MICROSOFT AZURE ADMINISTRATOR (AZ104) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. **What Azure service provides detailed reporting and monitoring for establishing recovery plans for VMs?**

   A. Azure Advisor

   B. Azure Security Center

   C. Azure Site Recovery

   D. Azure Monitor

2. **How can you monitor the status and performance of multiple Azure Virtual Machines?**

   A. Azure Monitor with metrics and logs

   B. Service Fabric health monitoring

   C. Network Watcher performance metrics

   D. Azure Security Center alerts

3. **What action is permitted when a ReadOnly lock is applied to a resource group in Azure?**

   A. Generate an automation script for the resource group

   B. View the storage account keys

   C. Upload a blob to the storage account

   D. Start the virtual machine

4. **What configuration should be made to ensure automatic key rotation for Azure Storage account access keys?**

   A. Store the keys in Azure Active Directory

   B. Enable key rotation policies in Azure Key Vault

   C. Generate a new key pair every month manually

   D. Utilize Azure Automation runbooks for rotation

5. **What is the restriction of the Azure policy shown in the exhibit?**

   A. Prevent creation of Azure SQL servers anywhere

   B. Limit creation of Azure SQL servers to a specific resource group

   C. Only allow creation of Azure SQL servers in any resource group

   D. Prevent creation of Azure SQL servers in all but one resource group

6. What should you do to ensure that an Azure Storage account meets security policies requiring encryption at rest?

A. Enable Storage Service Encryption (SSE) on the storage account

B. Configure a firewall for the storage account

C. Use private endpoints for the storage account

D. Encrypt data manually before uploading

7. When using Azure AD Connect with password hash synchronization, what should you do if the sync jobs do not display in Synchronization Service Manager?

A. Run a full import from Synchronization Service Manager

B. Change the SSO method to Pass-through Authentication

C. Run Start-AdSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial from Azure PowerShell

D. Disable staging mode in Azure AD Connect

8. To view the template used for a deployment that includes a virtual machine and Azure Storage account, from which blade should you check?

A. Resource group

B. Virtual machine

C. Storage account

D. Blob storage

9. Does adding a triggered WebJob ensure continuous operation of an Azure web app?

A. Yes, it prevents the app from stopping.

B. No, it does not affect the app's execution duration.

C. Yes, it enhances the app's performance.

D. No, it requires changing the pricing tier to Basic.

10. To configure a custom domain for an Azure App Service, what must be done first?

A. Scale up the App Service plan

B. Add a continuous WebJob

C. Configure the application settings

D. Scale out the App Service plan

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What Azure service provides detailed reporting and monitoring for establishing recovery plans for VMs?

A. Azure Advisor

B. Azure Security Center

C. Azure Site Recovery

D. Azure Monitor

Azure Site Recovery is the service specifically designed to provide detailed reporting and monitoring for establishing recovery plans for virtual machines (VMs). It focuses on business continuity and disaster recovery, allowing administrators to set up replication for their VMs, automate the failover process, and ensure that applications can be restored in the event of a failure. The service monitors the health of your VMs and provides insights into their status, which can help in crafting recovery strategies and ensuring minimal downtime. In contrast, while Azure Advisor offers best practices and recommendations for improving Azure resources, it doesn't focus solely on recovery planning. Azure Security Center primarily focuses on providing security recommendations and threat protection for Azure resources, which is different from recovery planning. Azure Monitor is intended for collecting and analyzing performance metrics and logs from Azure resources, but it doesn't offer the same level of focused planning and execution for disaster recovery that Azure Site Recovery does.

2. How can you monitor the status and performance of multiple Azure Virtual Machines?

A. Azure Monitor with metrics and logs

B. Service Fabric health monitoring

C. Network Watcher performance metrics

D. Azure Security Center alerts

Using Azure Monitor with metrics and logs is the best way to monitor the status and performance of multiple Azure Virtual Machines. Azure Monitor provides a comprehensive set of tools to collect, analyze, and act on telemetry data from your cloud and on-premises environments. It offers both metrics, which are numerical values that represent data over time (like CPU usage, memory utilization, etc.), and logs, which provide detailed records of events that occur within the virtual machines. Through Azure Monitor, you can set up alerts based on specific conditions, create dashboards to visualize the performance data, and utilize insights to optimize the performance of your virtual machines. This centralized monitoring effectively enables administrators to quickly identify issues and make data-driven decisions to maintain performance and availability across all monitored Azure resources. While other options have their significance, they serve different purposes. For instance, Service Fabric health monitoring is specific to applications running on Azure Service Fabric, Network Watcher focuses on network performance and diagnostics, and Azure Security Center alerts primarily deal with security-related events and threats rather than overall performance monitoring. Thus, Azure Monitor stands out as the most holistic and applicable solution for monitoring multiple Azure Virtual Machines.

