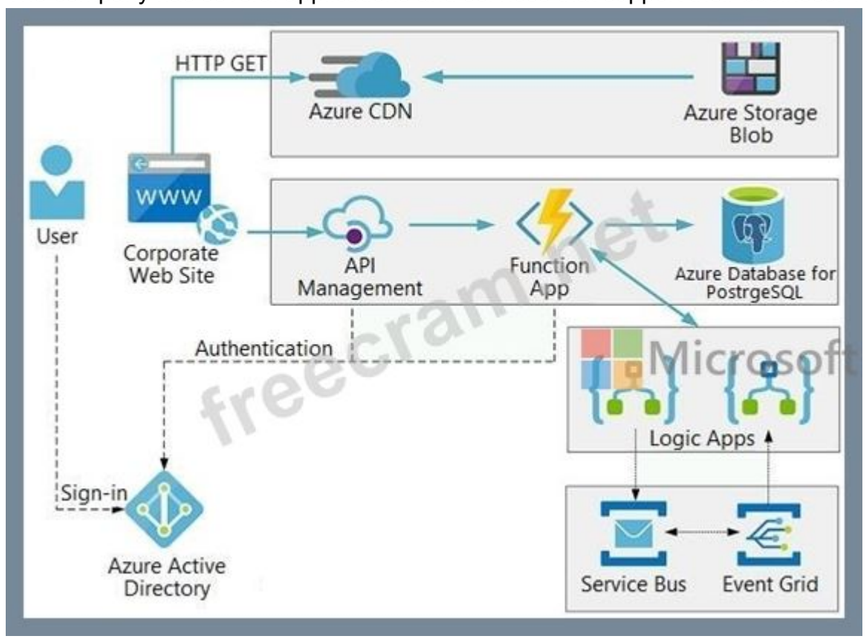
Microsoft.AZ-204.v2026-10-28.q297

Exam Code:	AZ-204
Exam Name:	Developing Solutions for Microsoft Azure
Certification Provider:	Microsoft
Free Question Number:	297
Version:	v2026-10-28
# of views:	115
# of Questions views:	3694
https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Microsoft.AZ-204.v2026-10-28.q297.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
You have 100 Azure virtual machines (VMs) with the system-assigned managed identity enabled.
You need to identify the value of the object ID attribute for each of the identities.
Which command should you use?
A. Get-AzureADUser
B. Get-AzResource
C. Get-AzureADUserOwnedObject
D. az ad signed-in-user list-owned-objects
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To identify the value of the object ID attribute for each of the system-assigned managed identities on your Azure VMs, you should use the Get-AzResource command. This command allows you to retrieve the properties of a resource, including the identity information.

NEW QUESTION: 2
You have an on-premises, public-facing website named www.contoso.com.
You plan to test availability of www.contoso.com by using Application Insights availability tests.
You need to configure a test that will generate HTTP POST requests that include custom headers. Your solution must minimize development effort.
Which type of test should you configure?
A. Multi-step web test
B. Standard test
C. URL ping test
D. Custom TrackAvailability test
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Standard test: A type of availability test that checks the availability of a website by sending a single request, similar to the deprecated URL ping test. In addition to validating whether an endpoint is responding and measuring the performance, Standard tests also include TLS/SSL certificate validity, proactive lifetime check, HTTP request verb (for example, GET,HEAD, and POST), custom headers, and custom data associated with your HTTP request.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability

NEW QUESTION: 3
Case Study 3 - City Power & Light
Background
City Power & Light company provides electrical infrastructure monitoring solutions for homes and businesses. The company is migrating solutions to Azure.
Current environment
Architecture overview
The company has a public website located at http://www.cpandl.com/. The site is a single-page web application that runs in Azure App Service on Linux. The website uses files stored in Azure Storage and cached in Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) to serve static content.
API Management and Azure Function App functions are used to process and store data in Azure Database for PostgreSQL. API Management is used to broker communications to the Azure Function app functions for Logic app integration. Logic apps are used to orchestrate the data processing while Service Bus and Event Grid handle messaging and events.
The solution uses Application Insights, Azure Monitor, and Azure Key Vault.
Architecture diagram
The company has several applications and services that support their business. The company plans to implement serverless computing where possible. The overall architecture is shown below.



User authentication
The following steps detail the user authentication process:
31.The user selects Sign in in the website.
32.The browser redirects the user to the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) sign in page.
33.The user signs in.
34.Azure AD redirects the user's session back to the web application. The URL includes an access token.
35.The web application calls an API and includes the access token in the authentication header.
The application ID is sent as the audience ('aud') claim in the access token.
36.The back-end API validates the access token.

Requirements

Corporate website

* Communications and content must be secured by using SSL.
* Communications must use HTTPS.
* Data must be replicated to a secondary region and three availability zones.
* Data storage costs must be minimized.

Azure Database for PostgreSQL

The database connection string is stored in Azure Key Vault with the following attributes:

* Azure Key Vault name: cpandlkeyvault
* Secret name: PostgreSQLConn
* Id: 80df3e46ffcd4f1cb187f79905e9a1e8

The connection information is updated frequently. The application must always use the latest information to connect to the database.

Azure Service Bus and Azure Event Grid

* Azure Event Grid must use Azure Service Bus for queue-based load leveling.
* Events in Azure Event Grid must be routed directly to Service Bus queues for use in buffering.
* Events from Azure Service Bus and other Azure services must continue to be routed to Azure

Event Grid for processing.

Security

* All SSL certificates and credentials must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
* File access must restrict access by IP, protocol, and Azure AD rights.
* All user accounts and processes must receive only those privileges which are essential to

perform their intended function.

Compliance

Auditing of the file updates and transfers must be enabled to comply with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The file updates must be read-only, stored in the order in which they occurred, include only create, update, delete, and copy operations, and be retained for compliance reasons.

Issues

Corporate website

While testing the site, the following error message displays:

CryptographicException: The system cannot find the file specified.

Function app

You perform local testing for the RequestUserApproval function. The following error message displays:

'Timeout value of 00:10:00 exceeded by function: RequestUserApproval'

The same error message displays when you test the function in an Azure development environment when you run the following Kusto query:

FunctionAppLogs

| where FunctionName = = "RequestUserApproval"

Logic app

You test the Logic app in a development environment. The following error message displays:

'400 Bad Request'

Troubleshooting of the error shows an HttpTrigger action to call the RequestUserApproval function.

Code

Corporate website

Security.cs:

```
SC01 public class Security
SC02 {
SC03 var bytes = System.IO.File.ReadAllBytes("~/var/ssl/private");
SC04 var cert = new System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificate2(bytes);
SC05 var certName = cert.FriendlyName;
SC06 }
```

Function app

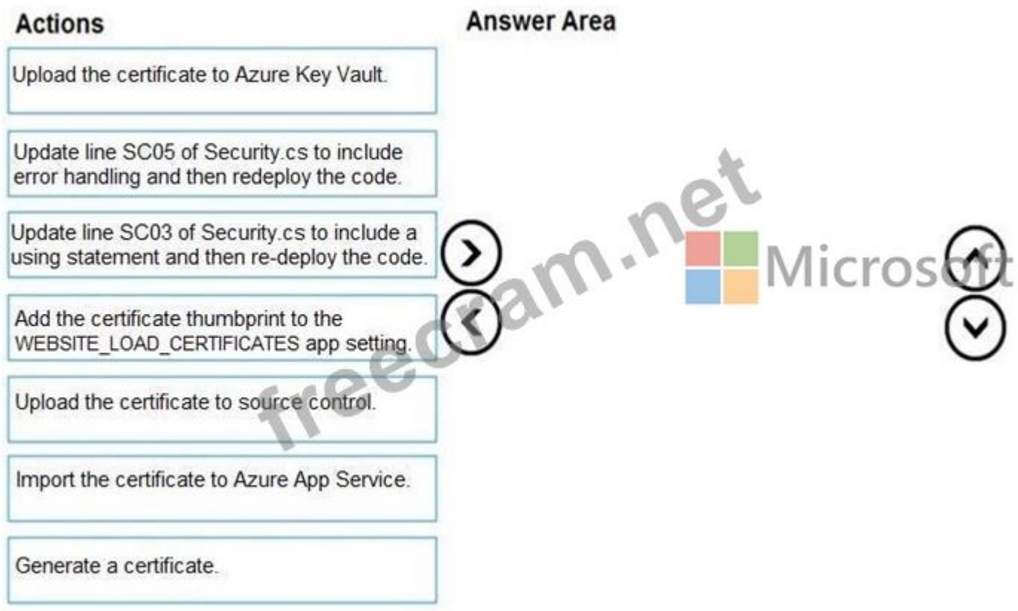
RequestUserApproval.cs:

```
RA01 public static class RequestUserApproval
RA02 {
RA03 [FunctionName("RequestUserApproval")]
RA04 public static async Task<IActionResult> Run(
RA05 [HttpTrigger(AuthorizationLevel.Function, "get", "post", Route = null)] HttpRequest req
ILogger log)
RA06 {
RA07    log.LogInformation("RequestUserApproval function processed a request.");
RA08 ...
RA09 return ProcessRequest(req)
RA10    ? (ActionResult)new OkObjectResult($"User approval processed")
RA11    : new BadRequestObjectResult("Failed to process user approval");
RA12 }
RA13 private static bool ProcessRequest(HttpRequest req)
RA14 {
RA15    ...
RA16 }
RA17 }
```

Drag and Drop Question

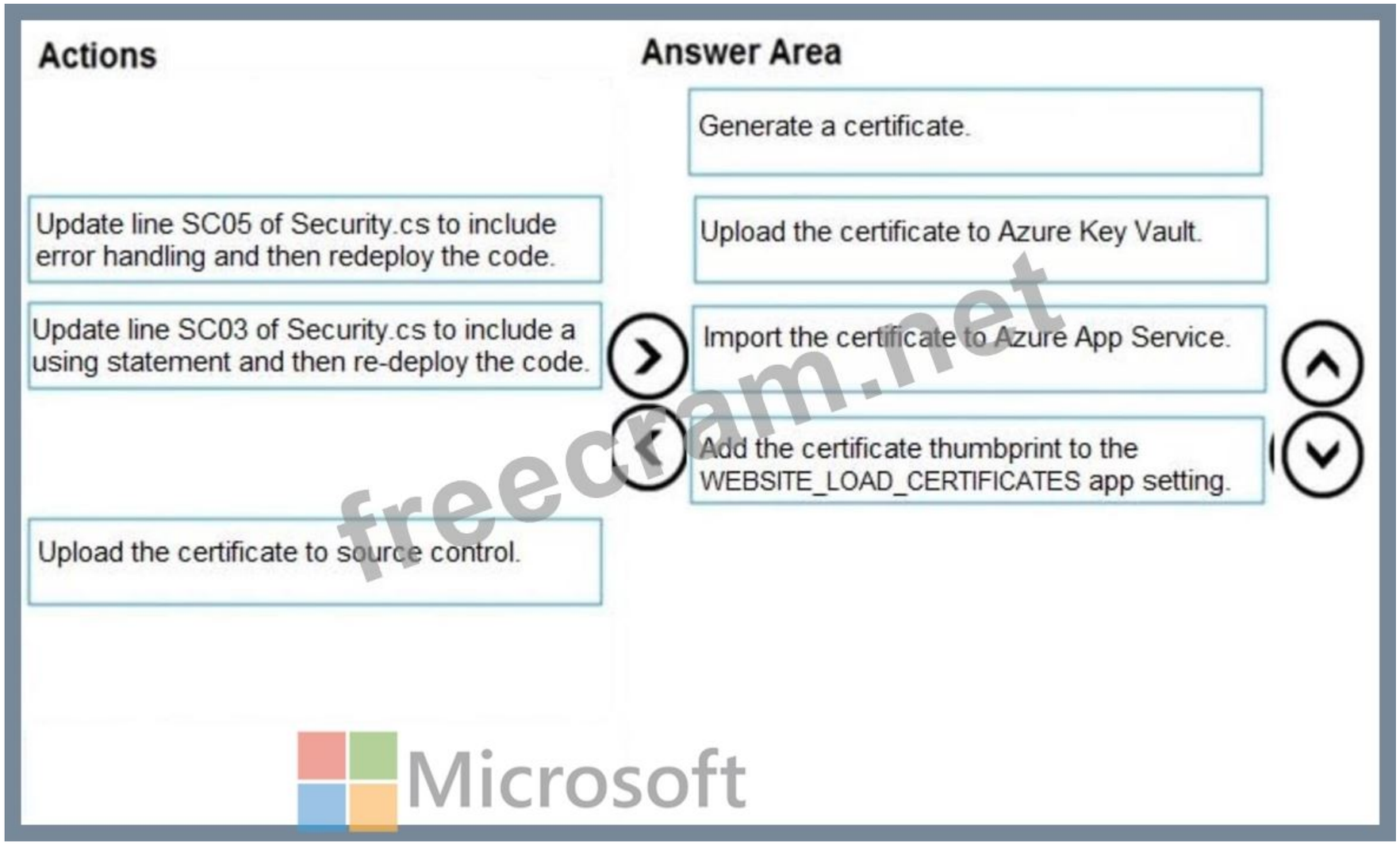
You need to correct the corporate website error.

Which four actions should you recommend be performed in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



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Answer:



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Explanation:

Scenario: Corporate website

While testing the site, the following error message displays:

CryptographicException: The system cannot find the file specified.

Step 1: Generate a certificate

Step 2: Upload the certificate to Azure Key Vault

Scenario: All SSL certificates and credentials must be stored in Azure Key Vault.

Step 3: Import the certificate to Azure App Service

Step 4: Add the certificate thumbprint to the WEBSITE_LOAD_CERTIFICATES app setting Prerequisite: Scale up your App Service plan if your app is in a shared infrastructure tier.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/configure-ssl-certificate

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/configure-ssl-certificate-in-code#load-certificate-in-linuxwindows-containers

NEW QUESTION: 4
Hotspot Question
You develop software solutions for a web services company. You have the following code. (Line numbers are for reference only.)

```
01 public class MessageController : ApiController
02 {
03   public async Task<HttpResponseMessage> Post([FromBody]Activity activity)
04 {
05   if (activity.GetActivityType() == ActivityTypes.Message)
06   {
07     await Conversation.SendAsync(activity, () => new Dialogs.RootDialog());
08  }
09  else
10  {
11    HandleSystemMessage(activity);
12   }
13    var response = Request.CreateResponse(HttpStatusCode.OK);
14    return response;
15  }
16 }
17 [Serializable]
18 public class RootDialog : IDialog<object>
19 {
20  public class RootDialog : IDialog<object>
21  {
22   context.Wait(MessageReceivedAsync);
23   return Task.CompletedTask;
24 '}
25  public virtual async Task MessageReceivedAsync (IDialogContext context, IAwaitable<IMessageActivity> result)
26  {
27    var message = await result;
28    if (message.Text.ToLower().Contains("help") | | message.Text.ToLower(). Contains ("support"))
29   {
30    await context.Forward(new SupportDialog(), this. ResumeAfterSupportDialog, message);
31   }
32   else
33  {
34     await context.PostAsync($ "Hello. I can help you with the following keywords : help | support");
35    context.Wait (MessageReceivedAsync);
36   }
37 }
38  private async Task ResumeAfterSupportDialog(IDialogContext context, IAwaitable<object> result)
39  {
40   try
41   {
42     var message = await result;
43   }
44   finally
45  {
46    context.Wait(this.MessageReceivedAsync);
47   }
48  }
49 }
```

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Microsoft

You need to implement an immediate response customer support solution for the company's website.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

	Yes	No
A child dialog will handle any messages that contain the word **support**.	○	○
RootDialog will return to the top of the stack after SupportDialog handles a request	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
A child dialog will handle any messages that contain the word **support**.	○	○
RootDialog will return to the top of the stack after SupportDialog handles a request	○	○

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Microsoft

NEW QUESTION: 5
You are developing an application that is going to making use of the Azure Service Bus. You have to create filters based on the different types of subscribers that would subscribe to the topic.
The broad classification of these subscribers are:
- Subscribers should be able to receive all messages being sent to the topic
- Subscribers should NOT be able to receive all messages being sent to the topic
- Subscribers should be able to receive messages based on a SQL-like conditional expression
Which of the following would you use as the filter condition for the requirement?
"Subscribers should be able to receive all messages being sent to the topic"
A. Boolean filters
B. Primary filters
C. SQL filters
D. Correlation filters
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Here we have to make use of Boolean filters which could either accept or reject all messages"

Service Bus supports three filter conditions:

- *Boolean filters* - The **TrueFilter** and **FalseFilter** either cause all arriving messages (**true**) or none of the arriving messages (**false**) to be selected for the subscription.
- *SQL Filters* - A **SqlFilter** holds a SQL-like conditional expression that is evaluated in the broker against the arriving messages' user-defined properties and system properties. All system properties must be prefixed with `sys.` in the conditional expression. The SQL-language subset for filter conditions tests for the existence of properties (`EXISTS`), as well as for null-values (`IS NULL`), logical NOT/AND/OR, relational operators, simple numeric arithmetic, and simple text pattern matching with `LIKE`.
- *Correlation Filters* - A **CorrelationFilter** holds a set of conditions that are matched against one or more of an arriving message's user and system properties. A common use is to match against the **CorrelationId** property, but the application can also choose to match against **ContentType**, **Label**, **MessageId**, **ReplyTo**, **ReplyToSessionId**, **SessionId**, **To**, and any user-defined properties. A match exists when an arriving message's value for a property is equal to the value specified in the correlation filter. For string expressions, the comparison is case-sensitive. When specifying multiple match properties, the filter combines them as a logical AND condition, meaning for the filter to match, all conditions must match.

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https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/topic-filters

NEW QUESTION: 6

Case Study 3 - City Power & Light

Background

City Power & Light company provides electrical infrastructure monitoring solutions for homes and businesses. The company is migrating solutions to Azure.

