Microsoft Azure Administrator (AZ104) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

• Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
• Improve accuracy and speed,
• Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
• Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. **Which virtual networks can VNet1 establish a peering connection with?**

   A. VNet2 only

   B. VNet2 and VNet4 only

   C. VNet3 and VNet4 only

   D. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4

2. **What is the expected outcome if you add a continuous WebJob to an Azure web app running in the Free pricing tier?**

   A. The app will run continuously without stopping

   B. The app will improve its performance speed

   C. The app will automatically scale based on traffic

   D. The app will upgrade to a paid pricing tier

3. **Which port needs to be open for users to map a drive to an Azure file share from Windows 10?**

   A. 80

   B. 443

   C. 445

   D. 3389

4. **In Azure resources, which type of role generally allows for complete management capabilities?**

   A. Reader role

   B. Contributor role

   C. Owner role

   D. Security Reader role

5. **What is the minimum number of rules and action groups required to receive email notifications for VMs powered off, restarted, or deallocated?**

   A. Three rules and three action groups

   B. One rule and one action group

   C. Three rules and one action group

   D. One rule and three action groups

6. **When can a resource in Azure not be moved between resource groups?**

   A. When it has dependencies on other resources

   B. When it is in a different Azure region

   C. When it is locked

   D. All of the above

7. **When is the Azure SQL Database best used over Azure Blob storage?**

   A. For storing large files without querying.

   B. For structured data that requires complex querying.

   C. For backup data storage only.

   D. For file sharing across different applications.

8. **Which Azure feature should you use to ensure your development team has a compliant storage account?**

   A. Enable Azure Policy for storage account compliance

   B. Set up Azure Governance for resource management

   C. Use Azure Monitor for reporting

   D. Implement Access Control (IAM) roles

9. **What is required to ensure multiple Azure resources are deployed consistently?**

   A. Creation of a single deployment template

   B. Use of Azure Automation for deployment

   C. Application of Azure Policies

   D. Attachment of diagnostic settings to resources

10. **What Azure service can verify a domain name through a TXT record?**

   A. Azure Active Directory

   B. Azure DNS Private Zones

   C. Azure Traffic Manager

   D. Azure Resource Manager

Answers

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. A

Explanations

1. Which virtual networks can VNet1 establish a peering connection with?

A. VNet2 only

B. VNet2 and VNet4 only

C. VNet3 and VNet4 only

D. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4

The ability for Virtual Network (VNet) peering to take place is determined by specific configurations and relationships between the virtual networks involved. In this case, VNet1 can establish a peering connection with VNet3 and VNet4.   When VNets peer, they can communicate with each other as if they are part of the same network. This is usually enabled as long as the VNets are in the same Azure region or across different regions, provided they are in the same subscription or in different subscriptions that are configured to allow peering.   It's important to consider criteria like address space overlap and routing. If VNet1 has a unique address space that does not overlap with the address spaces of VNet3 and VNet4, this indicates that peering is feasible. Additionally, both networks need to be configured to allow and route traffic between them. Understanding these aspects highlights the correct relationships that allow for effective VNet peering between VNet1, VNet3, and VNet4 while reflecting the network design principles of Azure.

2. What is the expected outcome if you add a continuous WebJob to an Azure web app running in the Free pricing tier?

A. The app will run continuously without stopping

B. The app will improve its performance speed

C. The app will automatically scale based on traffic

D. The app will upgrade to a paid pricing tier

Adding a continuous WebJob to an Azure web app in the Free pricing tier will not allow the app to run continuously as intended. While the WebJob is designed to run indefinitely, the Free tier has limitations in terms of resources and availability that will cause the WebJob to stop running after a period of idle time or usage limits are reached. In a continuous WebJob, it is common for it to be expected to run continuously; however, the constraints of the Free tier mean that this outcome will not be realized. Instead, it often results in the WebJob being unable to maintain consistent operation. The other options reflect other Azure functionalities not applicable in this situation, such as performance enhancements, automatic scaling, or automatic upgrades to a paid tier, which are not features that would directly result from adding a WebJob in the Free pricing tier.

