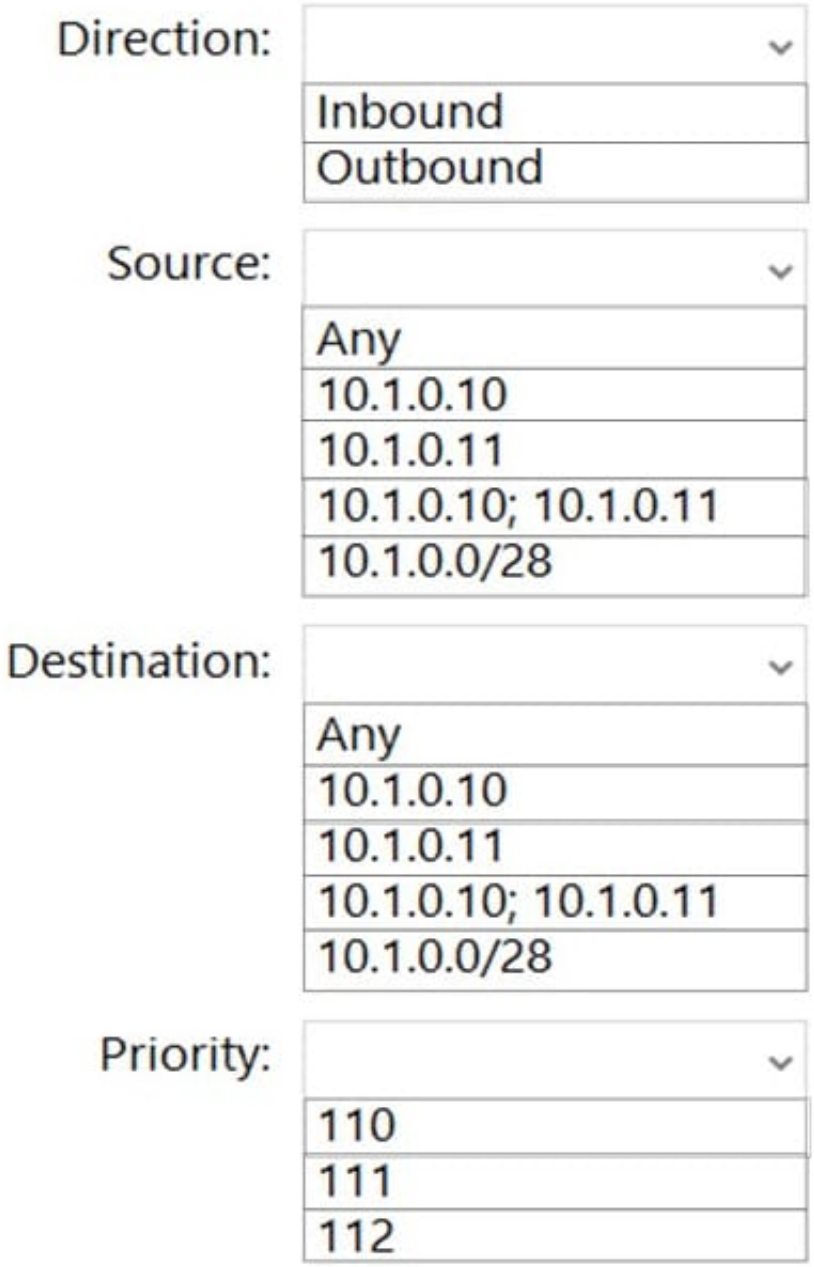
Name	IP address
VM1	10.1.0.10
VM2	10.1.0.11

You need to add a rule to NSG1 to ensure that VM1 can ping VM2. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