Current environment

Architecture overview

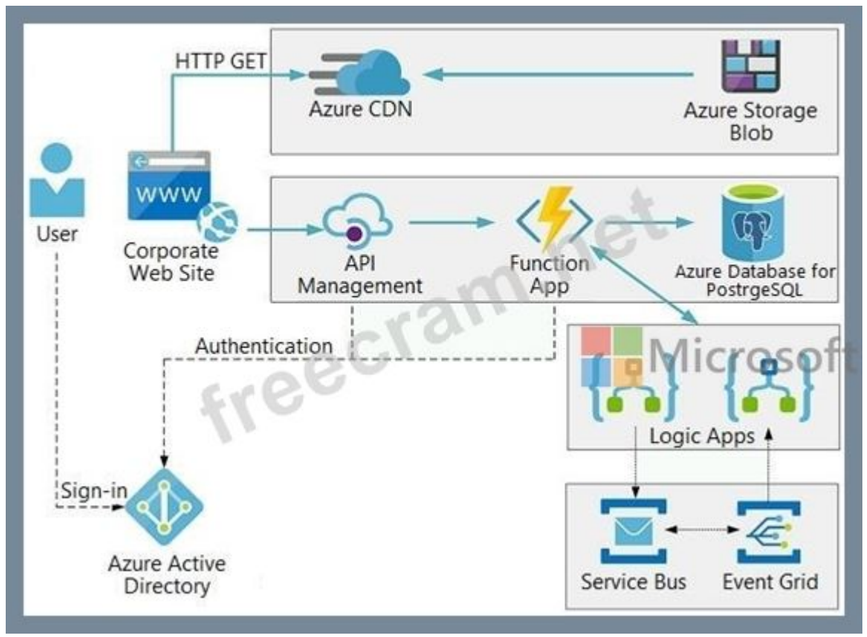
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Architecture diagram

The company has several applications and services that support their business. The company plans to implement serverless computing where possible. The overall architecture is shown below.



User authentication

The following steps detail the user authentication process:

13.The user selects Sign in in the website.

14.The browser redirects the user to the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) sign in page.

15.The user signs in.

16.Azure AD redirects the user's session back to the web application. The URL includes an access token.

17.The web application calls an API and includes the access token in the authentication header.

The application ID is sent as the audience ('aud') claim in the access token.

18.The back-end API validates the access token.

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| where FunctionName = = "RequestUserApproval"

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Code

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Security.cs:

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SC02 {
SC03 var bytes = System.IO.File.ReadAllBytes("~/var/ssl/private");
SC04 var cert = new System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificate2(bytes);
SC05 var certName = cert.FriendlyName;
SC06 }
```

Microsoft

Function app

RequestUserApproval.cs:

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RA03 [FunctionName("RequestUserApproval")]
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RA11    : new BadRequestObjectResult("Failed to process user approval");
RA12 }
RA13 private static bool ProcessRequest(HttpRequest req)
RA14 {
RA15    ...
RA16 }
RA17 }
```

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You need to investigate the Azure Function app error message in the development environment.

What should you do?

A. Connect Live Metrics Stream from Application Insights to the Azure Function app and filter the metrics.

B. Create a new Azure Log Analytics workspace and instrument the Azure Function app with Application Insights.

C. Update the Azure Function app with extension methods from Microsoft.Extensions.Logging to log events by using the log instance.

D. Add a new diagnostic setting to the Azure Function app to send logs to Log Analytics.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Live Metrics Stream:

when your function app is connected to Application Insights, you can view log data and other metrics in near real time in the Azure portal using Live Metrics Stream. Open below link for this statement.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-monitoring

NEW QUESTION: 7

You are creating an Azure key vault using PowerShell. Objects deleted from the key vault must be kept for a set period of 90 days.

Which two of the following parameters must be used in conjunction to meet the requirement?

(Choose two.)

A. EnabledForDeployment

B. EnablePurgeProtection

C. EnabledForTemplateDeployment

D. EnableSoftDelete

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.keyvault/new-azurermkeyvault

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/key-vault-ovw-soft-delete

NEW QUESTION: 8

Your company has an Azure subscription.
You need to deploy a number of Azure virtual machines to the subscription by using Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates. The virtual machines will be included in a single availability set.
You need to ensure that the ARM template allows for as many virtual machines as possible to remain accessible in the event of fabric failure or maintenance.
Which of the following is the value that you should configure for the platformFaultDomainCount property?
A. 10
B. 30
C. Min Value
D. Max Value
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
You can set the parameter --platform-fault-domain-count to 1, 2, or 3 (default of 3 if not specified).
Each virtual machine in your availability set is assigned an update domain and a fault domain by the underlying Azure platform. Each availability set can be configured with up to three fault domains and twenty update domains.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-manage-fault-domains

NEW QUESTION: 9
You develop a web application that sells access to last-minute openings for child camps that run on the weekends. The application uses Azure Application Insights for all alerting and monitoring.
The application must alert operators when a technical issue is preventing sales to camps.
You need to build an alert to detect technical issues.
Which alert type should you use?
A. Metric alert using multiple time series
B. Metric alert using dynamic thresholds
C. Log alert using multiple time series
D. Log alert using dynamic thresholds
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-dynamic-thresholds

NEW QUESTION: 10
Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up.
However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.
You are configuring a web app that delivers streaming video to users. The application makes use of continuous integration and deployment.
You need to ensure that the application is highly available and that the users' streaming experience is constant. You also want to configure the application to store data in a geographic location that is nearest to the user.
Solution: You include the use of a Storage Area Network (SAN) in your design.
Does the solution meet the goal?
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A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Streaming video files to the client on demand. Video benefits from the low latency and reliable connectivity available from the globally located datacenters that offer CDN connections. Microsoft Azure Media Services (AMS) integrates with Azure CDN to deliver content directly to the CDN for further distribution.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/best-practices/cdn#how-and-why-a-cdn-is-used

NEW QUESTION: 11
You have a Linux container-based console application that uploads image files from customer sites all over the world. A back-end system that runs on Azure virtual machines processes the images by using the Azure Blobs API.
You are not permitted to make changes to the application.
Some customer sites only have phone-based internet connections.
You need to configure the console application to access the images.
What should you use?
A. Azure BlobFuse
B. Azure Disks
C. Azure Storage Network File System (NFS) 3.0 support
D. Azure Files
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure BlobFuse allows you to access Azure Blob Storage from Linux and Azure services as if it were a local file system, without changing the application. This is particularly useful for your scenario where you can't modify the application and need to process images stored in Azure Blob Storage. BlobFuse provides the necessary interface between the application and Azure Blob Storage.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/blobfuse2-what-is

NEW QUESTION: 12
Hotspot Question
You are developing an Azure Durable Function based application that processes a list of input values. The application is monitored using a console application that retrieves JSON data from an Azure Function diagnostic endpoint.
During processing a single instance of invalid input does not cause the function to fail. Invalid input must be available to the monitoring application.
You need to implement the Azure Durable Function and the monitoring console application.
How should you complete the code segments? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
[FunctionName("App")]
public static async Task<List<string>> RunOrchestrator(
  [OrchestrationTrigger] IDurableOrchestrationContext context) {
  EntityId[] input = . . .
  int errIndex =. . .
    [                                                    ▼ ];
```

context.SetOutput(input[errIndex])
context.SetCustomStatus(input[errIndex])
context.SignalEntity(input[errIndex], "error")
await context.CallEntityAsync(input[errIndex], "error")

```
}
  using (var client = new HttpClient())
  {
    while (true)
    {
      var response = await client.GetAsync(". . .");
      response.EnsureSuccessStatusCode();
      var json = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
      dynamic result = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject(json);
      if (result.runtimeStatus == "                    ▼ ")
```

Failed
Awaited
Listening
Completed

```
      {
        return result.                               ▼ ;
      }
    }
```

input
output

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}

runtimeStatus
customStatus

Answer:

Answer Area

```
[FunctionName("App")]
public static async Task<List<string>> RunOrchestrator(
  [OrchestrationTrigger] IDurableOrchestrationContext context) {
  EntityId[] input = . . .
  int errIndex =. . .
    [                                                    ];
```

- context.SetOutput(input[errIndex])
- context.SetCustomStatus(input[errIndex])
- context.SignalEntity(input[errIndex], "error")
- await context.CallEntityAsync(input[errIndex], "error")

```
}
  using (var client = new HttpClient())
  {
    while (true)
    {
      var response = await client.GetAsync(". . .");
      response.EnsureSuccessStatusCode();
      var json = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
      dynamic result = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject(json);
      if (result.runtimeStatus == "                    ")
```

- Failed
- Awaited
- Listening
- Completed

```
      {
        return result.                    ;
      }
    }
}
```

- input
- output
- runtimeStatus
- customStatus

Explanation:

Box 1: await context.CallEntityAsync(input[errindex],"error")

Orchestration signals and calls an entity

Orchestrator functions can access entities by using APIs on the orchestration trigger binding.
Example:
[FunctionName("CounterOrchestration")]
public static async Task Run(
[OrchestrationTrigger] IDurableOrchestrationContext context)
{
var entityId = new EntityId(nameof(Counter), "myCounter");
// Two-way call to the entity which returns a value - awaits the response int currentValue = await context.CallEntityAsync<int>(entityId, "Get"); Box 2: Failed During processing a single instance of invalid input does not cause the function to fail.
Note: RuntimeStatus: One of the following values:
Failed: The instance failed with an error.
Completed: The instance has completed normally.
Terminated: The instance was stopped abruptly.
Pending: The instance has been scheduled but has not yet started running.
Running: The instance has started running.
ContinuedAsNew: The instance has restarted itself with a new history. This state is a transient state.
Box 3: Input
Invalid input must be available to the monitoring application.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/durable/durable-functions-entities
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/durable/durable-functions-instance-management

NEW QUESTION: 13
You develop an app that allows users to upload photos and videos to Azure storage. The app uses a storage REST API call to upload the media to a blob storage account named Account1.
You have blob storage containers named Container1 and Container2.
Uploading of videos occurs on an irregular basis.
You need to copy specific blobs from Container1 to Container2 when a new video is uploaded.
What should you do?
A. Copy blobs to Container2 by using the Put Blob operation of the Blob Service REST API
B. Create an Event Grid topic that uses the Start-AzureStorageBlobCopy cmdlet
C. Use AzCopy with the Snapshot switch to copy blobs to Container2
D. Download the blob to a virtual machine and then upload the blob to Container2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Common Blob storage event scenarios include image or video processing, search indexing, or any file-oriented workflow. Asynchronous file uploads are a great fit for events. When changes are infrequent, but your scenario requires immediate responsiveness, event-based architecture can be especially efficient.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview

NEW QUESTION: 14
You are developing a microservices-based application that uses Azure Container Apps. The application consists of several containerized services that handle tasks, such as processing orders, managing inventory, and generating reports. You deploy a new revision of the processing orders app.

Processing orders must be triggered by a web request and must always be available based on incoming web requests.
You need to validate that the replica is ready to handle incoming requests.
What should you implement?
A. HTTP readiness probe
B. TCP readiness probe
C. HTTP startup probe
D. TCP liveness probe
E. HTTP liveness probe
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Health probes in Azure Container Apps
Azure Container Apps health probes allow the Container Apps runtime to regularly inspect the status of your container apps.
You can set up probes using either TCP or HTTP(S) exclusively.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/health-probes

NEW QUESTION: 15
You develop a solution that uses Azure Virtual Machines (VMs).
The VMs contain code that must access resources in an Azure resource group.
You grant the VM access to the resource group in Resource Manager.
You need to obtain an access token that uses the VMs system-assigned managed identity.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
A. Use PowerShell on a remote machine to make a request to the local managed identity for Azure resources endpoint.
B. Use PowerShell on the VM to make a request to the local managed identity for Azure resources endpoint.
C. From the code on the VM, call Azure Resource Manager using an access token.
D. From the code on the VM, call Azure Resource Manager using a SAS token.
E. From the code on the VM, generate a user delegation SAS token.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-windows-vm-access-arm

NEW QUESTION: 16
Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up.
However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.
You are configuring a web app that delivers streaming video to users. The application makes use of continuous integration and deployment.
You need to ensure that the application is highly available and that the users' streaming experience is constant. You also want to configure the application to store data in a geographic location that is nearest to the user.
Solution: You include the use of Azure Redis Cache in your design.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Streaming video files to the client on demand. Video benefits from the low latency and reliable connectivity available from the globally located datacenters that offer CDN connections. Microsoft Azure Media Services (AMS) integrates with Azure CDN to deliver content directly to the CDN for further distribution.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/best-practices/cdn#how-and-why-a-cdn-is-used

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NEW QUESTION: 17
A team has created an Index in the Azure Search service. You have to upload data into the Index. You propose the following steps to carry out from your .Net program
- Create a SearchServiceClient object to connect to the search index.
- Create a DataContainer that contains the documents which must be added.
- Create a DataSource instance and set its Container property to the DataContainer.
- Set the DataSource property of the SearchServiceClient
Does the list of steps fulfil the requirement?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-what-is-azure-search#how-to-use-azure- search

NEW QUESTION: 18
You are developing a Microsoft Entra ID integrated app that interacts with Microsoft Graph.
You must allow GET operations to receive unknown members that might be defined in the future in Microsoft Graph API. You plan to include support for evolvable enumerations in the app.
You need to specify the HTTP request header that will provide the evolvable enumerations support in the app.
Which header should you specify?
A. Accept
B. Content-Type
C. If-Match
D. Prefer
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
If you design your application to handle unknown members as well, you can opt in to receive those members by using an HTTP Prefer request header.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/graph/best-practices-concept

NEW QUESTION: 19
Hotspot Question
You are building a website that is used to review restaurants. The website will use an Azure CDN to improve performance and add functionality to requests.
You build and deploy a mobile app for Apple iPhones. Whenever a user accesses the website from an iPhone, the user must be redirected to the app store.
You need to implement an Azure CDN rule that ensures that iPhone users are redirected to the app store.
How should you complete the Azure Resource Manager template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
"conditions": [ {
    "name": "IsDevice",
    "parameters": {
      "@odata.type": "#Microsoft.Azure.Cdn.Models.                    ",
      "operator": "Equal",
      "matchValues": [ "                    " ]
} },
  {
    "name": "RequestHeader",
    "parameters": {
      "@odata.type": "#Microsoft.Azure.Cdn.Models.                    ",
      "operator": "Contains",
      "selector": "                    ",
      "matchValues": [ "                    " ]
  } }
]
```

DeliveryRuleIsDeviceConditionParameters
DeliveryRuleCookiesConditionParameters
DeliveryRulePostArgsConditionParameters
DeliveryRuleRequestHeaderConditionParameters

iOS
Mobile
iPhone
Desktop

DeliveryRuleIsDeviceConditionParameters
DeliveryRuleCookiesConditionParameters
DeliveryRulePostArgsConditionParameters
DeliveryRuleRequestHeaderConditionParameters

FROM
PRAGMA
X-POWERED-BY
HTTP_USER_AGENT

iOS
Mobile
iPhone
Desktop

Answer:

Microsoft
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Answer Area

```
"conditions": [ {
    "name": "IsDevice",
    "parameters": {
      "@odata.type": "#Microsoft.Azure.Cdn.Models.[ ▼ ]",
      "operator": "Equal"
      "matchValues": [ "[ ▼ ]" ]
} },
  {
    "name": "RequestHeader",
    "parameters": {
      "@odata.type": "#Microsoft.Azure.Cdn.Models.[ ▼ ]",
      "operator": "Contains",
      "selector": "[ ▼ ]",
      "matchValues": [ "[ ▼ ]" ]
  } }
]
```

DeliveryRuleIsDeviceConditionParameters
DeliveryRuleCookiesConditionParameters
DeliveryRulePostArgsConditionParameters
DeliveryRuleRequestHeaderConditionParameters

iOS
Mobile
iPhone
Desktop

FROM
PRAGMA
X-POWERED-BY
HTTP_USER_AGENT

DeliveryRuleIsDeviceConditionParameters
DeliveryRuleCookiesConditionParameters
DeliveryRulePostArgsConditionParameters
DeliveryRuleRequestHeaderConditionParameters

iOS
Mobile
iPhone
Desktop

Explanation:

Box 1: DeliveryRuleIsDeviceConditionParameters
We are first checking for a device condition, hence we need to use the condition of DeliveryRuleDeviceConditionParameters Box 2: Mobile The devices can be either Desktop or Mobile. These are the two accepted values. Here since we need to route requests based on mobile devices, we need to choose the value of Mobile.
Box 3: DeliveryRuleRequestHeaderConditionParameters
We need to understand the type of operating system running on the device. We can get this information from the request headers. Hence, we need to use the parameter of DeliveryRequestHeaderConditionParameters.
Box 4: HTTP_USER_AGENT
We can check the HTTP_USER_AGENT property in the request header. In the user agent property of the request header, you will normally get information about the environment where the request is originating from. An example is given below where I am showing the request header from my own machine when I browse to a site.
Box 5: iPhone
We are not looking for other Apple devices running iOS. It's the iPhone we're looking for.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azure-mgmt-cdn/azure.mgmt.cdn.models.isdevicematchconditionparametersmatchvaluesitem?view=azure- python
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-standard-rules-engine-match-conditions

NEW QUESTION: 20
Your company purchases an Azure subscription and plans to migrate several on-premises virtual machines to Azure. You need to design the infrastructure required (or the Azure virtual machines solution. What should you include in the design?
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A. the number of Azure regions
B. the settings of the Azure virtual networks
C. the size of the virtual machines
D. the number of Azure Storage accounts
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 21
You are developing a solution that will use Azure messaging services.
You need to ensure that the solution uses a publish-subscribe model and eliminates the need for constant polling.
What are two possible ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Service Bus
B. Event Hub
C. Event Grid
D. Queue
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
It is strongly recommended to use available messaging products and services that support a publish-subscribe model, rather than building your own. In Azure, consider using Service Bus or Event Grid. Other technologies that can be used for pub/sub messaging include Redis, RabbitMQ, and Apache Kafka.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/patterns/publisher-subscriber

NEW QUESTION: 22
Case Study 6 - Contoso, Ltd
Background

Overview

You are a developer for Contoso, Ltd. The company has a social networking website that is developed as a Single Page Application (SPA). The main web application for the social networking website loads user uploaded content from blob storage.

