

# Microsoft AZ-104

## Microsoft Azure Administrator Exam

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## Version product

# Latest Version: 51.4

## Question: 1

HOTSPOT

You need to implement Role1.

Which command should you run before you create Role1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Find-RoleCapability  
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole  
Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment  
Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition

-Name "Reader" |

ConvertFrom-Json  
ConvertFrom-String  
ConvertTo-Json  
ConvertTo-Xml

**Answer:**

Find-RoleCapability  
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole  
Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment  
Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition

-Name "Reader" |

ConvertFrom-Json  
ConvertFrom-String  
ConvertTo-Json  
ConvertTo-Xml

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell>

Get-AzRoleDefinition -Name "Reader" | ConvertTo-Json

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/get-azroledescription?view=azps-5.9.0>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.utility/converttojson?view=powershell-7.1>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/getazureaddirectoryrole?view=azureadps-2.0>

## Question: 2

You need to ensure that VM1 can communicate with VM4. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Create a user-defined route from VNET1 to VNET3.
- B. Assign VM4 an IP address of 10.0.1.5/24.
- C. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.
- D. Create an NSG and associate the NSG to VMI and VM4.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

### Question: 3

You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements.  
You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.  
What should you use?

- A. Diagram in VNet1
- B. the security recommendations in Azure Advisor
- C. Diagnostic settings in Azure Monitor
- D. Diagnose and solve problems in Traffic Manager Profiles
- E. IP flow verify in Azure Network Watcher

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Scenario: Litware must meet technical requirements including:

Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

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 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 connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

Reference:

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

### Question: 4

HOTSPOT

You need to meet the connection requirements for the New York office.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.  
Create a virtual network gateway only.  
Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.  
Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.  
Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:

Deploy ExpressRoute.  
Deploy a DirectAccess server.  
Implement a Web Application Proxy.  
Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

**Answer:**

From the Azure portal:

Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.  
Create a virtual network gateway only.  
Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.  
Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.  
Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:

Deploy ExpressRoute.  
Deploy a DirectAccess server.  
Implement a Web Application Proxy.  
Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

Explanation:

Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on-premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see [Connect an on-premises network to a Microsoft Azure virtual network](#). The VPN gateway includes the following elements:

Virtual network gateway. A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet.

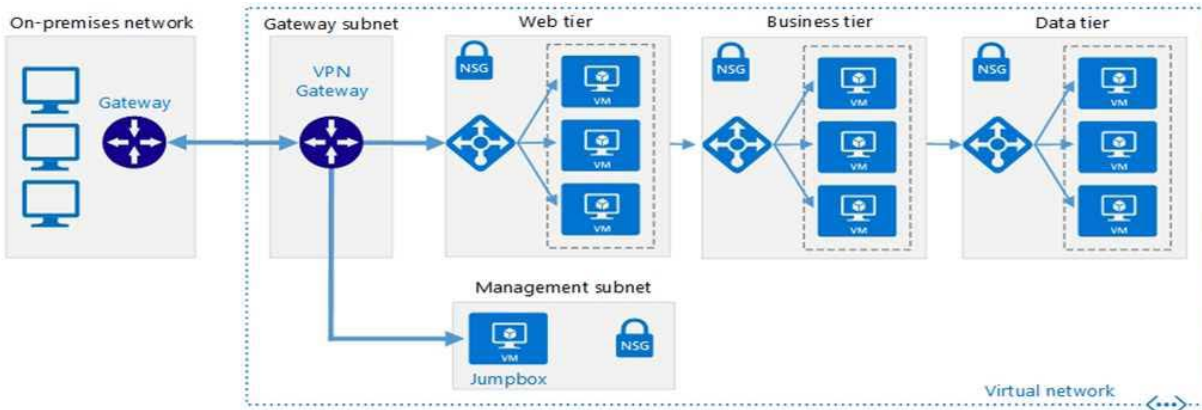
Local network gateway. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.

Connection. The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance to encrypt traffic.

Gateway subnet. The virtual network gateway is held in its own subnet, which is subject to various requirements, described in the Recommendations section below.

Box 2: Configure a site-to-site VPN connection

On premises create a site-to-site connection for the virtual network gateway and the local network gateway.



Scenario: Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.

## 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.

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.

**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.	

Explanation:

Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault

Create a Recovery Services vault on the Azure Portal.

Box 2: Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider

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

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

Server2 has the Hyper-V host role.

Reference:

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

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