3. What action is permitted when a ReadOnly lock is applied to a resource group in Azure?

A. Generate an automation script for the resource group

B. View the storage account keys

C. Upload a blob to the storage account

D. Start the virtual machine

When a ReadOnly lock is applied to a resource group in Azure, tasks that only involve reading information about the resources are permitted, while modifications or deletions are restricted. Generating an automation script for the resource group falls within the permitted actions as it does not alter the state of the resources. The automation script primarily retrieves information about the current configuration and deployments in the resource group. In contrast, options involving modifications or actions that change resource states, such as uploading a blob to the storage account or starting a virtual machine, would be disallowed under a ReadOnly lock. Additionally, viewing sensitive information like storage account keys is generally not permitted in a ReadOnly context due to the potential security implications. Thus, generating an automation script represents the only action that aligns with the constraints imposed by a ReadOnly lock.

4. What configuration should be made to ensure automatic key rotation for Azure Storage account access keys?

A. Store the keys in Azure Active Directory

B. Enable key rotation policies in Azure Key Vault

C. Generate a new key pair every month manually

D. Utilize Azure Automation runbooks for rotation

To ensure automatic key rotation for Azure Storage account access keys, enabling key rotation policies in Azure Key Vault is the most appropriate configuration. Azure Key Vault provides a secure way to manage secrets, including cryptographic keys, and offers built-in capabilities for automatic key rotation. When key rotation policies are enabled, Key Vault can automatically rotate keys based on specified schedules, allowing for enhanced security by minimizing the risk of key compromise and ensuring that access keys are regularly updated without requiring manual intervention. This not only improves security but also reduces the operational burden on administrators, as they do not have to perform regular manual updates of keys. Storing keys in Azure Active Directory is not a feature meant for key rotation; instead, it is used for managing identities and their access rights. Manually generating a new key pair every month does not automate the process and can lead to increased workload and higher chances of human error. Utilizing Azure Automation runbooks for rotation could achieve key rotation but would require additional setup and management compared to the built-in key rotation policies of Azure Key Vault. Hence, enabling key rotation policies in Azure Key Vault is the most efficient and automated approach.

5. What is the restriction of the Azure policy shown in the exhibit?

A. Prevent creation of Azure SQL servers anywhere

B. Limit creation of Azure SQL servers to a specific resource group

C. Only allow creation of Azure SQL servers in any resource group

D. Prevent creation of Azure SQL servers in all but one resource group

The restriction of the Azure policy is to limit the creation of Azure SQL servers to a specific resource group. This means that the policy enforces governance rules so that Azure SQL servers can only be deployed within the designated resource group identified in the policy definition. Consequently, any attempt to create Azure SQL servers outside of this specified resource group would be denied, ensuring that resource management and compliance are maintained according to organizational policies. This type of configuration is useful in scenarios where organizations want to control costs, manage resources efficiently, or adhere to specific security requirements within Azure. By enforcing such a restriction, administrators can maintain tighter control over where and how resources are deployed, leading to better resource organization and management.

6. What should you do to ensure that an Azure Storage account meets security policies requiring encryption at rest?

A. Enable Storage Service Encryption (SSE) on the storage account

B. Configure a firewall for the storage account

C. Use private endpoints for the storage account

D. Encrypt data manually before uploading

Enabling Storage Service Encryption (SSE) on the storage account is the correct action to ensure that the storage account meets security policies requiring encryption at rest. Azure's Storage Service Encryption automatically encrypts your data when it is written to Azure Storage and decrypts the data when it is accessed, ensuring that sensitive information is protected while stored. This process is transparent to the user, meaning no changes to applications or workflows are necessary to take advantage of the encryption, satisfying the requirement for security policies. Other options, while important for different aspects of security, do not address the specific requirement of encryption at rest. Configuring a firewall limits network access to the storage account, but it does not prevent unauthorized access to data that is stored in plaintext. Using private endpoints enhances data privacy and security by bringing your storage service into your private virtual network but does not provide encryption by itself. Encrypting data manually before uploading, while a viable method to secure data, can introduce additional complexity, is not automatic, and does not guarantee compliance with policies requiring native encryption solutions. Therefore, enabling SSE is the most appropriate and effective solution for ensuring encryption at rest within Azure Storage.