You are developing a solution to monitor uploaded data for inappropriate content. The following process occurs when users upload content by using the SPA:

* Messages are sent to ContentUploadService.
* Content is processed by ContentAnalysisService.
* After processing is complete, the content is posted to the social network or a rejection message
is posted in its place.

The ContentAnalysisService is deployed with Azure Container Instances from a private Azure Container Registry named contosoimages.

The solution will use eight CPU cores.

Azure Active Directory

Contoso, Ltd. uses Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for both internal and guest accounts.

Requirements

ContentAnalysisService

The company's data science group built ContentAnalysisService which accepts user generated content as a string and returns a probable value for inappropriate content. Any values over a specific threshold must be reviewed by an employee of Contoso, Ltd.

You must create an Azure Function named CheckUserContent to perform the content checks.

Costs

You must minimize costs for all Azure services.

Manual review

To review content, the user must authenticate to the website portion of the ContentAnalysisService using their Azure AD credentials. The website is built using React and all pages and API endpoints require authentication. In order to review content a user must be part of a ContentReviewer role. All completed reviews must include the reviewer's email address for auditing purposes.

High availability

All services must run in multiple regions. The failure of any service in a region must not impact overall application availability.

Monitoring

An alert must be raised if the ContentUploadService uses more than 80 percent of available CPU cores.

Security

You have the following security requirements:

* Any web service accessible over the Internet must be protected from cross site scripting
attacks.
* All websites and services must use SSL from a valid root certificate authority.
* Azure Storage access keys must only be stored in memory and must be available only to the
service.
* All Internal services must only be accessible from internal Virtual Networks (VNets).
* All parts of the system must support inbound and outbound traffic restrictions.
* All service calls must be authenticated by using Azure AD.

User agreements

When a user submits content, they must agree to a user agreement. The agreement allows employees of Contoso, Ltd. to review content, store cookies on user devices, and track user's IP addresses.

Information regarding agreements is used by multiple divisions within Contoso, Ltd.

User responses must not be lost and must be available to all parties regardless of individual service uptime. The volume of agreements is expected to be in the millions per hour.

Validation testing

When a new version of the ContentAnalysisService is available the previous seven days of content must be processed with the new version to verify that the new version does not significantly deviate from the old version.

Issues

Users of the ContentUploadService report that they occasionally see HTTP 502 responses on specific pages.

Code

ContentUploadService

```
CS01 apiVersion: '2018-10-01'
CS02 type: Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups
CS03 location: westus
CS04 name: contentUploadService
CS05 properties:
CS06      containers:
CS07      - name: service
CS08          properties:
CS09          image: contoso/contentUploadService:latest
CS10          ports:
CS11          -  port: 80
CS12             protocol: TCP
CS13          resources:
CS14            requests:
CS15               cpu: 1.0
CS16               memoryInGB: 1.5
CS17
CS18 ipAddress:
CS19      ip: 10.23.121.112
CS20      ports:
CS21        - port: 80
CS22          protocol: TCP
CS23
CS24
CS25 networkProfile:
CS26
id: /subscriptions/98...19/resourceGroups/container/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkProfiles/subnet
```

ApplicationManifest

Microsoft
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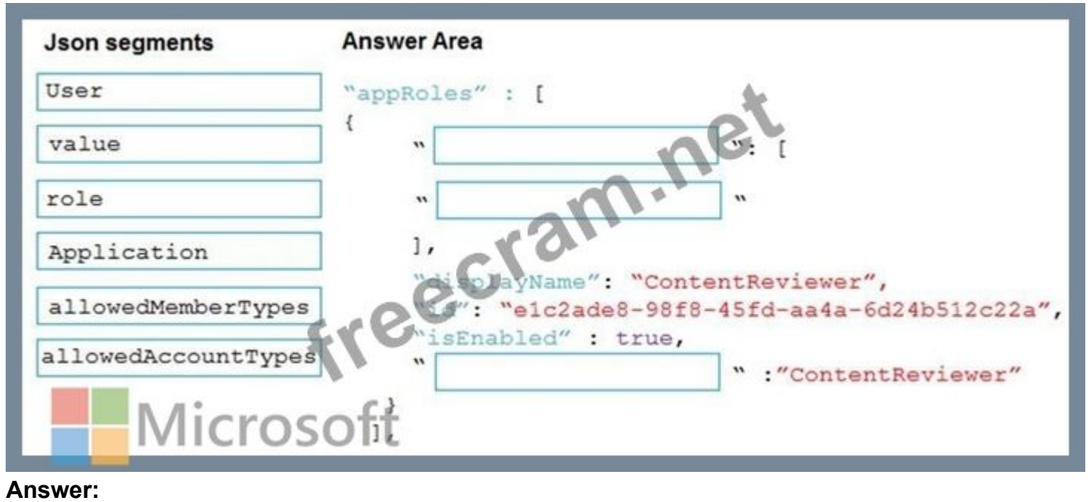
```
AM01 {
AM02      "id" : "2b079f03-9b06-2d44-98bb-e9182901fcb6",
AM03      "appId" : "7118a7f0-b5c2-4c9d-833c-3d711396fe65",
AM04
AM05      "createdDateTime" : "2019-12-24T06:01:44Z",
AM06      "logoUrl" : null,
AM07      "logoutUrl" : null,
AM08      "name" : "ContentAnalysisService",
AM09
AM10
AM11      "orgRestrictions" : [],
AM12      "parentalControlSettings" : {
AM13       "countriesBlockedForMinors" : [],
AM14        "legalAgeGroupRule" : "Allow"
AM15      },
AM16      "passwordCredentials" : []
AM17 }
```

Drag and Drop Question

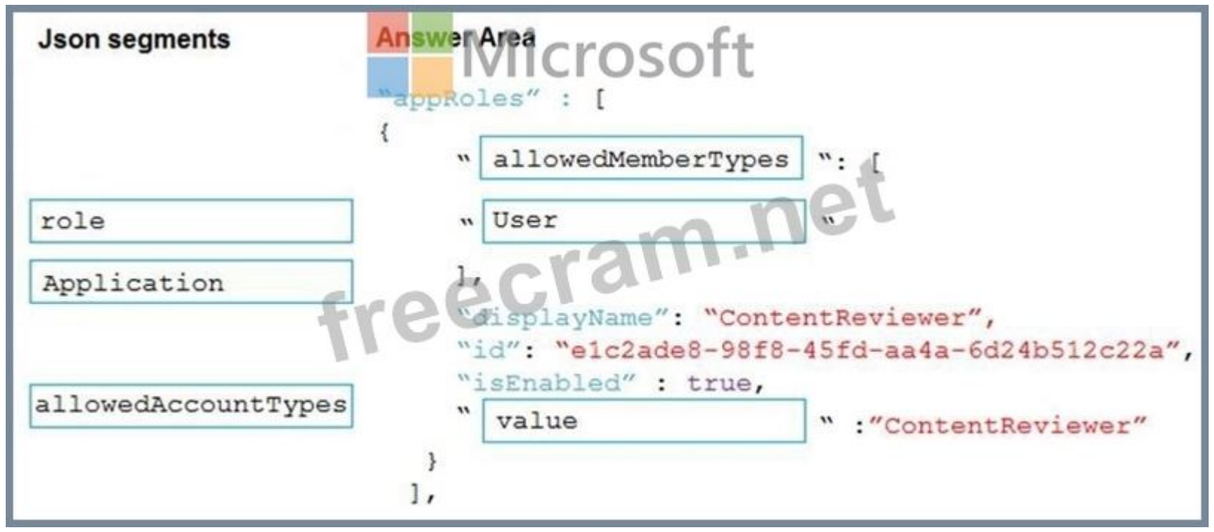
You need to add markup at line AM04 to implement the ContentReview role.

How should you complete the markup? To answer, drag the appropriate json segments to the correct locations. Each json segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: allowedMemberTypes

allowedMemberTypes specifies whether this app role definition can be assigned to users and groups by setting to "User", or to other applications (that are accessing this application in daemon service scenarios) by setting to "Application", or to both.

Note: The following example shows the appRoles that you can assign to users.

"appId": "8763f1c4-f988-489c-a51e-158e9ef97d6a",
"appRoles": [
{
"allowedMemberTypes": [
"User"
],
"displayName": "Writer",
"id": "d1c2ade8-98f8-45fd-aa4a-6d06b947c66f",
"isEnabled": true,
"description": "Writers Have the ability to create tasks.",
"value": "Writer"
}
],
"availableToOtherTenants": false,

Box 2: User

Scenario: In order to review content a user must be part of a ContentReviewer role.

Box 3: value

value specifies the value which will be included in the roles claim in authentication and access tokens.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/graph/api/resources/approle

NEW QUESTION: 23

A team 'XNP' is developing container-based applications that need to be deployed to a Kubernetes cluster in Azure.
Parker has to create thecluster and ensure the services are running as desired.
Considering the following, select the Command would he execute?
1.) az aks create
2.) az group create
3.) kubectl apply
4.) az appservice plan create
A. Only 2 and 3
B. Only 1, 2 and 4
C. Only 1, 2 and 3
D. Only 3 and 4
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 24
Case Study 1 - Litware Inc
Background
You are a developer for Litware Inc., a SaaS company that provides a solution for managing employee expenses. The solution consists of an ASP.NET Core Web API project that is deployed as an Azure Web App.
Overall architecture
Employees upload receipts for the system to process. When processing is complete, the employee receives a summary report email that details the processing results. Employees then use a web application to manage their receipts and perform any additional tasks needed for reimbursement.
Receipt processing
Employees may upload receipts in two ways:
* Uploading using an Azure Files mounted folder
* Uploading using the web application
Data Storage
Receipt and employee information is stored in an Azure SQL database.
Documentation
Employees are provided with a getting started document when they first use the solution. The documentation includes details on supported operating systems for Azure File upload, and instructions on how to configure the mounted folder.
Solution details
Users table

Column	Description
UserId	unique identifier for and employee
ExpenseAccount	employees expense account number in the format 1234-123-1234
AllowedAmount	limit of allowed expenses before approval is needed
SupervisorId	unique identifier for employee's supervisor
SecurityPin	value used to validate user identity

Web Application
You enable MSI for the Web App and configure the Web App to use the security principal name WebAppIdentity.
Processing
Processing is performed by an Azure Function that uses version 2 of the Azure Function runtime.
Once processing is completed, results are stored in Azure Blob

Storage and an Azure SQL database. Then, an email summary is sent to the user with a link to the processing report. The link to the report must remain valid if the email is forwarded to another user.

Logging

Azure Application Insights is used for telemetry and logging in both the processor and the web application. The processor also has TraceWriter logging enabled.

Application Insights must always contain all log messages.

Requirements

Receipt processing

Concurrent processing of a receipt must be prevented.

Disaster recovery

Regional outage must not impact application availability. All DR operations must not be dependent on application running and must ensure that data in the DR region is up to date.

Security

* Users' SecurityPin must be stored in such a way that access to the database does not allow the viewing of SecurityPins. The web application is the only system that should have access to SecurityPins.
* All certificates and secrets used to secure data must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
* You must adhere to the principle of least privilege and provide privileges which are essential to perform the intended function.
* All access to Azure Storage and Azure SQL database must use the application's Managed Service Identity (MSI)
* Receipt data must always be encrypted at rest.
* All data must be protected in transit
* User's expense account number must be visible only to logged in users. All other views of the expense account number should include only the last segment, with the remaining parts obscured.
* In the case of a security breach access to all summary reports must be revoked without impacting other parts of the system.

Issues

Upload format issue

Employees occasionally report an issue with uploading a receipt using the web application. They report that when they upload a receipt using the Azure File Share, the receipt does not appear in their profile. When this occurs, they delete the file in the file share and use the web application, which returns a 500 Internal Server error page.

Capacity issue

During busy periods, employees report long delays between the time they upload the receipt and when it appears in the web application.

Log capacity issue

Developers report that the number of log message in the trace output for the processor is too high, resulting in lost log messages.

Application code

Processing.cs

```
PC01 public static class Processing
PC02 {
PC03 public static class Function
PC04 {
PC05   [FunctionName("IssueWork")]
PC06   public static async Task Run([TimerTrigger("0*/5" * * *")] TimerInfo timer, ILogger log)
PC07   {
PC08     var container = await GetCloudBlobContainer();
PC09     foreach (var fileItem in await ListFiles())
PC10     {
PC11       var file = new CloudFile(fileItem.StorageUri.PrimaryUri);
PC12       var ms = new MemoryStream();
PC13       await file.DownloadToStream();
PC14       var blob = container.GetBlockBlobReference(fileItem.Uri.ToString());
PC15       await blob.UploadFromStreamAsync(ms);
PC16
PC17   }
PC18   }
PC19   private static CloudBlockBlob GetDRBlob(CloudBlockBlob sourceBlob)
PC20   {
PC21    . . .
PC22 }
PC23 private static async Task<CloudBlobContainer>GetCloudBlobContainer()
PC24 {
PC25     var cloudBlobClient = new CloudBlobClient(new Uri(" . . ."), await GetCredentials());
PC26
PC27     await cloudBlobClient.GetRootContainerReference().CreareIfNoExistsAsync();
PC28     return cloudBlobClient.GetRootContainerReference();
PC29 }
PC30   private static async Task<StorageCredentials>GetCredentials()
PC31    {
PC32    . . .
PC33    }
PC34    private static async Task<List<IlistFileItem>> ListFiles()
PC35     {
PC36       . . .
PC37     }
PC37     private KeyVaultClient_keyVaultClient = new KeyVaultClient(" . . .");
PC38   }
PC39  }
```

Database.cs

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```
DB01  public class Database
DB02  {
DB03     private string ConnectionString =
DB04
DB05    public async Task<Object> LoadUserDetails(string userId)
DB06    {
DB07
DB08    return await policy.ExecuteAsync(async () =>
DB09    {
DB10      using (var connection = new SqlConnection(ConnectionString))
DB11      {
DB12      await connection.OpenAsync();
DB13      using (var command = new SqlCommand("_", connection))
DB14      using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
DB15      {
DB16        _
DB17      }
DB18        }
DB19    });
DB20  }
DB21 }
```

ReceiptUploader.cs

```
RU01 public class ReceiptUploader
RU02 {
RU03     public async Task UploadFile(string file, byte[] binary)
RU04     {
RU05     var httpClient = new HttpClient();
RU06     var response = await httpClient.PutAsync("_", new ByteArrayContent(binary));
RU07     while (ShouldRetry(response))
RU08     {
RU09       response = await httpClient.PutAsync("_", new ByteArrayContent(binary));
RU10     }
RU11         }
RU12         private bool ShouldRetry(HttpResponseMessage response)
RU13         {
RU14
RU15         }
RU16    }
```

ConfigureSSE.ps1

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```
CS01 $storageAccount = Get-AzureRmStorageAccount -ResourceGroupName "…" -AccountName "…"
CS02 $keyVault = Get-AzureRmKeyVault -VaultName "…"
CS03 $key = Get-AzureKeyVaultKey -VaultName $keyVault.VaultName -Name "…"
CS04   Set-AzureRmKeyVaultAccessPolicy `
CS05   -VaultName $keyVault.VaultName `
CS06   -ObjectId $storageAccount.Identity.PrincilalId `
CS07
CS08
CS09   Set-AzureRmStorageAccount `
CS10  -ResourceGroupName $storageAccount.ResourceGroup Name `
CS11  -AccountName $storageAccount.StorageAccountName `
CS12  -EnableEncryptionService File `
CS13  -KeyvaultEncryption `
CS14  -KeyName $key.Name
CS15  -KeyVersion $key.Version `
CS16  -KeyVaultUri $keyVault.VaultUri
```

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You need to resolve the log capacity issue.

What should you do?

A. Set a LogCategoryFilter during startup.

B. Create an Application Insights Telemetry Filter.

C. Change the minimum log level in the host.json file for the function.

D. Implement Application Insights Sampling.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Scenario, the log capacity issue: Developers report that the number of log message in the trace output for the processor is too high, resulting in lost log messages.

Sampling is a feature in Azure Application Insights. It is the recommended way to reduce telemetry traffic and storage, while preserving a statistically correct analysis of application data.

The filter selects items that are related, so that you can navigate between items when you are doing diagnostic investigations. When metric counts are presented to you in the portal, they are renormalized to take account of the sampling, to minimize any effect on the statistics.

Sampling reduces traffic and data costs, and helps you avoid throttling.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling

NEW QUESTION: 25

Case Study 5 - Wide World Importers

Background

Wide World Importers is moving all their datacenters to Azure. The company has developed several applications and services to support supply chain operations and would like to leverage serverless computing where possible.

Current environment

Windows Server 2016 virtual machine

This virtual machine (VM) runs Biz Talk Server 2016. The VM runs the following workflows:

* Ocean Transport - This workflow gathers and validates container information including container contents and arrival notices at various shipping ports.
* Inland Transport - This workflow gathers and validates trucking information including fuel usage, number of stops, and routes.

The VM supports the following REST API calls:

* Container API - This API provides container information including weight, contents, and other attributes.

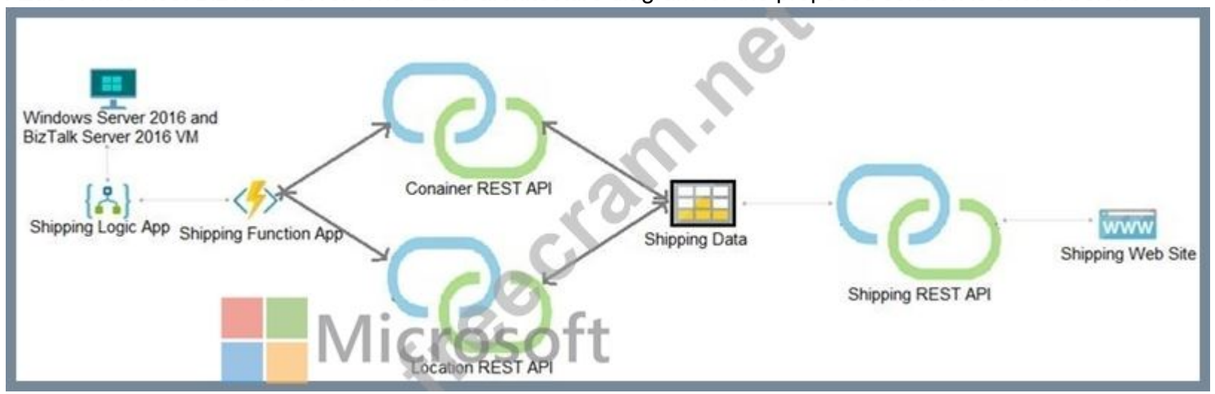
* Location API - This API provides location information regarding shipping ports of call and truck stops.
* Shipping REST API - This API provides shipping information for use and display on the shipping website.