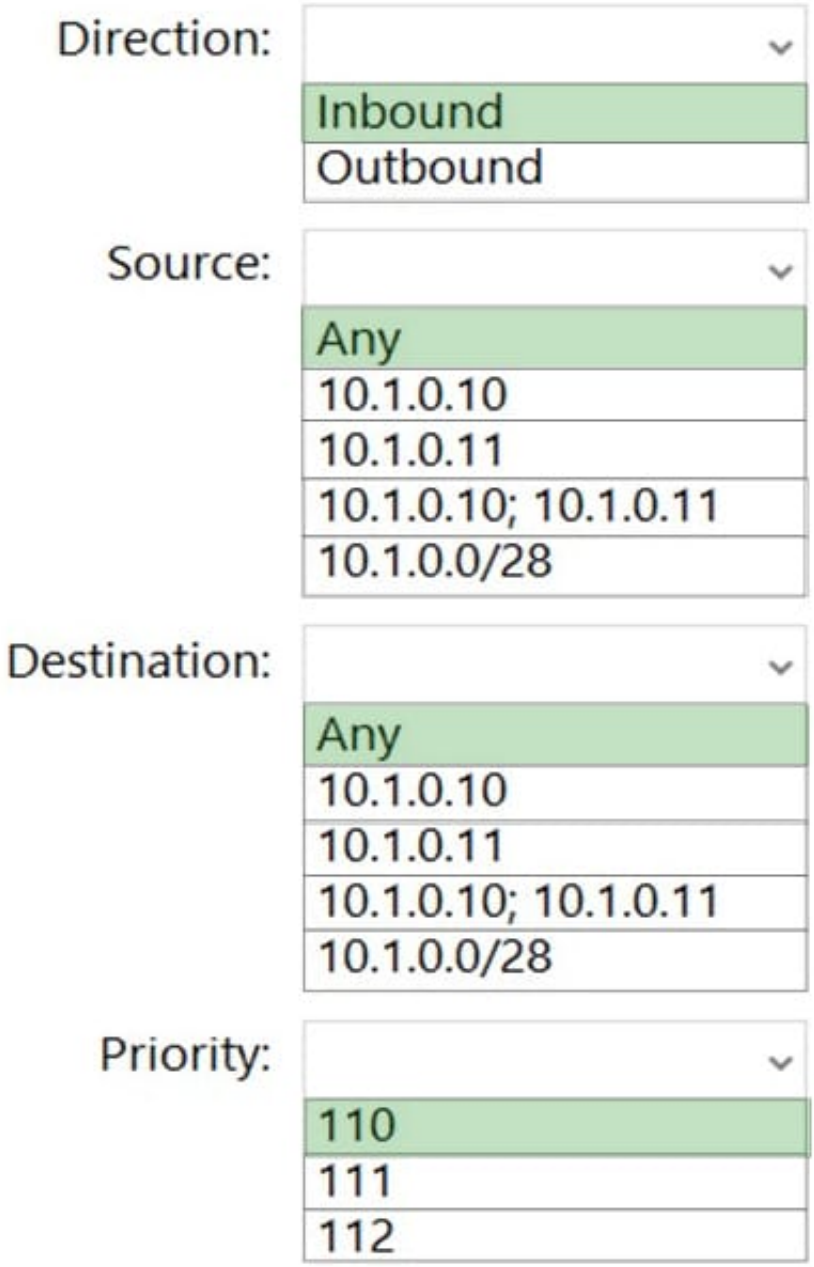
How should you configure the rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:



Reference: https://www.thomasmaurer.ch/2019/09/how-to-enable-ping-icmp-echo-on-an-azure-vm/

QUESTION 3

HOTSPOT

You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Subscription1 has the following virtual networks:

Name	Address space	Location
VNET1	10.10.10.0/24	West Europe
VNET2	172.16.0.0/16	West US

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

Name	Address space	Location
Subnet11	10.10.10.0/24	VNET1
Subnet21	172.16.0.0/18	VNET2
Subnet22	172.16.128.0/18	VNET2

Subscription2 contains the following virtual network:

*

Name: VNETA

*

Address space: 10.10.128.0/17

*

Location: Canada Central VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address range
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

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:

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	○	○
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	○	○
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	○	○
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	○	○
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	○	○

Box 1: Yes

With VNet-to-VNet you can connect Virtual Networks in Azure across Different regions.

Box 2: Yes

Azure supports the following types of peering:

1.

Virtual network peering: Connect virtual networks within the same Azure region.

2.

Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.

Box 3: Yes

References: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/vnet-to-vnet-connecting-virtual-networks-in-azure-across-different-regions/ https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints

QUESTION 4

You have an Azure App Service plan named AdatumASP1 that hosts several Azure web apps.

You discover that the web apps respond slowly.

You need to provide additional memory and CPU resources to each instance of the web apps.

What should you do?

A. Add continues WebJob that use the multi-instance scale

B. Scale out AdatumASP1

C. Add a virtual machine scale set

D. Scale up AdatumASP1

Correct Answer: D

References:

https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/app-service/web-sites-scale.md Scale up : Correct Choice

Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, staging slots, autoscaling, and more. You scale up by changing the pricing tier of the App Service plan

that your app belongs to.

Scale out : Incorrect Choice

Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app. You can scale out to as many as 30 instances, depending on your pricing tier. App Service Environments in Isolated tier further increases your scale-out count to 100

instances. For more information about scaling out, see Scale instance count manually or automatically.

Add continuous WebJobs : Incorrect Choice

WebJobs is a feature of Azure App Service that enables you to run a program or script in the same instance as a web app, API app, or mobile app. Add continuous WebJobs will Starts immediately when the WebJob is created. To keep the

job from ending, the program or script typically does its work inside an endless loop. If the job does end, you can restart it.Starts only when triggered manually or on a schedule.

Add a virtual machine scale set : Incorrect Choice

A virtual machine scale set allows you to deploy and manage a set of identical, autoscaling virtual machines. You can scale the number of VMs in the scale set manually. You can also define rules to autoscale based on resource usage such

as CPU, memory demand, or network traffic. It will not increase the slowness of the apps.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/webjobs-create#webjob-types

QUESTION 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 Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: You create a PowerShell script that runs the New-MgInvitation cmdlet for each external user.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

The New-MgInvitation cmdlet is part of the Microsoft Graph PowerShell module. It\\'s used to create an invitation to an external user. When the invited user redeems their invitation, a guest user is created in the directory.

If you use a PowerShell script that loops through each external user in the CSV file and runs the New-MgInvitation cmdlet for each of them, it will send out invitation emails to each of those external users. Once an external user accepts the

invitation, they\\'ll be added to the Azure AD tenant as a guest user.

So, using the New-MgInvitation cmdlet in a PowerShell script for each external user does meet the goal of creating a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.