7. When using Azure AD Connect with password hash synchronization, what should you do if the sync jobs do not display in Synchronization Service Manager?

A. Run a full import from Synchronization Service Manager

B. Change the SSO method to Pass-through Authentication

C. Run Start-AdSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial from Azure PowerShell

D. Disable staging mode in Azure AD Connect

When using Azure AD Connect with password hash synchronization, if the sync jobs do not display in the Synchronization Service Manager, it is essential to ensure that Azure AD Connect is not in staging mode. Staging mode allows you to configure and test Azure AD Connect without affecting the production environment, but while in this mode, the synchronization jobs will not run against the Azure AD tenant. Disabling staging mode activates the sync engine, allowing synchronization jobs to execute and be displayed in the Synchronization Service Manager. Enabling normal operation by disabling staging mode ensures that synchronization processes, including importing passwords and other directory data, are functional, and will allow you to monitor and confirm active synchronization jobs.

8. To view the template used for a deployment that includes a virtual machine and Azure Storage account, from which blade should you check?

A. Resource group

B. Virtual machine

C. Storage account

D. Blob storage

To view the template used for a deployment that includes a virtual machine and an Azure Storage account, you would check the resource group blade. Resource groups in Azure serve as a container that holds related resources for an Azure solution. When a deployment is made, the resources created — such as virtual machines and storage accounts — are organized under the corresponding resource group. By accessing the resource group blade, you can not only see the resources contained within the group but also view the deployment history. This history includes the templates used during deployments, allowing you to review JSON templates that describe the configurations for the virtual machine and the storage account. The other blades, such as the virtual machine and storage account, provide details and settings specific to those resources but do not typically summarize the overarching deployment template involving multiple resources. Therefore, for the purpose of examining the deployment template itself, the resource group is the appropriate location to check.

9. Does adding a triggered WebJob ensure continuous operation of an Azure web app?

A. Yes, it prevents the app from stopping.

B. No, it does not affect the app's execution duration.

C. Yes, it enhances the app's performance.

D. No, it requires changing the pricing tier to Basic.

Adding a triggered WebJob does not ensure continuous operation of an Azure web app because a triggered WebJob runs on demand based on specific events or schedules rather than continuously. Triggered WebJobs execute when they are invoked, which means that their execution depends on external triggers, and they do not run continuously in the background. In the context of Azure Web Apps, there are two types of WebJobs: triggered and continuous. Continuous WebJobs are always running in the background and can be used for scenarios where ongoing tasks are necessary, such as processing background jobs or managing long-running processes. In contrast, triggered WebJobs are more suited for tasks that you want to initiate at specific times or events, meaning they do not enhance the overall execution duration of the app itself. The other options do not accurately reflect the nature of triggered WebJobs. While they do not prevent the app from stopping or enhance performance directly, they also do not require a change in pricing tier solely for their implementation, as pricing tiers influence aspects like scale and resource availability rather than the nature of the WebJob itself. Therefore, the assertion that adding a triggered WebJob does not affect the app's execution duration is the most accurate statement in this context.

10. To configure a custom domain for an Azure App Service, what must be done first?

A. Scale up the App Service plan

B. Add a continuous WebJob

C. Configure the application settings

D. Scale out the App Service plan

To configure a custom domain for an Azure App Service, the initial step involves ensuring that the application settings are properly configured. This is crucial because the application settings include the necessary configurations that define how your Azure App Service operates. Configuring the custom domain often requires you to set the default domain name in the application settings, and these changes help Azure recognize the incoming domain requests and respond accordingly. Before any custom domain mappings are created, you need to make sure that they are reflected in the application settings, facilitating a seamless communication between the Azure platform and the domain you want to use. This laid-out configuration is essential for establishing a functional connection between your Azure service and the custom domain, so it can handle web traffic correctly. Other options, such as scaling the App Service plan, while they might enhance performance or capacity, are not prerequisites for setting up a custom domain. Similarly, adding a continuous WebJob, which is a background task feature within Azure App Services, does not relate to the domain configuration requirements. Scaling out the App Service plan, which usually involves increasing the number of instances to handle web traffic, does not affect domain settings either. Hence, focusing on configuring the application settings first is the logical and necessary step.

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!