Shipping Data

The application uses MongoDB JSON document storage database for all container and transport information.

Shipping Web Site

The site displays shipping container tracking information and container contents. The site is located at http://shipping.wideworldimporters.com Proposed solution The on-premises shipping application must be moved to Azure. The VM has been migrated to a new Standard_D16s_v3 Azure VM by using Azure Site Recovery and must remain running in Azure to complete the BizTalk component migrations. You create a Standard_D16s_v3 Azure VM to host BizTalk Server. The Azure architecture diagram for the proposed solution is shown below:



Shipping Logic App

The Shipping Logic app must meet the following requirements:

* Support the ocean transport and inland transport workflows by using a Logic App.
* Support industry-standard protocol X12 message format for various messages including vessel content details and arrival notices.
* Secure resources to the corporate VNet and use dedicated storage resources with a fixed costing model.
* Maintain on-premises connectivity to support legacy applications and final BizTalk migrations.

Shipping Function app

Implement secure function endpoints by using app-level security and include Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

REST APIs

The REST API's that support the solution must meet the following requirements:

* Secure resources to the corporate VNet.
* Allow deployment to a testing location within Azure while not incurring additional costs.
* Automatically scale to double capacity during peak shipping times while not causing application downtime.
* Minimize costs when selecting an Azure payment model.

Shipping data

Data migration from on-premises to Azure must minimize costs and downtime.

Shipping website

Use Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) and ensure maximum performance for dynamic content while minimizing latency and costs.
Issues
Windows Server 2016 VM
The VM shows high network latency, jitter, and high CPU utilization. The VM is critical and has not been backed up in the past. The VM must enable a quick restore from a 7-day snapshot to include in-place restore of disks in case of failure.
Shipping website and REST APIs
The following error message displays while you are testing the website:

```
Failed to load http://test-shippingapi.wideworldimporters.com/: No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin'
header is present on the requested resource. Origin 'http://testwideworldimporters.com/' is
therefore not allowed access.
```

You need to support the requirements for the Shipping Logic App.
What should you use?
A. Azure Active Directory Application Proxy
B. Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN connection
C. Site-to-Site (S2S) VPN connection
D. On-premises Data Gateway
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Before you can connect to on-premises data sources from Azure Logic Apps, download and install the onpremises data gateway on a local computer. The gateway works as a bridge that provides quick data transfer and encryption between data sources on premises (not in the cloud) and your logic apps.
The gateway supports BizTalk Server 2016.
Note: Microsoft have now fully incorporated the Azure BizTalk Services capabilities into Logic Apps and Azure App Service Hybrid Connections.
Logic Apps Enterprise Integration pack bring some of the enterprise B2B capabilities like AS2 and X12, EDI standards support Scenario: The Shipping Logic app must meet the following requirements:
Support the ocean transport and inland transport workflows by using a Logic App.
Support industry standard protocol X12 message format for various messages including vessel content details and arrival notices.
Secure resources to the corporate VNet and use dedicated storage resources with a fixed costing model.
Maintain on-premises connectivity to support legacy applications and final BizTalk migrations.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-install

NEW QUESTION: 26
You develop and deploy a web app to Azure App Service. The Azure App Service uses a Basic plan in a single region.
You need to capture the telemetry.
Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution NOTE; Each correct selection is worth one pewit
A. Enable the Always On setting for the app service.
B. Enable remote debugging.
C. Enable Snapshot debugger
D. Enable Application Insights site extensions.
E. Upgrade the Azure App Service plan to Premium.
F. Restart an apps in the App Service plan
G. Enable Profiler
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 27

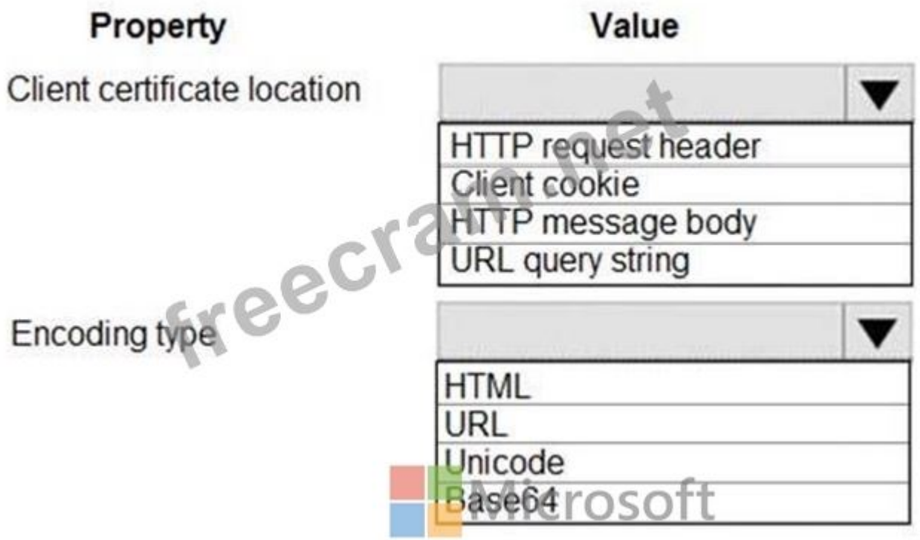
Hotspot Question

You are developing an Azure Web App. You configure TLS mutual authentication for the web app.

You need to validate the client certificate in the web app. To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

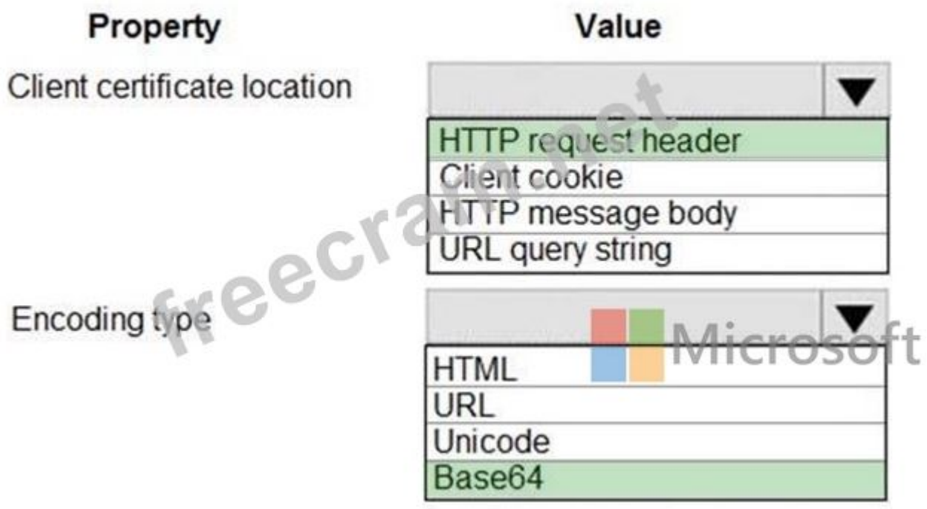
Answer Area



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Answer:

Answer Area



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Microsoft

Explanation:

Box 1: HTTP request header

If you are using ASP.NET and configure your app to use client certificate authentication, the certificate will be available through the HttpRequest.ClientCertificate property.

Box 2: Base64

For other application stacks, the client cert will be available in your app through a base64 encoded value in the "X-ARR-ClientCert" request header. Your application can create a certificate from this value and then use it for authentication and authorization purposes in your application.

Reference:

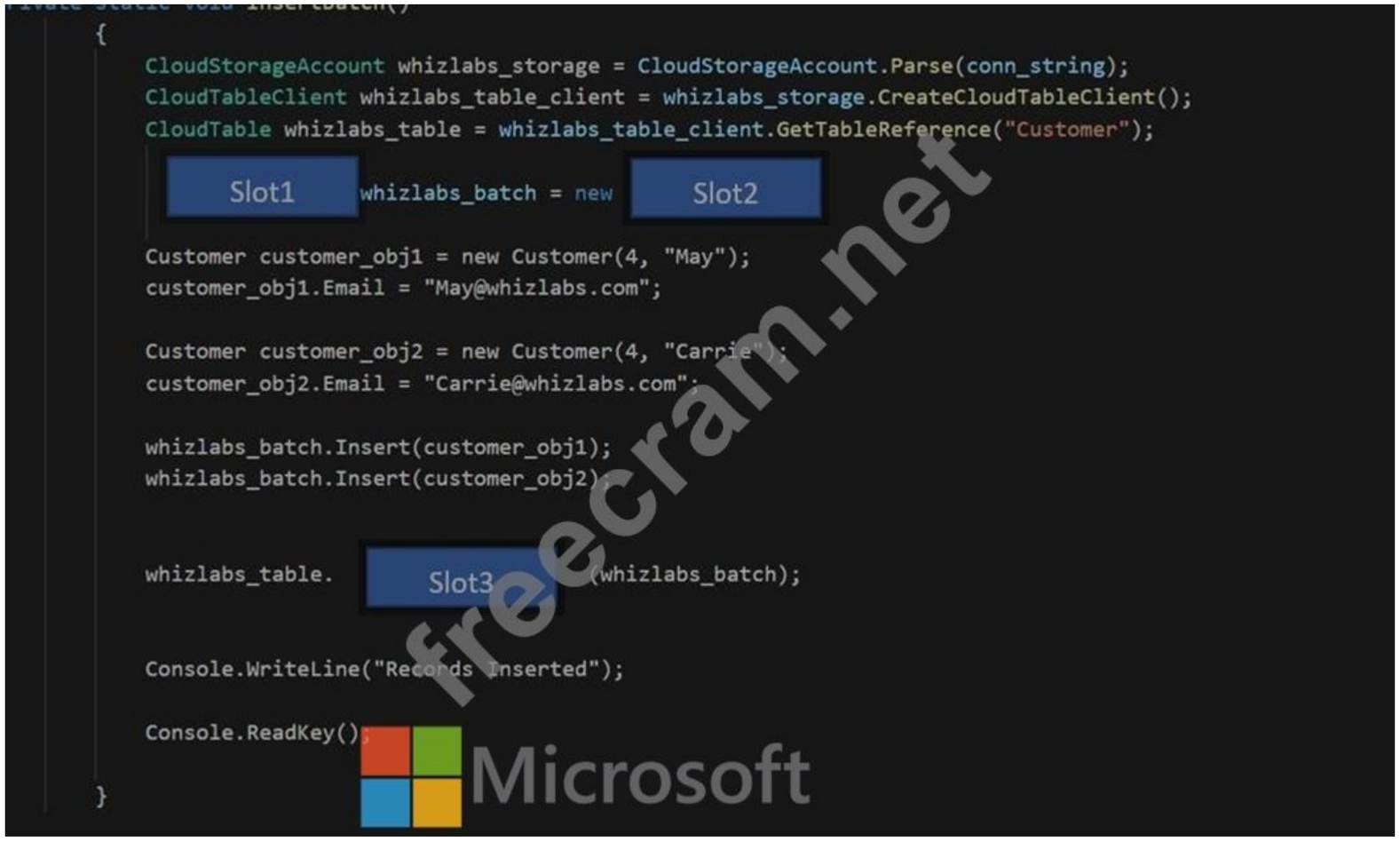
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-configure-tls-mutual-auth

NEW QUESTION: 28

A development team is developing an application. The application will be storing its data in Azure Table storage. Below are the fields that are going to be stored in the table

- Region
- Email address
- Phone number

The following snippet of code needs to be completed that would be used to insert a batch of records.



Which of the following will go into Slot1?

A. TableOperation

B. TableBatchOperation

C. TableEntity

D. TableQuery

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/table-storage-how-to-use-dotnet

NEW QUESTION: 29

Case Study 10 - Fourth Coffee

Background

Fourth Coffee is a global coffeehouse chain and coffee company recognized as one of the world's most influential coffee brands. The company is renowned for its specialty coffee beverages, including a wide range of espresso-based drinks, teas, and other beverages. Fourth Coffee operates thousands of stores worldwide.

Current environment

The company is developing cloud-native applications hosted in Azure.

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Corporate website

The company hosts a public website located at http://www.fourthcoffee.com/. The website is used to place orders as well as view and update inventory items.

Inventory items

In addition to its core coffee offerings, Fourth Coffee recently expanded its menu to include inventory items such as lunch items, snacks, and merchandise. Corporate team members constantly update inventory. Users can customize items. Corporate team members configure inventory items and associated images on the website.

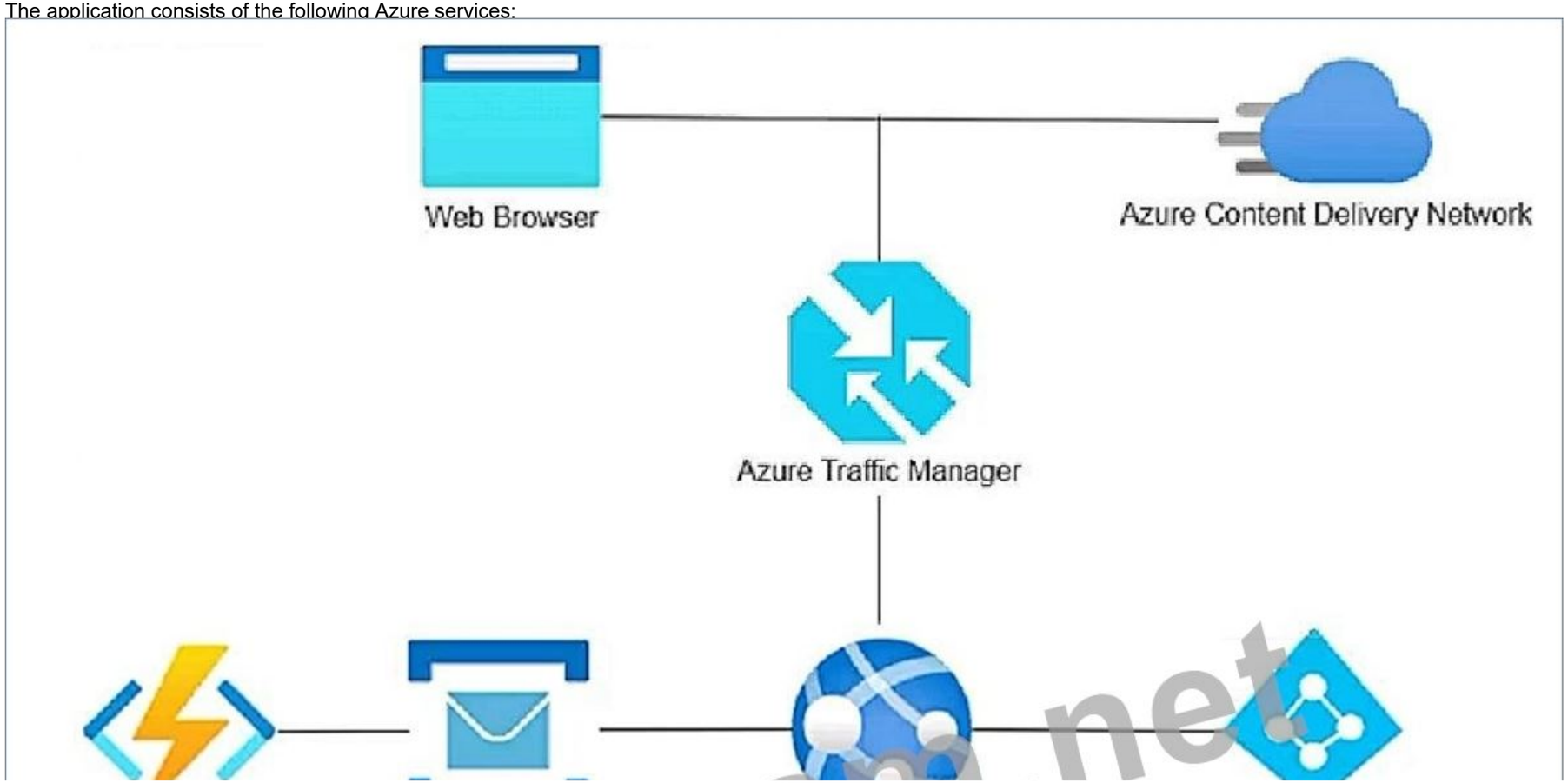
Orders

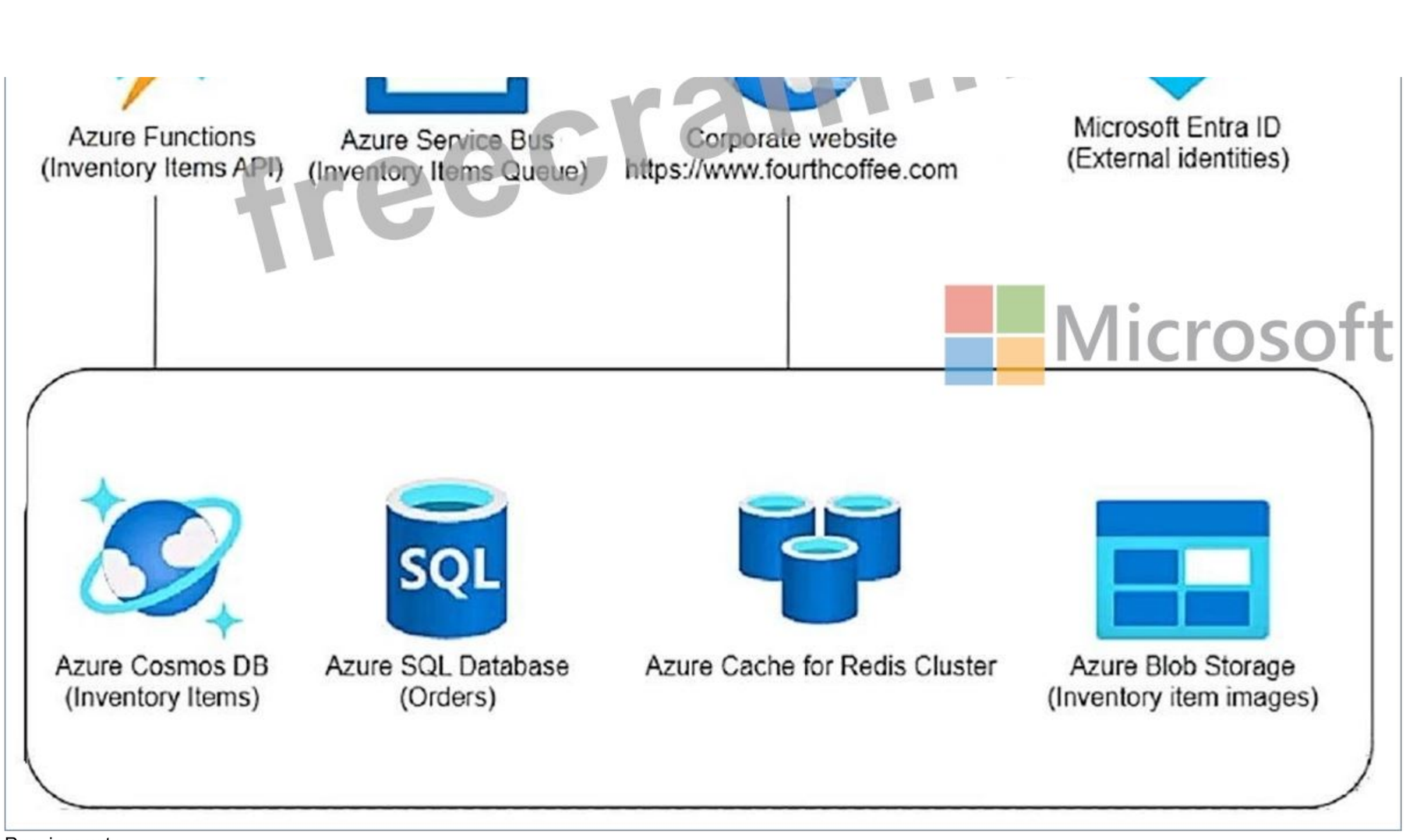
Associates in the store serve customized beverages and items to customers. Orders are placed on the website for pickup.

