



Microsoft AZ-104 Mock Exam

Shared by Lancaster on 17-06-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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 Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Contributor role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Contributor role grants the ability to create and manage all types of Azure resources, including logic apps. Assigning this role to the Developers group on the Dev resource group will allow them to create logic apps in that scope. Then, Reference: [Built-in roles for Azure resources] [Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage 1.

You need to allow access to storage1 from selected networks and your home office. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do first for storage1?

Options:

- A- Add a private endpoint.
- B- Modify the Public network access settings.
- C- Select Internet routing
- D- Modify the Access Control (IAM) settings.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To restrict access to a storage account in Azure to only specific networks or IP ranges (such as your home office), you must configure the firewall and virtual network settings under the networking section of the storage account.

Azure storage accounts, by default, are accessible from all networks. You can change this by modifying the Public network access setting to limit connections.

Here's the process per Microsoft Docs:

Go to your Storage account Networking Firewalls and virtual networks.

Under Public network access, select:

"Enabled from selected virtual networks and IP addresses"

Add:

The IP address range of your home office.

Any virtual networks (VNETs) that should have access.

This allows you to control inbound traffic over Microsoft's backbone network without deploying additional infrastructure like Private Endpoints, which would increase administrative overhead.

Private endpoints (Option A) would indeed restrict access to a VNet via a private IP but require additional DNS and network configuration --- hence not the minimal-effort option.

Access Control (IAM) (Option D) manages identity-based permissions (RBAC), not network-level access.

Therefore, modifying Public network access settings achieves the requirement with minimal effort.

Final Verified Answer: B. Modify the Public network access settings

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

Solution: You assign the Network Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1.

Does this meet the goal?

Options:

A- Yes

B- NO

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.

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You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider.

Does this meet the goal?

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

B

Explanation:

No, this does not meet the goal. Unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider does not affect the creation of network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. The Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider is used for managing classic deployment model resources, such as virtual networks, network interfaces, and public IP addresses¹. However, NSGs are only supported for Resource Manager deployment model resources². Therefore, unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider will not automatically block TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources³. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy.

Does this meet the goal?

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When Azure schedules maintenance for a virtual machine, you can proactively move it to a new physical host by performing a self-service redeploy.

The Redeploy feature in the Azure portal allows you to:

Move the VM to a new host node.

Keep the same network interface, disks, and configuration.

Resolve underlying host-level or platform issues proactively.

This action satisfies the requirement to move VM1 to a different host immediately and minimizes downtime.

This is explicitly documented in the Microsoft Learn - Redeploy Windows virtual machine to new Azure node guide.

Final Verified Answer: A. Yes



Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Name	Type	Location
VNET1	Virtual network	East US
IP1	Public IP address	West Europe
RT1	Route table	North Europe

You need to create a network interface named NIC1.

In which location can you create NIC1?



Options:

- A- East US and North Europe only.
- B- East US and West Europe only.
- C- East US, West Europe, and North Europe.
- D- East US only.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in.

If you try to create a NIC on a location that does not have any Vnets you will get the following error: 'The currently selected subscription and location lack any existing virtual networks. Create a virtual network first.'

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface>

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure.

Which domain name should you use?

Options:

- A- ad.humongousinsurance.com
- B- humongousinsurance.onmicrosoft.com
- C- humongousinsurance.local
- D- humongousinsurance.com

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Every Azure AD directory comes with an initial domain name in the form of domainname.onmicrosoft.com.

The initial domain name cannot be changed or deleted, but you can add your corporate domain name to Azure AD as well. For example, your organization probably has other domain names used to do business and users who sign in using your corporate domain name. Adding custom domain names to Azure AD allows you to assign user names in the directory that are familiar to your users, such as 'alice@contoso.com.' instead of 'alice@domain name.onmicrosoft.com'.

Scenario:

Network Infrastructure: Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office. Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet.

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

Question 8

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You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Logic App Operator role only grants the ability to read, enable, disable, and run logic apps. It does not grant the ability to create logic apps. To create logic apps, you need to assign the Logic App Contributor role or a higher-level role such as Owner or Contributor. Then, Reference: [Built-in roles for Azure resources] [Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]



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