Microsoft

AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator Exam

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Product Version

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Latest Version: 57.1

Question: 1

You implement the planned changes for Scope1.
You need to ensure that Scope1 meets the technical requirements.
What can you encrypt by using Scope1?

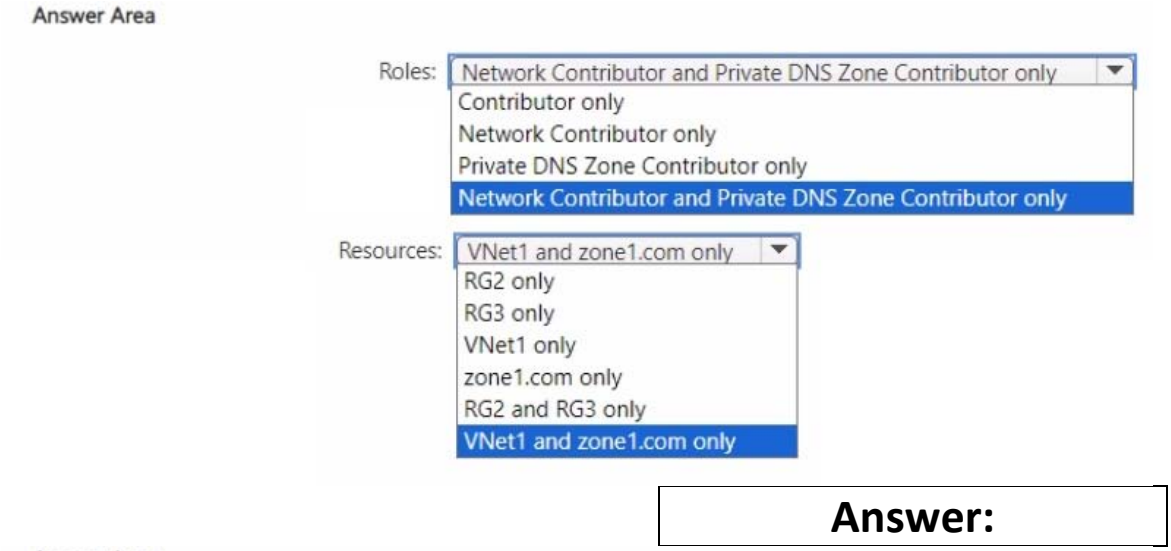
A. containers and blobs in storage2 only
B. containers and blobs in storage1 and storage2
C. containers, blobs, and file shares in storage2 only
D. containers, blobs, and file shares in storage1 and storage2
E. containers, blobs, file shares, queues, and tables in storage2 only