The application components process data as follows:

1. Azure Traffic Manager routes a user order request to the corporate website hosted in Azure App Service.
2. Azure Content Delivery Network serves static images and content to the user.
3. The user signs in to the application through a Microsoft Entra ID for customers tenant.
4. Users search for items and place an order on the website as item images are pulled from Azure Blob Storage.
5. Item customizations are placed in an Azure Service Bus queue message.
6. Azure Functions processes item customizations and saves the customized items to Azure Cosmos DB.
7. The website saves order details to Azure SQL Database.
8. SQL Database query results are cached in Azure Cache for Redis to improve performance.

The application consists of the following Azure services:





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Requirements

The application components must meet the following requirements:

- Azure Cosmos DB development must use a native API that receives the latest updates and stores data in a document format.
- Costs must be minimized for all Azure services.
- Developers must test Azure Blob Storage integrations locally before deployment to Azure.

Testing must support the latest versions of the Azure Storage APIs.

Corporate website

- User authentication and authorization must allow one-time passcode sign-in methods and social identity providers (Google or Facebook).
- Static web content must be stored closest to end users to reduce network latency.

Inventory items

- Customized items read from Azure Cosmos DB must maximize throughput while ensuring data is accurate for the current user on the website.
- Processing of inventory item updates must automatically scale and enable updates across an entire Azure Cosmos DB container.
- Inventory items must be processed in the order they were placed in the queue.
- Inventory item images must be stored as JPEG files in their native format to include exchangeable image file format (data) stored with the blob data upon upload of the image file.

- The Inventory Items API must securely access the Azure Cosmos DB data.

Orders

- Orders must receive inventory item changes automatically after inventory items are updated or saved.

Issues

- Developers are storing the Azure Cosmos DB credentials in an insecure clear text manner within the Inventory Items API code.
- Production Azure Cache for Redis maintenance has negatively affected application performance.

Hotspot Question

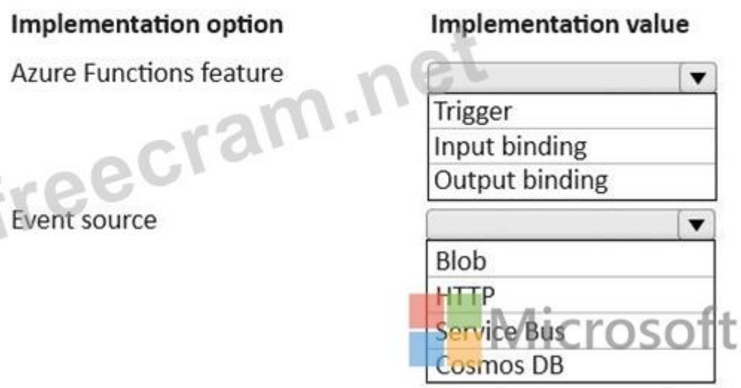
You need to implement a function by using Azure Functions to process customized items.

How should you implement the function? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Azure Functions implementation

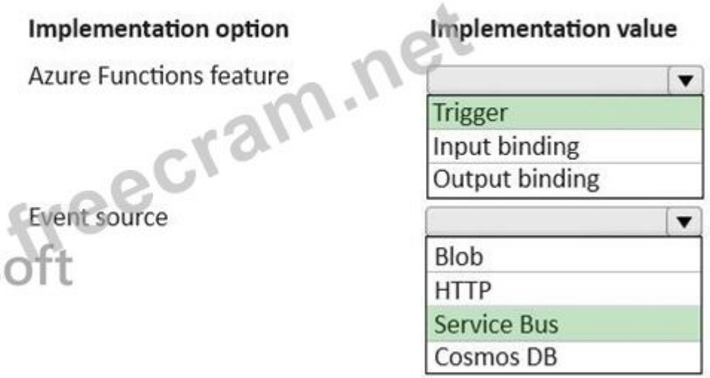


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Answer:

Answer Area

Azure Functions implementation



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NEW QUESTION: 30

Your company has several containers based on the following operating systems:
- Windows Server 2019 Nano Server
- Windows Server 2019 Server Core
- Windows Server 2022 Nano Server
- Windows Server 2022 Server Core
- Linux

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You plan to migrate the containers to an Azure Kubernetes cluster.
What is the minimum number of node pools that the cluster must have?

A. 2
B. 1
C. 6
D. 3
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

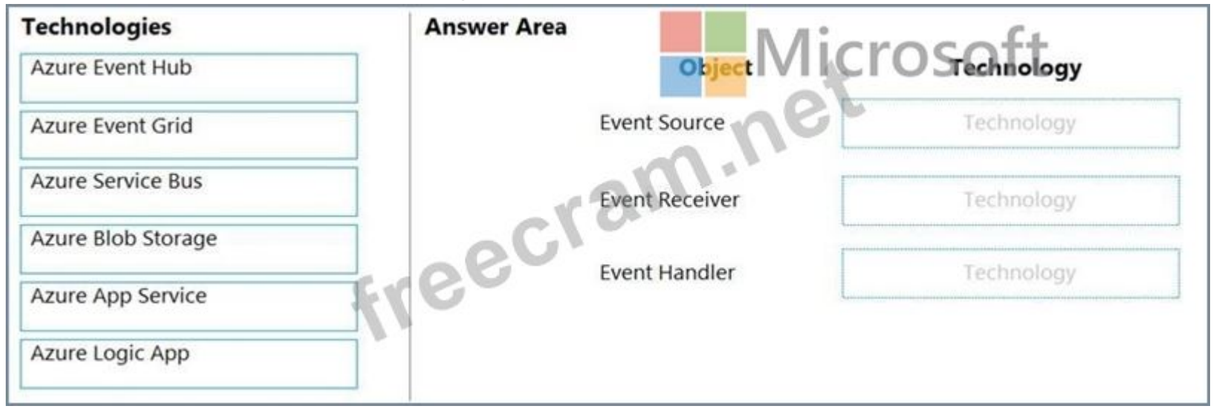
NEW QUESTION: 31

Drag and Drop Question

You are developing an Azure solution to collect inventory data from thousands of stores located around the world. Each store location will send the inventory data hourly to an Azure Blob storage account for processing.

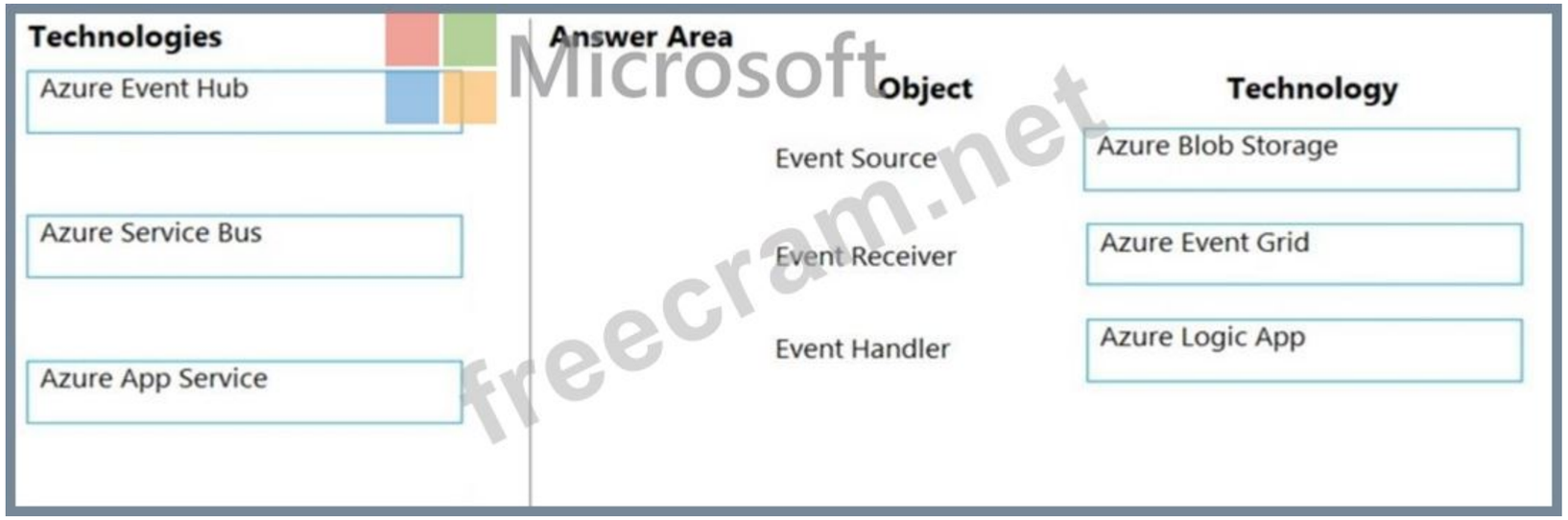
The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Begin processing when data is saved to Azure Blob storage.
- Filter data based on store location information.
- Trigger an Azure Logic App to process the data for output to Azure Cosmos DB.
- Enable high availability and geographic distribution.
- Allow 24-hours for retries.
- Implement an exponential back off data processing.

You need to configure the solution.
What should you implement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



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Answer:



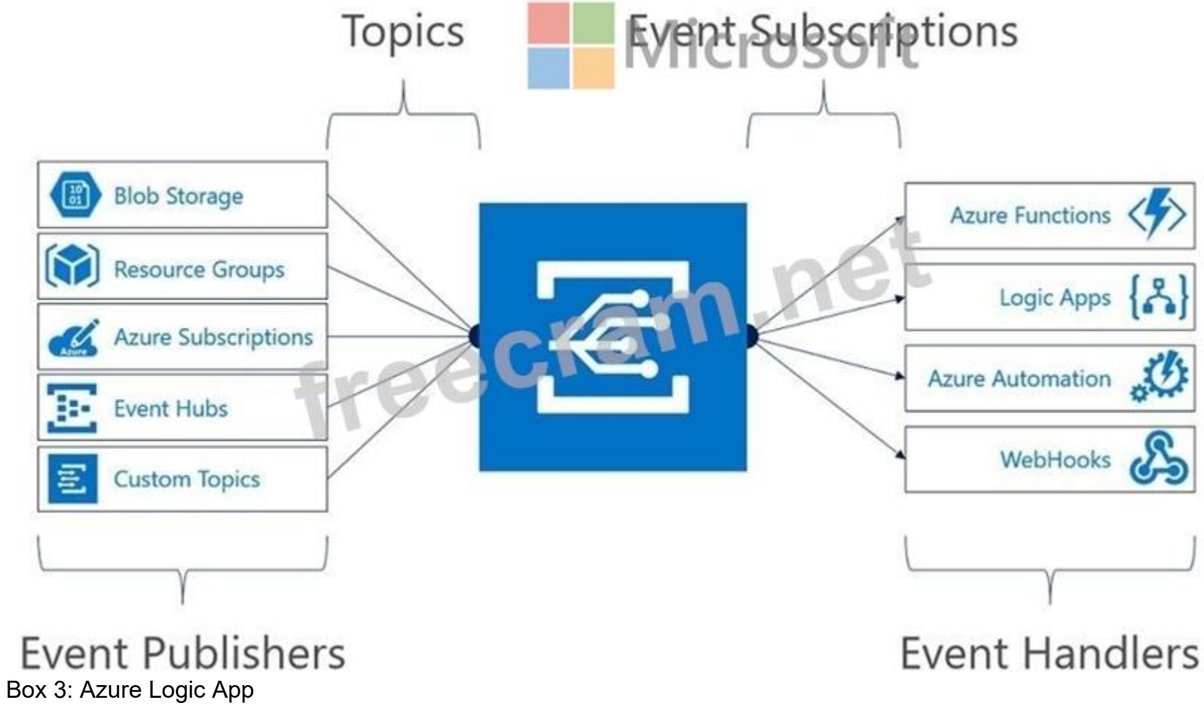
Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Blob Storage

The source of the event, which means WHO has created the event and who is publishing this event is the Blob Storage.

Box 2: Azure Event Grid

Event Grid uses event subscriptions to route event messages to subscribers. This image illustrates the relationship between event publishers, event subscriptions, and event handlers.



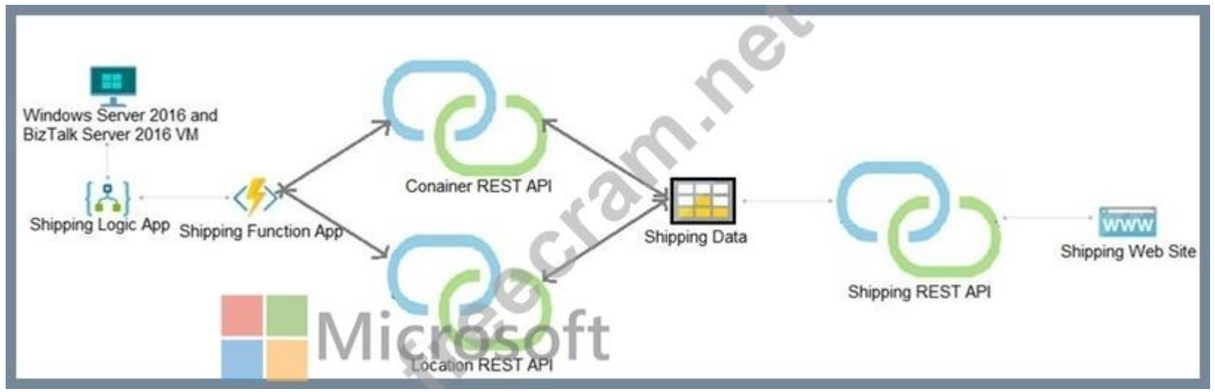
Box 3: Azure Logic App

Handler of this event, which means who should handle this event, is the Logic App by creating a subscription in the event grid and connecting the Logic App to that subscription.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/java/api/overview/azure/messaging-eventgrid-readme

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NEW QUESTION: 32
Case Study 5 - Wide World Importers
Background
Wide World Importers is moving all their datacenters to Azure. The company has developed several applications and services to support supply chain operations and would like to leverage serverless computing where possible.
Current environment
Windows Server 2016 virtual machine
This virtual machine (VM) runs Biz Talk Server 2016. The VM runs the following workflows:
* Ocean Transport - This workflow gathers and validates container information including container contents and arrival notices at various shipping ports.
* Inland Transport - This workflow gathers and validates trucking information including fuel usage, number of stops, and routes.
The VM supports the following REST API calls:
* Container API - This API provides container information including weight, contents, and other attributes.
* Location API - This API provides location information regarding shipping ports of call and truck stops.
* Shipping REST API - This API provides shipping information for use and display on the shipping website.
Shipping Data
The application uses MongoDB JSON document storage database for all container and transport information.
Shipping Web Site
The site displays shipping container tracking information and container contents. The site is located at http://shipping.wideworldimporters.com Proposed solution The on-premises shipping application must be moved to Azure. The VM has been migrated to a new Standard_D16s_v3 Azure VM by using Azure Site Recovery and must remain running in Azure to complete the BizTalk component migrations. You create a Standard_D16s_v3 Azure VM to host BizTalk Server. The Azure architecture diagram for the proposed solution is shown below:



Shipping Logic App

The Shipping Logic app must meet the following requirements:

* Support the ocean transport and inland transport workflows by using a Logic App.
* Support industry-standard protocol X12 message format for various messages including vessel content details and arrival notices.
* Secure resources to the corporate VNet and use dedicated storage resources with a fixed costing model.
* Maintain on-premises connectivity to support legacy applications and final BizTalk migrations.

Shipping Function app

Implement secure function endpoints by using app-level security and include Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

REST APIs

The REST API's that support the solution must meet the following requirements:

* Secure resources to the corporate VNet.
* Allow deployment to a testing location within Azure while not incurring additional costs.
* Automatically scale to double capacity during peak shipping times while not causing application downtime.
* Minimize costs when selecting an Azure payment model.