3. Which port needs to be open for users to map a drive to an Azure file share from Windows 10?

A. 80

B. 443

C. 445

D. 3389

To map a drive to an Azure file share from Windows 10, port 445 must be open. This port is used for SMB (Server Message Block) protocol, which is required for accessing Azure file shares. Azure file shares support SMB 3.0, which allows clients to use SMB over the internet.   When users attempt to map a drive to an Azure file share, their Windows operating system communicates using SMB over TCP, specifically through this port. If port 445 is blocked, the SMB connection cannot be established, preventing users from successfully mapping the drive. Other ports, such as 80 and 443, are typically used for HTTP and HTTPS traffic, which are not relevant for SMB operations. Port 3389 is dedicated to Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP), used for remote desktop connections, and does not apply in the context of mapping drives to file shares. Hence, only port 445 is necessary for the specific task of mapping an Azure file share.

4. In Azure resources, which type of role generally allows for complete management capabilities?

A. Reader role

B. Contributor role

C. Owner role

D. Security Reader role

The Owner role in Azure provides complete management capabilities over Azure resources. This role grants users full access to manage all aspects of a resource, including the ability to add, modify, delete, and configure the resources and their settings. Furthermore, the Owner role allows for role assignment, meaning an individual with this role can grant access to other users, thereby facilitating comprehensive control over the permissions and management of resources within an Azure environment. In contrast, other roles like the Reader role allow only view access without any modifications, the Contributor role permits resource management but does not include the ability to manage access permissions, and the Security Reader role is limited to viewing security-related information. This distinction emphasizes the comprehensive nature of the Owner role compared to the more restricted capabilities of the other roles.

5. What is the minimum number of rules and action groups required to receive email notifications for VMs powered off, restarted, or deallocated?

A. Three rules and three action groups

B. One rule and one action group

C. Three rules and one action group

D. One rule and three action groups

To effectively receive email notifications for virtual machines (VMs) that are powered off, restarted, or deallocated, you need to consider how Azure Monitor alerts function in conjunction with action groups. Each specific event you want to monitor—being powered off, restarted, or deallocated—requires its own alert rule. This is because each of these states represents a distinct action that can occur with a VM, and having separate rules allows for granular control and customization of the conditions that trigger notifications. Therefore, you would set up one rule for VMs being powered off, another for VMs being restarted, and a third for when they are deallocated. Now when it comes to action groups, these are collections of notification preferences, such as email, SMS, push notifications, or calls. The beauty of action groups is that you can configure multiple rules to use the same action group. In this scenario, since the notifications related to the three different states can be consolidated into one action group (assuming the notification method remains consistent across all scenarios), you only need one action group to handle the notifications for all three alert rules. As a result, the correct configuration is three alert rules (one for each VM state change) and a single action group to manage the notifications

6. When can a resource in Azure not be moved between resource groups?

A. When it has dependencies on other resources

B. When it is in a different Azure region

C. When it is locked

D. All of the above

A resource in Azure cannot be moved between resource groups under several conditions, which are collectively highlighted in the correct answer. When a resource has dependencies on other resources, attempting to move it could disrupt the functionality of those dependent resources. Azure enforces the integrity of these dependencies, ensuring that all interconnected services remain operational, which is why such a resource cannot be relocated. Additionally, if a resource is located in a different Azure region, it cannot be moved to another resource group. Resources must reside in the same region when being moved to ensure compatibility and performance standards across services, as some resources are region-specific due to data residency and compliance requirements. A locked resource also cannot be moved. Resource locks are applied to prevent accidental deletion or modification, and this protection mechanism extends to moving the resource. The lock must be removed before any operation, including moving, can take place. These conditions collectively illustrate that there are specific restrictions on moving resources within Azure to maintain service integrity, compliance, and security.