Answer: A

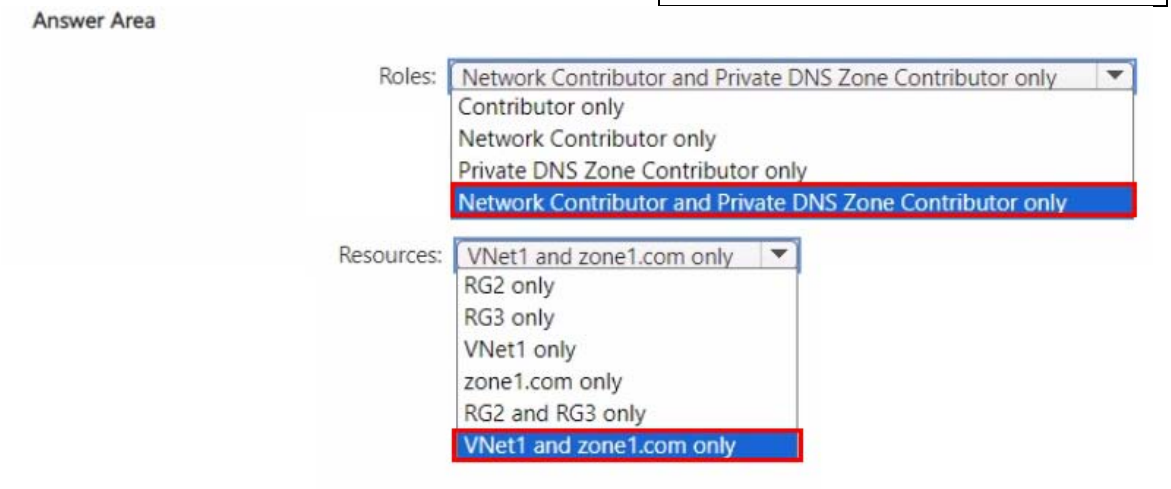
Explanation:
Azure Storage encryption scopes are a Blob-service feature only: Microsoft Learn's "Encryption scopes for Blob storage" states a scope lets you manage encryption with a key scoped to a container or an individual blob. Scopes cannot be applied to Azure Files, Queue storage, or Table storage, and a scope is also a property of the single storage account in which it is created – Scope1 was created in storage2, so it can never protect storage1 resources. This rules out every option that mentions file shares, queues, tables, or storage1. Option A is therefore the only technically valid choice: Scope1 can encrypt containers and blobs in storage2 only. (E) is outdated/incorrect – it describes account-level default (Microsoft-managed or customer-managed key) encryption, which does cover all data services, not a named encryption scope. Administrators should distinguish "storage account encryption" (covers Blobs, Files, Queues, Tables) from "encryption scope" (Blob-only, granular per-container/blob). To restrict Scope1's applicability further, set it as the container's default scope and optionally prevent overriding it at upload time.
Official Reference
Encryption scopes for Blob storage — https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview

Question: 2

HOTSPOT
You need to implement the planned changes for User1.
Which roles should you assign to User1, and for which resources? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Question: 3

You need to implement the planned changes for the storage account content. Which containers and file shares can you use to organize the content?

A. share1 only
B. cont1 and share1 only
C. share1 and share2 only
D. cont1, share1, and share2 only
E. cont1, cont2, share1, and share2

Answer: B

Explanation:
"Use directories to organize storage account content" refers to real directory objects, not the virtual, name-prefix folders that any flat-namespace blob container can fake. Microsoft Learn's

Data Lake Storage namespace article is explicit: only a storage account with Hierarchical Namespace (HNS) enabled provides true directory objects with atomic rename/move/delete; a standard (flat-namespace) account only simulates folders via "/" characters in blob names. The case study's table shows storage1 has HNS = Yes (so cont1 supports real directories) and storage2 has HNS = No (so cont2 there does not). Azure Files is a separate SMB/NFS service that has always supported genuine nested directories regardless of the account's blob HNS setting, so both share1 (storage1) and share2 (storage2) qualify. The correct set is therefore cont1, share1, and share2 – option D.
Official Reference
Understand Azure Data Lake Storage and Blob Storage — https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-lake-storage-namespace

Question: 4

You need to implement the planned changes for DCR1. Which type of query should you use?

A. WQL
B. T-SQL
C. XPath
D. KQL

Answer: D

Explanation:
A Data Collection Rule (DCR) that targets Windows/Linux event or performance data through Azure Monitor Agent uses a transformation/filter query written in Kusto Query Language (KQL) – the same query language used across Log Analytics, Azure Monitor, and Microsoft Sentinel. WQL (Windows Management Instrumentation Query Language) is used only to select the local Windows Event Log XPath filter for the data source itself (e.g., which event IDs to collect at the agent), while the DCR's own stream transformation (used to shape, filter, or enrich the incoming records, such as restricting to event ID 4648 before ingestion) is expressed in KQL. T-SQL is unrelated (SQL Server/Azure SQL only) and plain XPath is used for classic Windows Event Log subscriptions, not DCR transformations. Because DCR1 must "collect only system events that have an event ID of 4648," the filter is implemented as a KQL transformKql expression in the DCR definition. Option D is correct and matches current Microsoft Learn guidance on data collection rule transformations.
Official Reference
Data collection transformations in Azure Monitor — https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-collection-transformations

Question: 5

HOTSPOT
You need to implement the planned changes for the new containers.
Which Azure services can you use for each image? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



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