Shipping data

Data migration from on-premises to Azure must minimize costs and downtime.

Shipping website

Use Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) and ensure maximum performance for dynamic content while minimizing latency and costs.

Issues

Windows Server 2016 VM

The VM shows high network latency, jitter, and high CPU utilization. The VM is critical and has not been backed up in the past. The VM must enable a quick restore from a 7-day snapshot to include in-place restore of disks in case of failure.

Shipping website and REST APIs

The following error message displays while you are testing the website:

```
Failed to load http://test-shippingapi.wideworldimporters.com/: No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin'
header is present on the requested resource. Origin 'http://testwideworldimporters.com/' is
therefore not allowed access.
```

Hotspot Question

You need to secure the Shipping Function app.

How should you configure the app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

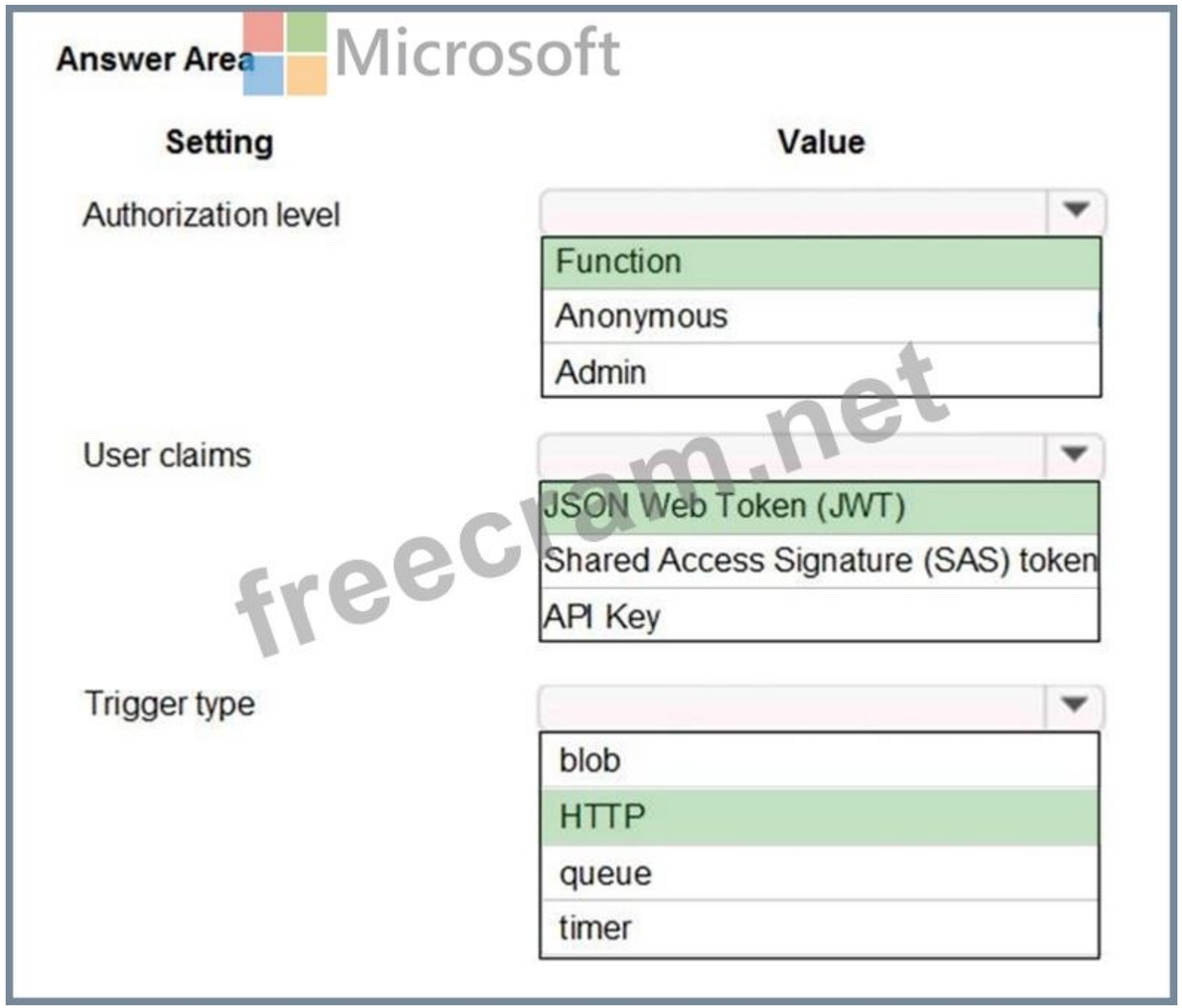
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Setting	Value
Authorization level	Function Anonymous Admin
User claims	JSON Web Token (JWT) Shared Access Signature (SAS) token API Key
Trigger type	blob HTTP queue timer

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Answer:



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Explanation:
Scenario: Shipping Function app: Implement secure function endpoints by using app-level security and include Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
Box 1: Function
Box 2: JSON based Token (JWT)
Azure AD uses JSON based tokens (JWTs) that contain claims
Box 3: HTTP
How a web app delegates sign-in to Azure AD and obtains a token
User authentication happens via the browser. The OpenID protocol uses standard HTTP protocol messages.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/authentication-scenarios

NEW QUESTION: 33
Case Study 10 - Fourth Coffee

Background

Fourth Coffee is a global coffeehouse chain and coffee company recognized as one of the world's most influential coffee brands. The company is renowned for its specialty coffee beverages, including a wide range of espresso-based drinks, teas, and other beverages. Fourth Coffee operates thousands of stores worldwide.

Current environment

The company is developing cloud-native applications hosted in Azure.

Corporate website

The company hosts a public website located at http://www.fourthcoffee.com/. The website is used to place orders as well as view and update inventory items.

Inventory items

In addition to its core coffee offerings, Fourth Coffee recently expanded its menu to include inventory items such as lunch items, snacks, and merchandise. Corporate team members constantly update inventory. Users can customize items. Corporate team members configure inventory items and associated images on the website.

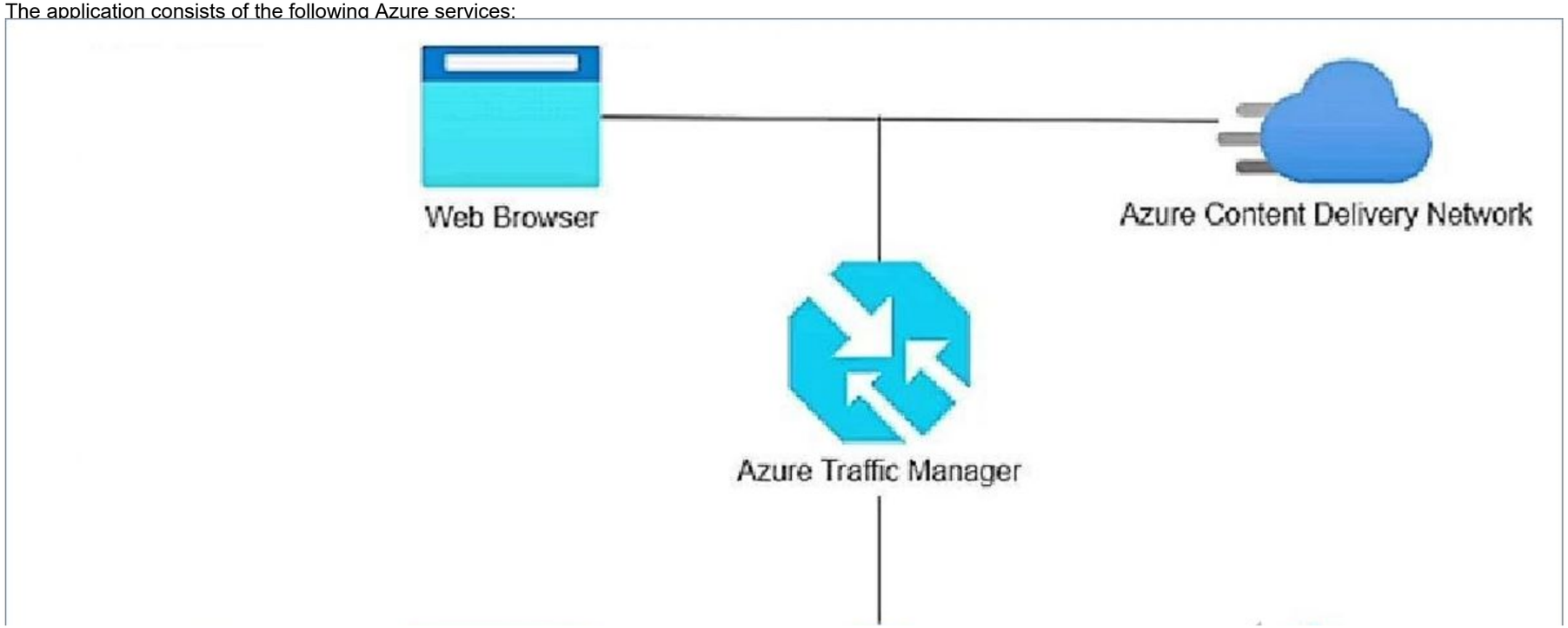
Orders

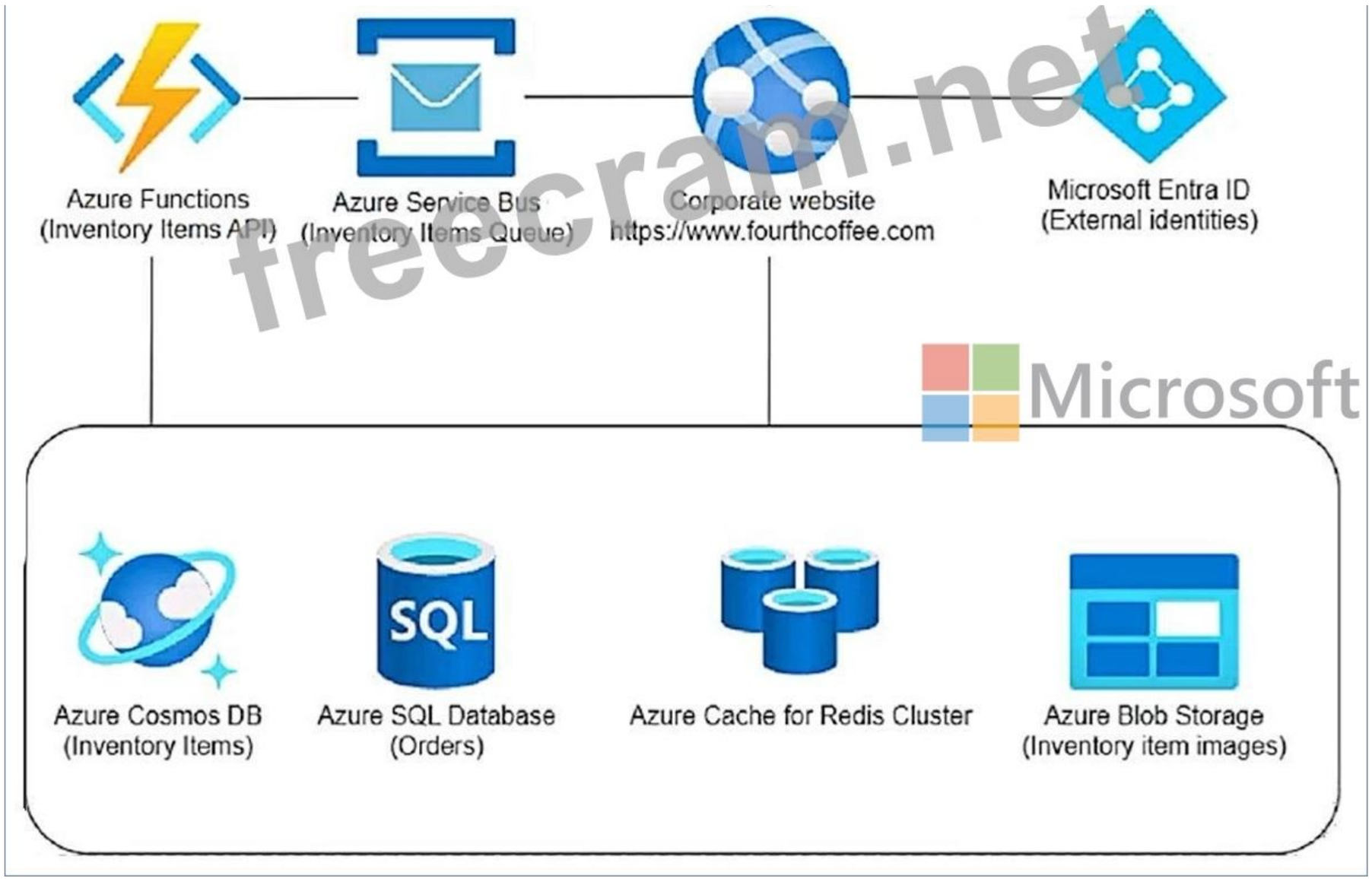
Associates in the store serve customized beverages and items to customers. Orders are placed on the website for pickup.

The application components process data as follows:

1. Azure Traffic Manager routes a user order request to the corporate website hosted in Azure App Service.
2. Azure Content Delivery Network serves static images and content to the user.
3. The user signs in to the application through a Microsoft Entra ID for customers tenant.
4. Users search for items and place an order on the website as item images are pulled from Azure Blob Storage.
5. Item customizations are placed in an Azure Service Bus queue message.
6. Azure Functions processes item customizations and saves the customized items to Azure Cosmos DB.
7. The website saves order details to Azure SQL Database.
8. SQL Database query results are cached in Azure Cache for Redis to improve performance.

The application consists of the following Azure services:





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Requirements

The application components must meet the following requirements:

- Azure Cosmos DB development must use a native API that receives the latest updates and stores data in a document format.
- Costs must be minimized for all Azure services.
- Developers must test Azure Blob Storage integrations locally before deployment to Azure.

Testing must support the latest versions of the Azure Storage APIs.

Corporate website

- User authentication and authorization must allow one-time passcode sign-in methods and social identity providers (Google or Facebook).
- Static web content must be stored closest to end users to reduce network latency.

Inventory items
- Customized items read from Azure Cosmos DB must maximize throughput while ensuring data is accurate for the current user on the website.
- Processing of inventory item updates must automatically scale and enable updates across an entire Azure Cosmos DB container.
- Inventory items must be processed in the order they were placed in the queue.
- Inventory item images must be stored as JPEG files in their native format to include exchangeable image file format (data) stored with the blob data upon upload of the image file.
- The Inventory Items API must securely access the Azure Cosmos DB data.
Orders
- Orders must receive inventory item changes automatically after inventory items are updated or saved.
Issues
- Developers are storing the Azure Cosmos DB credentials in an insecure clear text manner within the Inventory Items API code.
- Production Azure Cache for Redis maintenance has negatively affected application performance.
You need to serve static content from the corporate website.
What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Update the Azure Traffic Manager routing method to priority.
B. Create a nested Azure Traffic Manager profile. Configure the parent profile to the performance traffic routing method and the child profile to the priority traffic routing method.
C. Store all static content in Azure Blob Storage. Enable Azure Content Delivery Network for the storage account.
D. Configure App Service networking to create a Content Delivery Network profile and endpoint.
E. Configure the Azure App Service Local Cache feature and set the app setting WEBSITE_LOCAL_CACHE_SIZEINMB value.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 34
You are developing an online game that includes a feature that allows players to interact with other players on the same team within a certain distance. The calculation to determine the players in range occurs when players move and are cached in an Azure Cache for Redis instance.
The system should prioritize players based on how recently they have moved and should not prioritize players who have logged out of the game.
You need to select an eviction policy.
Which eviction policy should you use?
A. allkeys-lru
B. volatile-lru
C. allkeys-lfu
D. volatile-ttl
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
There must be a way to tell our redis that logged off users must not be prioritized.
Sample: User A moves and then automatically logs-off. With allkeys-lru we can't distinguish this particularity. With volatile-lru we can tell our redis what are good candidates to be removed using different TTL values.

