

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

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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**QUESTION 1**

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	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
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 Central US. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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>

**QUESTION 2**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following storage account:

Name	Kind	Replication	Access tier	Advanced threat protection	Lock
storage1	StorageV2	Read access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)	Cool	On	Delete

You need to create a request to Microsoft Support to perform a live migration of storage1 to Zone Redundant Storage (ZRS) replication. How should you modify storage1 before the Live migration?

- A. Set the replication to Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- B. Disable Advanced threat protection
- C. Remove the lock
- D. Set the access tier to Hot

Correct Answer: A

If you want to live migration from RA-GRS to ZRS, at first you have to Switch the storage tier to LRS and then only you can request a live migration.

Switching	...to LRS	...to GRS/RA-GRS	...to ZRS	...to GZRS/RA-GZRS
...from LRS	N/A	Use Azure portal, PowerShell, or CLI to change the replication setting <sup>1</sup>	Perform a manual migration  Request a live migration	Perform a manual migration  OR  Switch to GRS/RA-GRS first and then request a live migration <sup>1</sup>
...from GRS/RA-GRS	Use Azure portal, PowerShell, or CLI to change the replication setting	N/A	Perform a manual migration  OR  Switch to LRS first and then request a live migration	Perform a manual migration  Request a live migration

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/redundancy-migration?toc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Ftoc.json&tabs=portal>

**QUESTION 3**

You are the global administrator for an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenet named adatum.com. You need to enable two-step verification for Azure users. What should you do?

- A. Create a sign-in risk policy in Azure AD Identity Protection
- B. Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.
- C. Create and configure the Identity Hub.
- D. Configure a security policy in Azure Security Center.

Correct Answer: A

Identity Protection analyzes signals from each sign-in, both real-time and offline, and calculates a risk score based on the probability that the sign-in wasn't performed by the user. Administrators can make a decision based on this risk score signal to enforce organizational requirements. Administrators can choose to block access, allow access, or allow access but require multi-factor authentication. If risk is detected, users can perform multi-factor authentication to self-remediate and close the risky sign-in event to prevent unnecessary noise for administrators. With Azure Active Directory Identity Protection, you can:

1.  
require users to register for multi-factor authentication
2.  
handle risky sign-ins and compromised users

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/flows>

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#### QUESTION 4

You have an Azure subscription.

In the Azure portal, you plan to create a storage account named storage1 that will have the following settings:

1.  
Performance: Standard
2.  
Replication: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
3.  
Access tier (default): Cool
4.  
Hierarchical namespace: Disabled

You need to ensure that you can set Account kind for storage1 to BlockBlobStorage.

Which setting should you modify first?

- A. Performance

- B. Replication
- C. Access tier (default)
- D. Hierarchical namespace

Correct Answer: A

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-performance-tiers>

**QUESTION 5**

**HOTSPOT**

You have a sync group that has the endpoints shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Endpoint1	Cloud endpoint
Endpoint2	Server endpoint
Endpoint3	Server endpoint

Cloud tiering is enabled for Endpoint3.

You add a file named File1 to Endpoint1 and a file named File2 to Endpoint2.

You need to identify on which endpoints File1 and File2 will be available within 24 hours of adding the files.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

File1: 

	▼
Endpoint1only	
Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3	

File2: 

	▼
Endpoint1only	
Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3	

Correct Answer:

File1: 

	▼
Endpoint1only	
Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3	

File2: 

	▼
Endpoint1only	
Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3	

File1: Endpoint3 only Cloud Tiering: A switch to enable or disable cloud tiering. When enabled, cloud tiering will tier files to your Azure file shares. This converts on-premises file shares into a cache, rather than a complete copy of the dataset, to help you manage space efficiency on your server. With cloud tiering, infrequently used or accessed files can be tiered to Azure Files. File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3 References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-cloud-tiering>

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