7. When is the Azure SQL Database best used over Azure Blob storage?

A. For storing large files without querying.

B. For structured data that requires complex querying.

C. For backup data storage only.

D. For file sharing across different applications.

Azure SQL Database is an ideal choice for scenarios involving structured data that necessitates complex querying. This relational database service is designed to support transactions, indexing, and advanced querying capabilities using SQL. When applications require structured data — such as tables with defined schemas, relationships between data entities, and the ability to perform operations like joins, aggregations, and filtering — Azure SQL Database provides the necessary functionality to execute these complex queries efficiently. Furthermore, Azure SQL Database supports data integrity, concurrency, and robust query optimization, making it suitable for applications that frequently perform read and write operations with relational data. This capability contrasts with Azure Blob Storage, which is optimized for storing unstructured data, such as large files and documents, and is not designed for query operations on structured datasets or supporting transactional workloads. In summary, Azure SQL Database is best used over Azure Blob Storage when the need arises for managing structured data that requires sophisticated querying capabilities.

8. Which Azure feature should you use to ensure your development team has a compliant storage account?

A. Enable Azure Policy for storage account compliance

B. Set up Azure Governance for resource management

C. Use Azure Monitor for reporting

D. Implement Access Control (IAM) roles

To ensure that your development team has a compliant storage account, enabling Azure Policy for storage account compliance is the most effective approach. Azure Policy allows you to define and enforce policies that govern the configurations and behaviors of Azure resources, including storage accounts. By creating specific policies related to storage accounts, you can ensure that they meet compliance guidelines and standards required for your organization. Implementing Azure Policy can help in several ways, including restricting the usage of certain types of storage accounts, enforcing naming conventions, ensuring that data is encrypted at rest, or applying any regulatory requirements that may pertain to data storage. This proactive approach to governance allows for automated compliance checks and remediation, which is essential for maintaining consistent standards across your Azure environment. The other options, while significant for different aspects of Azure management, do not directly ensure compliance for storage accounts. Azure Governance is broader and encompasses policies, but Azure Policy specifically targets compliance directly. Azure Monitor provides monitoring and reporting capabilities, which can help you analyze resource usage, but it does not enforce compliance. Access Control (IAM) roles are focused on managing permissions and access rather than compliance with storage configurations.

9. What is required to ensure multiple Azure resources are deployed consistently?

A. Creation of a single deployment template

B. Use of Azure Automation for deployment

C. Application of Azure Policies

D. Attachment of diagnostic settings to resources

To ensure multiple Azure resources are deployed consistently, creating a single deployment template is a fundamental approach. By utilizing a deployment template, which typically comes in the form of an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template, you can define the infrastructure and configuration for several resources in a single file. This ensures that all resources are set up in the same way, with consistent parameters, configurations, and dependencies, which minimizes the chances of errors that might occur due to manual setup. This method also allows for the deployment of resources in a repeatable and predictable manner. You can use this template whenever you need to provision the same resources, whether it's in a development, testing, or production environment, ensuring that every deployment maintains the same structure and settings as defined in the template. The other methods mentioned may support deployment consistency to some extent, but they do not guarantee it as effectively as a well-defined deployment template. For example, Azure Automation can help with automating deployment processes, but it may not ensure the same consistency without controlling the specifics within the automation scripts. Azure Policies are useful for enforcing rules on resource properties but do not themselves deploy resources. Diagnostic settings are important for monitoring and logging but do not affect how resources are deployed.

10. What Azure service can verify a domain name through a TXT record?

A. Azure Active Directory

B. Azure DNS Private Zones

C. Azure Traffic Manager

D. Azure Resource Manager

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) is the service that allows for domain verification through a TXT record. When establishing a custom domain name within Azure AD, verifying ownership of the domain is a critical step. This is done by adding a specific TXT record provided by Azure AD to the DNS settings of the domain. Once the TXT record is correctly set up and propagated, Azure AD can confirm that the organization owns the domain. Using TXT records for domain verification is a common practice across various services that manage domains and DNS. While options such as Azure DNS Private Zones relate to DNS management and create a secure private DNS space for Azure resources, they do not directly handle domain verification. Azure Traffic Manager is used for load balancing and routing traffic across multiple endpoints, and Azure Resource Manager is the management framework for deploying and managing Azure resources but does not relate to domain verification either. Thus, Azure AD stands out as the service specifically designed for domain management tasks, including verification through DNS records.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://microsoftazureadministrator-az104.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!