NEW QUESTION: 35
Drag and Drop Question
You develop an IoT solution by using Node.js. The solution is ready to deploy to the production environment.
You must implement the device twin capabilities of Azure IoT Hub. You must register a sensor named Sensor00. The IoT Hub name is Hub01.
You need to register the endpoint with ContosoHub01 so that you can configure them from your solution.
Which four commands should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Answer Area

```
npm install azure-iothub
 --save
```

```
npm install azure-iot-device azure-iot-device-
mqtt
 --save
```

```
az extension add
 --name azure-cli-iot-ext
```

```
az iot hub show-connection-string
 --name {Sensor00}
 --output table
```

```
az iot hub device-identity create
 --hub name {Hub01}
 --device-id Sensor00
```

```
az iot hub show-connection-string
 --name {Hub01}
 --output table
```

```
az iot hub device-identity show-connection-
string
 --hub-name {Hub01}
 --device-id Sensor00
 --output table
```

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Microsoft

Answer:

Answer Area

```
az extension add
 --name azure-cli-iot-ext
```

```
npm install azure-iot-device azure-iot-device-
mqtt
 --save
```

```
az iot hub device-identity create
 --hub name {Hub01}
 --device-id Sensor00
```

```
az iot hub show-connection-string
 --name {Sensor00}
 --output table
```

```
npm install azure-iothub
 --save
```

```
az iot hub show-connection-string
 --name {Hub01}
 --output table
```

```
az iot hub device-identity show-connection-
string
 --hub-name {Hub01}
 --device-id Sensor00
 --output table
```

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Explanation:

Step 1: az extension add --name azure-cli-iot-ext

Run the following command in the command-line environment where you are using the Azure CLI to install the IoT extension:

az extension add --name azure-cli-iot-ext

Step 2: az iot hub device-identity create

--hub-name {Hub01}

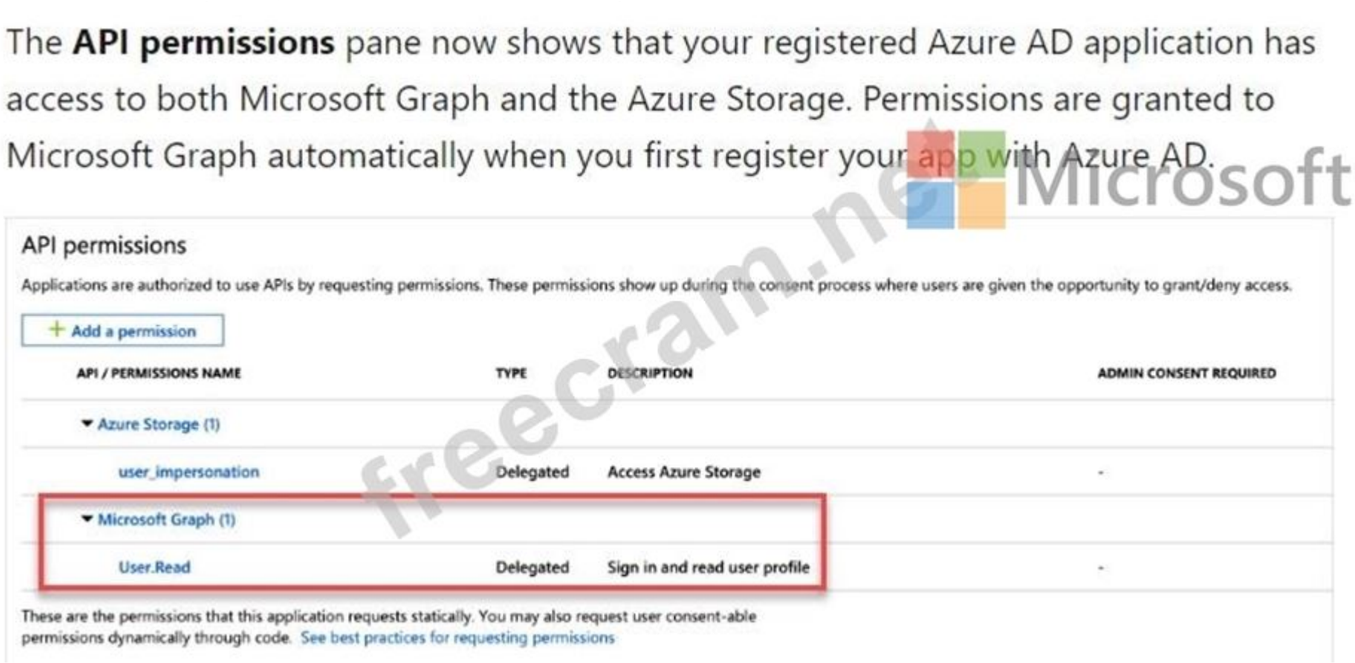
--device-id Sensor00

Create a new device identity called myDeviceId and retrieve the device connection string with these commands:

az iot hub device-identity create --device-id myDeviceId --hub-name {Your IoT Hub name} az iot hub device-identity show-connection-string --device-id myDeviceId --hub-name {Your IoT Hub name} -o table Step 3: az iot hub device-identity show-connection-string

--hub-name {Hub01}
--device-id Sensor00
--output table
Step 4:
Create the service app
In this section, you create a Node.js console app that adds location metadata to the device twin.
npm install azure-iothub --save
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-hub-node-node-twin-getstarted

NEW QUESTION: 36
You have to develop an ASP.Net Core application. The application is used to work with blobs in an Azure storage account. The application authenticates via Azure AD credentials.
Role based access has been implemented on the containers that contain the blobs. These roles have been assigned to the users.
You have to configure the application so that the user's permissions can be used with the Azure Blob containers.
Which of the following would you use as the Permission for the Microsoft Graph API?
A. User.Read
B. User.Write
C. client_id
D. user_impersonation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For the Microsoft Graph API, we need to use the User.Read permission.

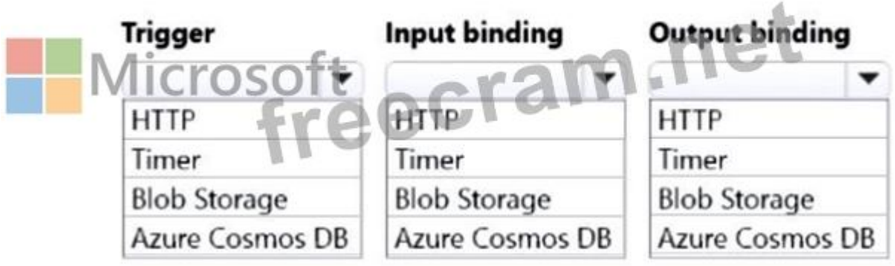


Since this is clearly given in the documentation, all other options are incorrect/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-auth-aad-app

NEW QUESTION: 37
You ate developing a web application that uses the Microsoft identity platform to authenticate users and resources. The web application calls several REST APIs. The APIs require an access token from the Microsoft identity platform.
You need to request a token.
Which three properties should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Application secret
B. Redirect URI/URL
C. Application name
D. Supported account type
E. Application ID
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/graph/auth-v2-user?tabs=http#3-request-an-access-token

NEW QUESTION: 38
Hotspot Question
You are developing an Azure Function app.
The Azure Function app must enable a WebHook to read an image from Azure Blob Storage and create a new Azure Cosmos DB document.
You need to implement the Azure Function app.
Which configuration should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

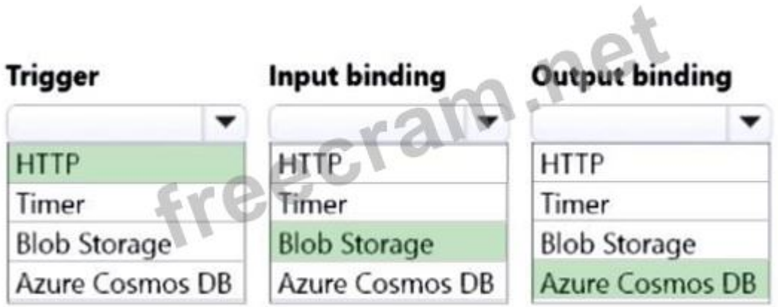
Answer Area



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Answer:

Answer Area



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Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-blob-input?tabs=python-v2%2Cisolated-process%2Cnodejs-v4&pivots=programming-language-csharp
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-cosmosdb-v2-output?tabs=python-v2%2Cisolated-process%2Cnodejs-v4%2Cextensionv4&pivots=programming-language-csharp

NEW QUESTION: 39
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 question, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You are developing an Azure solution to collect point-of-sale (POS) device data from 2,000 stores located throughout the world. A single device can produce 2 megabytes (MB) of data every 24 hours. Each store location has one to five devices that send data.
You must store the device in Azure Blob storage. Device data must be correlated based on a device identifier. Additional stores are expected to open in the future.
You need to implement a solution to receive the device data.
Solution: Provision an Azure Event Hub. Configure the machine identifier as the partition key and enable capture.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-programming-guide

NEW QUESTION: 40
Case Study 3 - City Power & Light
Background
City Power & Light company provides electrical infrastructure monitoring solutions for homes and businesses. The company is migrating solutions to Azure.
Current environment
Architecture overview
The company has a public website located at http://www.cpandl.com/. The site is a single-page web application that runs in Azure App Service on Linux. The website uses files stored in Azure Storage and cached in Azure

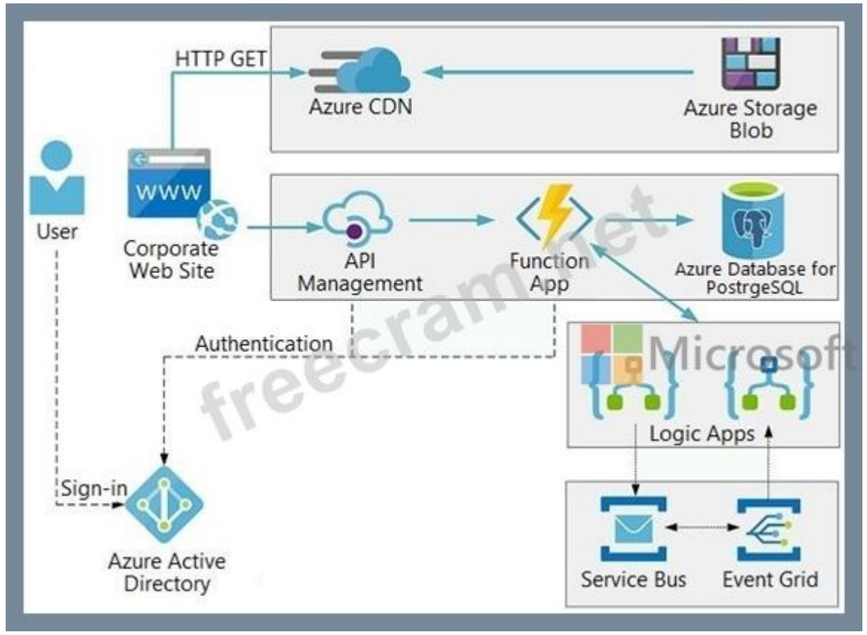
Content Delivery Network (CDN) to serve static content.

API Management and Azure Function App functions are used to process and store data in Azure Database for PostgreSQL. API Management is used to broker communications to the Azure Function app functions for Logic app integration. Logic apps are used to orchestrate the data processing while Service Bus and Event Grid handle messaging and events.

The solution uses Application Insights, Azure Monitor, and Azure Key Vault.

Architecture diagram

The company has several applications and services that support their business. The company plans to implement serverless computing where possible. The overall architecture is shown below.



User authentication

The following steps detail the user authentication process:

49.The user selects Sign in in the website.

50.The browser redirects the user to the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) sign in page.

51.The user signs in.

52.Azure AD redirects the user's session back to the web application. The URL includes an access token.

53.The web application calls an API and includes the access token in the authentication header.

The application ID is sent as the audience ('aud') claim in the access token.

54.The back-end API validates the access token.

Requirements

Corporate website

* Communications and content must be secured by using SSL.
* Communications must use HTTPS.
* Data must be replicated to a secondary region and three availability zones.
* Data storage costs must be minimized.

Azure Database for PostgreSQL

The database connection string is stored in Azure Key Vault with the following attributes:

* Azure Key Vault name: cpandlkeyvault

* Secret name: PostgreSQLConn
* Id: 80df3e46ffcd4f1cb187f79905e9a1e8

The connection information is updated frequently. The application must always use the latest information to connect to the database.

Azure Service Bus and Azure Event Grid

* Azure Event Grid must use Azure Service Bus for queue-based load leveling.
* Events in Azure Event Grid must be routed directly to Service Bus queues for use in buffering.
* Events from Azure Service Bus and other Azure services must continue to be routed to Azure Event Grid for processing.

Security

* All SSL certificates and credentials must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
* File access must restrict access by IP, protocol, and Azure AD rights.
* All user accounts and processes must receive only those privileges which are essential to perform their intended function.

Compliance

Auditing of the file updates and transfers must be enabled to comply with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The file updates must be read-only, stored in the order in which they occurred, include only create, update, delete, and copy operations, and be retained for compliance reasons.

Issues

Corporate website

While testing the site, the following error message displays:

CryptographicException: The system cannot find the file specified.

Function app

You perform local testing for the RequestUserApproval function. The following error message displays:

'Timeout value of 00:10:00 exceeded by function: RequestUserApproval'

The same error message displays when you test the function in an Azure development environment when you run the following Kusto query:

FunctionAppLogs
| where FunctionName = = "RequestUserApproval"

Logic app

You test the Logic app in a development environment. The following error message displays:

'400 Bad Request'

Troubleshooting of the error shows an HttpTrigger action to call the RequestUserApproval function.

Code

Corporate website

Security.cs:

```
SC01 public class Security
SC02 {
SC03 var bytes = System.IO.File.ReadAllBytes("~/var/ssl/private");
SC04 var cert = new System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificate2(bytes);
SC05 var certName = cert.FriendlyName;
SC06 }
```

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Function app

RequestUserApproval.cs:

```
RA01 public static class RequestUserApproval
RA02 {
RA03 [FunctionName("RequestUserApproval")]
RA04 public static async Task<IActionResult> Run(
RA05 [HttpTrigger(AuthorizationLevel.Function, "get", "post", Route = null)] HttpRequest req
ILogger log)
RA06 {
RA07    log.LogInformation("RequestUserApproval function processed a request.");
RA08 ...
RA09 return ProcessRequest(req)
RA10    ? (ActionResult)new OkObjectResult($"User approval processed")
RA11    : new BadRequestObjectResult("Failed to process user approval");
RA12 }
RA13 private static bool ProcessRequest(HttpRequest req)
RA14 {
RA15    ...
RA16 }
RA17 }
```

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Hotspot Question

You need to configure security and compliance for the corporate website files.

Which Azure Blob storage settings should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Action	Setting
Restrict file access	role-based access control (RBAC) managed identity shared access signature (SAS) token connection string
Enable file auditing	access tier change feed blob indexer storage account type

Microsoft

Answer:

Answer Area

Action	Setting
Restrict file access	role-based access control (RBAC) managed identity **shared access signature (SAS) token** connection string
Enable file auditing	access tier **change feed** blob indexer storage account type

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Explanation:

Box 1: shared access signature (SAS) token

According to the diagram, blob storage is accessed from Azure CDN. Azure CDN doesn't support authentication with managed identity. If you want to grant limited access to private storage containers, you can use the Shared Access Signature (SAS) feature of your Azure storage account. Also, using a managed identity you can't restrict access by IP as requested.

Box 2: change feed

The purpose of the change feed is to provide transaction logs of all the changes that occur to the blobs and the blob metadata in your storage account.

The file updates must be read-only, stored in the order in which they occurred, include only create, update, delete, and copy operations, and be retained for compliance reasons.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-sas-storage-support

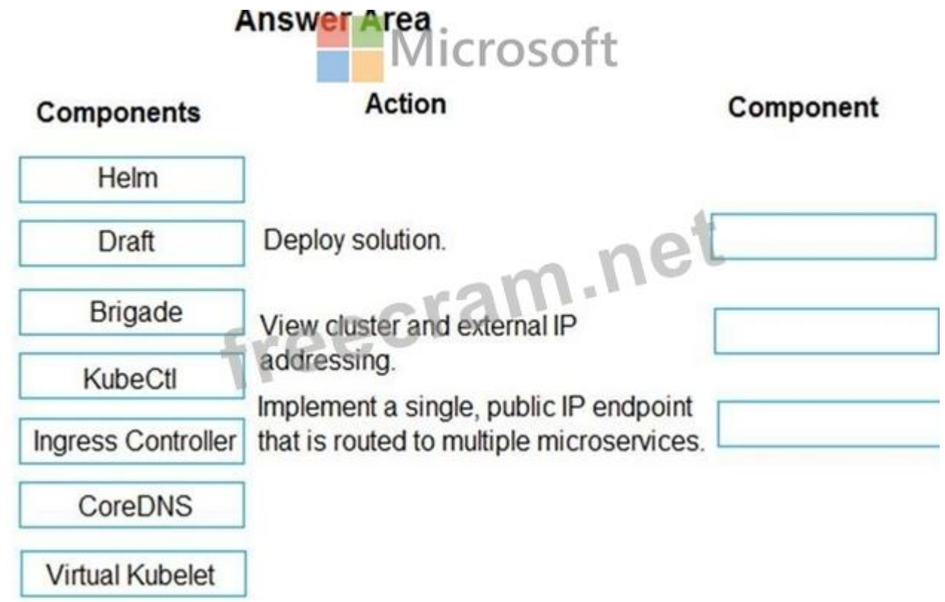
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-change-feed?tabs=azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 41

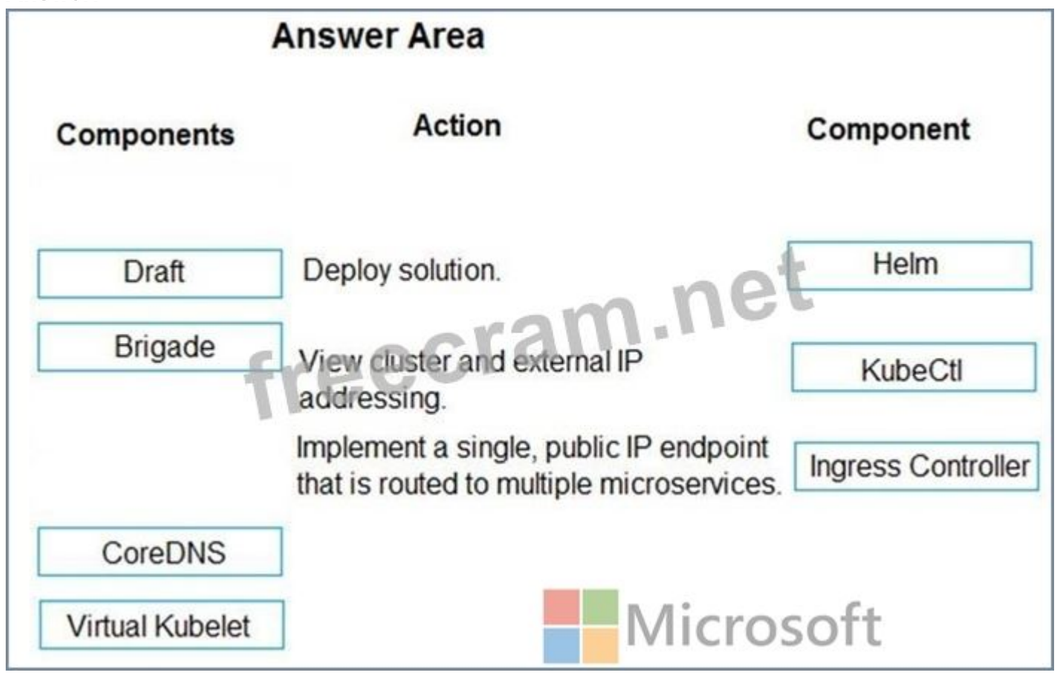
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one

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 develop a software as a service (SaaS) offering to manage photographs. Users upload photos to a web service which then stores the photos in Azure Storage Blob storage. The storage account type is General-purpose V2.
When photos are uploaded, they must be processed to produce and save a mobile-friendly version of the image. The process to produce a mobile-friendly version of the image must start in less than one minute.
You need to design the process that starts the photo processing.
Solution: Use the Azure Blob Storage change feed to trigger photo processing.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The change feed is a log of changes that are organized into hourly segments but appended to and updated every few minutes. These segments are created only when there are blob change events that occur in that hour.
Instead catch the triggered event, so move the photo processing to an Azure Function triggered from the blob upload.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-change-feed
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview

NEW QUESTION: 42
Drag and Drop Question
You are developing a microservices solution. You plan to deploy the solution to a multinode Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.
You need to deploy a solution that includes the following features:
- reverse proxy capabilities
- configurable traffic routing
- TLS termination with a custom certificate
Which component should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate components to the correct requirements. Each component may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Helm

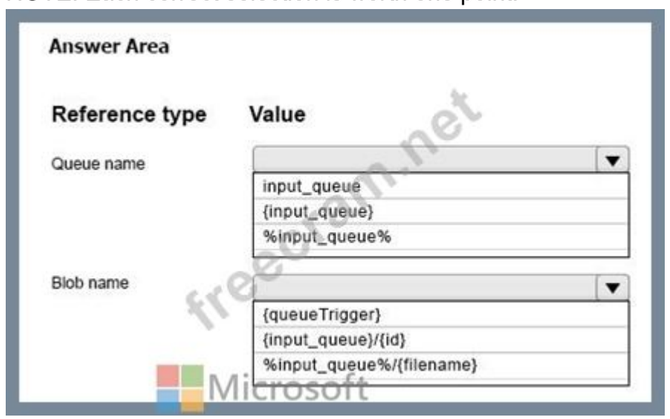
Helm helps you manage Kubernetes applications - Helm Charts help you define, install, and upgrade even the most complex Kubernetes application. To create the ingress controller, use Helm to install nginx-ingress.

Box 2: Kubectl

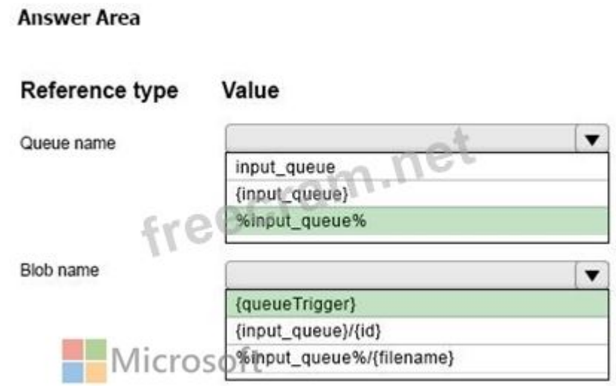
The Kubernetes command-line tool, kubectl, allows you to run commands against Kubernetes clusters. To find the cluster IP address of a Kubernetes pod, use the kubectl get pod command on your local machine, with the

option -o wide .
Box 3: Ingress Controller
An ingress controller is a piece of software that provides reverse proxy, configurable traffic routing, and TLS termination for Kubernetes services. Kubernetes ingress resources are used to configure the ingress rules and routes for individual Kubernetes services. Using an ingress controller and ingress rules, a single IP address can be used to route traffic to multiple services in a Kubernetes cluster.
Reference:
https://helm.sh
https://kubernetes.io/docs/tasks/tools
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/services-networking/ingress-controllers
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/aks/ingress-basic
https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-inspect-kubernetes-networking

NEW QUESTION: 43
Hotspot Question
You plan to implement an Azure Functions app.
The Azure Functions app has the following requirements:
- Must be triggered by a message placed in an Azure Storage queue.
- Must use the queue name set by an app setting named input_queue.
- Must create an Azure Blob Storage named the same as the content of
the message.
You need to identify how to reference the queue and blob name in the function.json file of the Azure Functions app.
How should you reference the names? To answer, select the appropriate values in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:
Queue name: %input_queue%
Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings- expressions-patterns#binding-expressions---app-settings Blob name: {queue Trigger} Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings- expressions-patterns#trigger-metadata

NEW QUESTION: 44
Case Study 7 - Proseware, Inc
Background
You are a developer for Proseware, Inc. You are developing an application that applies a set of governance policies for Proseware's internal services, external services, and applications. The application will also provide a shared library for common functionality.
Requirements
Policy service
You develop and deploy a stateful ASP.NET Core 2.1 web application named Policy service to an Azure App Service Web App. The application reacts to events from Azure Event Grid and performs policy actions based on those events.
The application must include the Event Grid Event ID field in all Application Insights telemetry.
Policy service must use Application Insights to automatically scale with the number of policy actions that it is performing.
Policies
Log Policy
All Azure App Service Web Apps must write logs to Azure Blob storage. All log files should be saved to a container named logdrop. Logs must remain in the container for 15 days.
Authentication events
Authentication events are used to monitor users signing in and signing out. All authentication events must be processed by Policy service. Sign outs must be processed as quickly as possible.
PolicyLib
You have a shared library named PolicyLib that contains functionality common to all ASP.NET Core web services and applications. The PolicyLib library must:
* Exclude non-user actions from Application Insights telemetry.
* Provide methods that allow a web service to scale itself
* Ensure that scaling actions do not disrupt application usage
Other
Anomaly detection service
You have an anomaly detection service that analyzes log information for anomalies. It is implemented as an Azure Machine Learning model. The model is deployed as a web service.
If an anomaly is detected, an Azure Function that emails administrators is called by using an HTTP WebHook.

Health monitoring

All web applications and services have health monitoring at the /health service endpoint.

Policy loss

When you deploy Policy service, policies may not be applied if they were in the process of being applied during the deployment.

Performance issue

When under heavy load, the anomaly detection service undergoes slowdowns and rejects connections.

Notification latency

Users report that anomaly detection emails can sometimes arrive several minutes after an anomaly is detected.

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

EventGridController.cs

```
EG01  public class EventGridController : Controller
EG02  {
EG03    public static AsyncLocal<string> EventId = new AsyncLocal<string>();
EG04    public IActionResult Process([FromBody]) string eventsJson
EG05   {
EG06     var events = JArray.Parse(eventsJson);
EG07
EG08     foreach (var @event in events)
EG09     {
EG10       EventId.Value = @event ["id"].ToString();
EG11       if (@event["topic"].ToString().Contains("providers/Microsoft.Storage"))
EG12       {
EG13         SendToAnomalyDetectionService(@event["data"]["url"].ToString());
EG14        }
EG15
EG16        {
EG17          EnsureLogging(@event["subject"].ToString());
EG18         }
EG19       }
EG20        return null;
EG21  }
EG22  private void EnsureLogging(string resource)
EG23  {
EG24    . . .
EG25  }
EG26  private async Task SendToAnomalyDetectionService(string uri)
EG27  {
EG28    var content = GetLogData(uri);
EG29    var scoreRequest = new
EG30    {
EG31      Inputs = new Dictionary<string, List<Dictionary<string, string>>>()
EG32      {
EG33         {
```

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Microsoft

```
:G36            {
:G37               new Dictionary<string, string>()
:G38               {
:G39             {
:G40               "logcontent", content
:G41              }
:G42             }
:G43           }
:G44         },
:G45       },
:G46       GlobalParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>() { }
:G47      };
:G48      var result = await (new HttpClient()).PostAsJsonAsync(". . .", scoreRequest)
:G49      var rawModelResult = await result.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
:G50      var modelResult = JObject.Parse(rawModelResult);
:G51      if (modelResult["notify"].HasValues)
:G52      {
:G53        . . .
:G54       }
:G55    }
:G56    private (string name, string resourceGroup) ParseResourceId(string
esourceId)
:G57    {
:G58      . . .
:G59     }
:G60     private string GetLogData(string uri)
:G61    {
:G62      . . .
:G63    }
:G64    static string BlobStoreAccountSAS(string containerName)
:G65    {
:G66      . . .
:G67     ]
```

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

```
LoginEvent.cs
LE01  public class LoginEvent
LE02  {
LE03
LE04  public string subject { get; set; }
LE05  public DateTime eventTime { get; set; }
LE06  public Dictionary<string, string> data { get; set; }
LE07  public string Serialize()
LE08  {
LE09    return JsonConvert.SerializeObject(this);
LE10   }
LE11 }
```

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.

You need to ensure that authentication events are triggered and processed according to the policy.

Solution: Create a new Azure Event Grid topic and add a subscription for the events.

Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Use a separate Azure Event Grid topics and subscriptions for sign-in and sign-out events.
Scenario: Authentication events are used to monitor users signing in and signing out. All authentication events must be processed by Policy service. Sign outs must be processed as quickly as possible.

NEW QUESTION: 45
How many triggers must a function have?
A. Zero
B. Two
C. One
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46
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You are a developer for Proseware, Inc. You are developing an application that applies a set of governance policies for Proseware's internal services, external services, and applications. The application will also provide a shared library for common functionality.
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* Provide methods that allow a web service to scale itself
* Ensure that scaling actions do not disrupt application usage
Other
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You have an anomaly detection service that analyzes log information for anomalies. It is implemented as an Azure Machine Learning model. The model is deployed as a web service.
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All web applications and services have health monitoring at the /health service endpoint.

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EG13         SendToAnomalyDetectionService(@event["data"]["url"].ToString());
EG14        }
EG15
EG16        {
EG17          EnsureLogging(@event["subject"].ToString());
EG18        }
EG19       }
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EG22   private void EnsureLogging(string resource)
EG23   {
EG24     . . .
EG25   }
EG26   private async Task SendToAnomalyDetectionService(string uri)
EG27   {
EG28     var content = GetLogData(uri);
EG29     var scoreRequest = new
EG30     {
EG31       Inputs = new Dictionary<string, List<Dictionary<string, string>>>()
EG32       {
EG33          {
EG34            "input1"
```

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```
:G36            {
:G37               new Dictionary<string, string>()
:G38               {
:G39              {
:G40                "logcontent", content
:G41               }
:G42              }
:G43            }
:G44          },
:G45        },
:G46        GlobalParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>() { }
:G47       };
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:G49       var rawModelResult = await result.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
:G50       var modelResult = JObject.Parse(rawModelResult);
:G51       if (modelResult["notify"].HasValues)
:G52       {
:G53         . . .
:G54        }
:G55     }
:G56     private (string name, string resourceGroup) ParseResourceId(string
esourceId)
:G57     {
:G58       . . .
:G59      }
:G60       private string GetLogData(string uri)
:G61     {
:G62       . . .
:G63     }
:G64     static string BlobStoreAccountSAS(string containerName)
:G65     {
:G66       . . .
:G67      ]
```

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LE05  public DateTime eventTime { get; set; }
LE06  public Dictionary<string, string> data { get; set; }
LE07  public string Serialize()
LE08  {
LE09    return JsonConvert.SerializeObject(this);
LE10   }
LE11 }
```

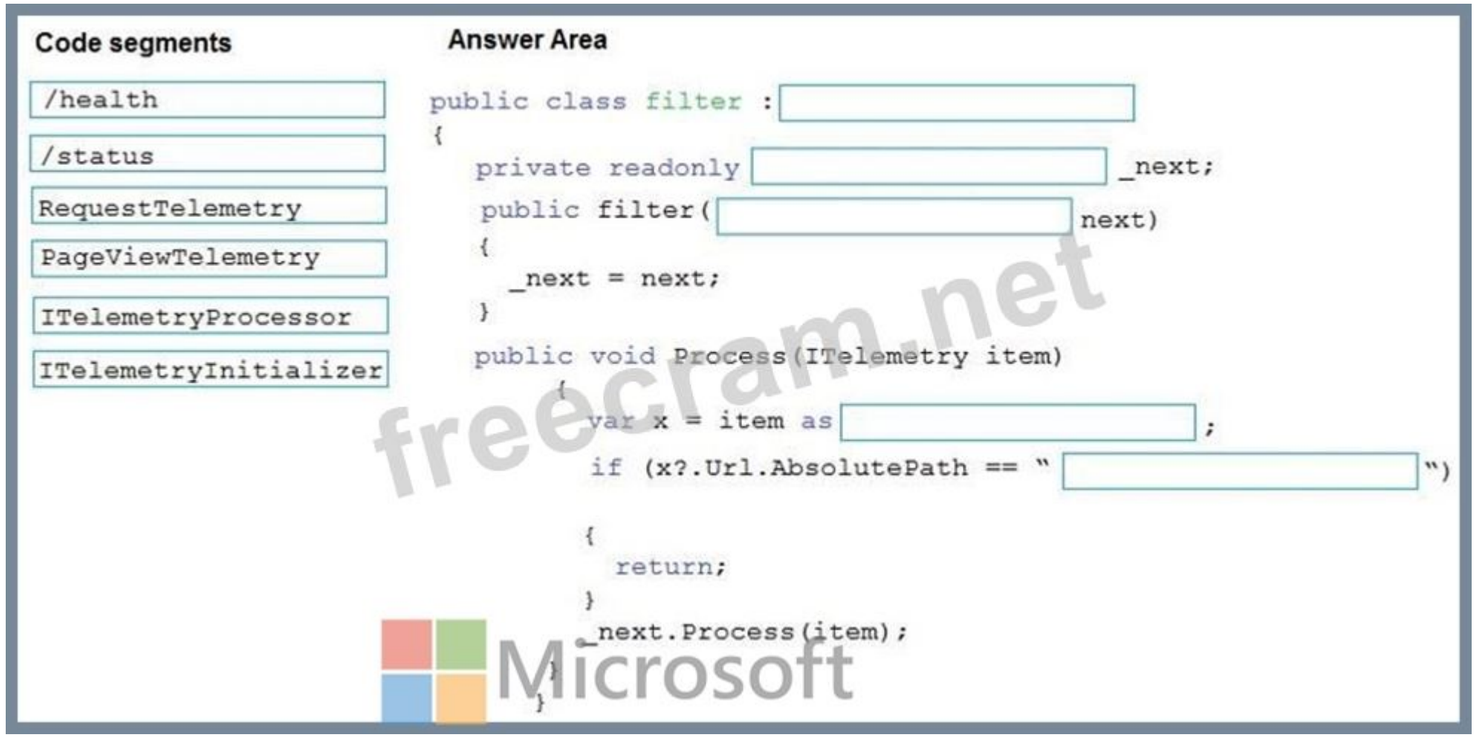
Drag and Drop Question

You need to implement telemetry for non-user actions.

How should you complete the Filter class? To answer, drag the appropriate code segments to the correct locations. Each code segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar

between panes or scroll to view content.

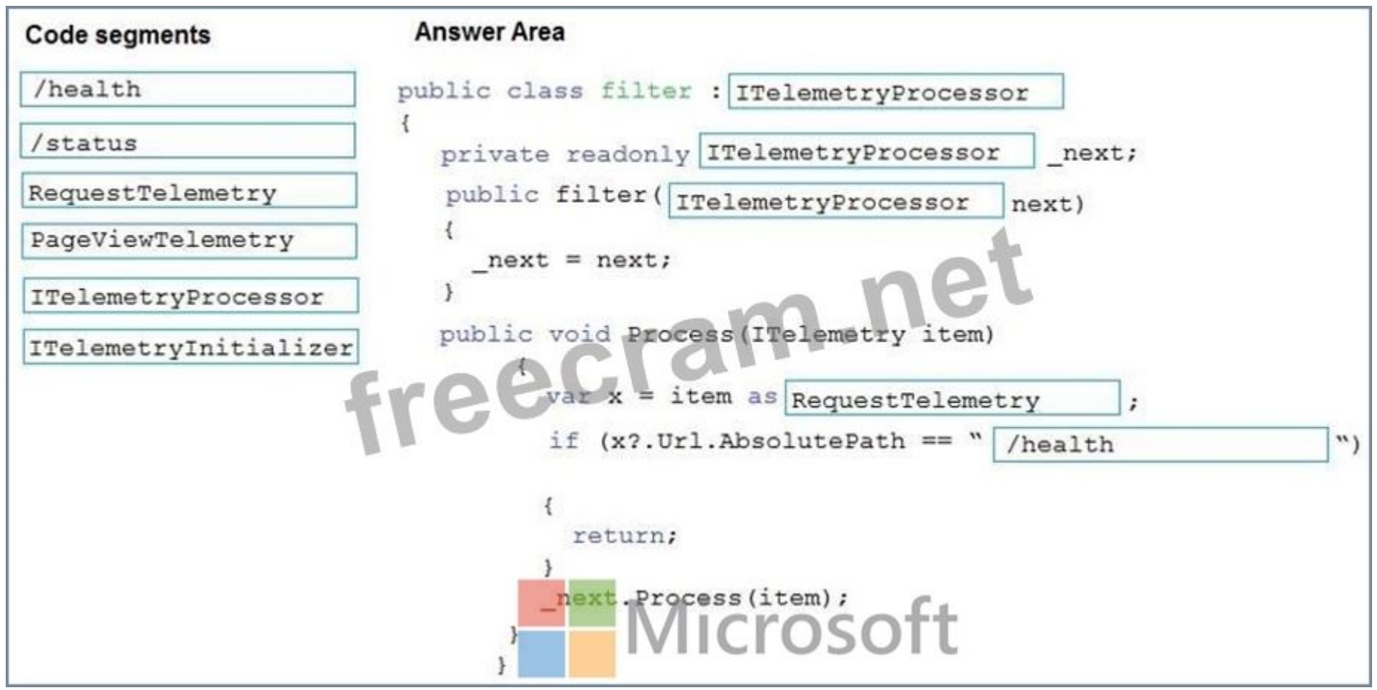
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



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Answer:



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Explanation:
Scenario: Exclude non-user actions from Application Insights telemetry.
Box 1: ITelemetryProcessor
To create a filter, implement ITelemetryProcessor. This technique gives you more direct control over what is included or excluded from the telemetry stream.
Box 2: ItelemetryProcessor
Box 3: ItelemetryProcessor
Box 4: RequestTelemetry
Box 5: /health
To filter out an item, just terminate the chain.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/api-filtering-sampling

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NEW QUESTION: 47
Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up.
However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.
You are developing a solution for a public facing API.

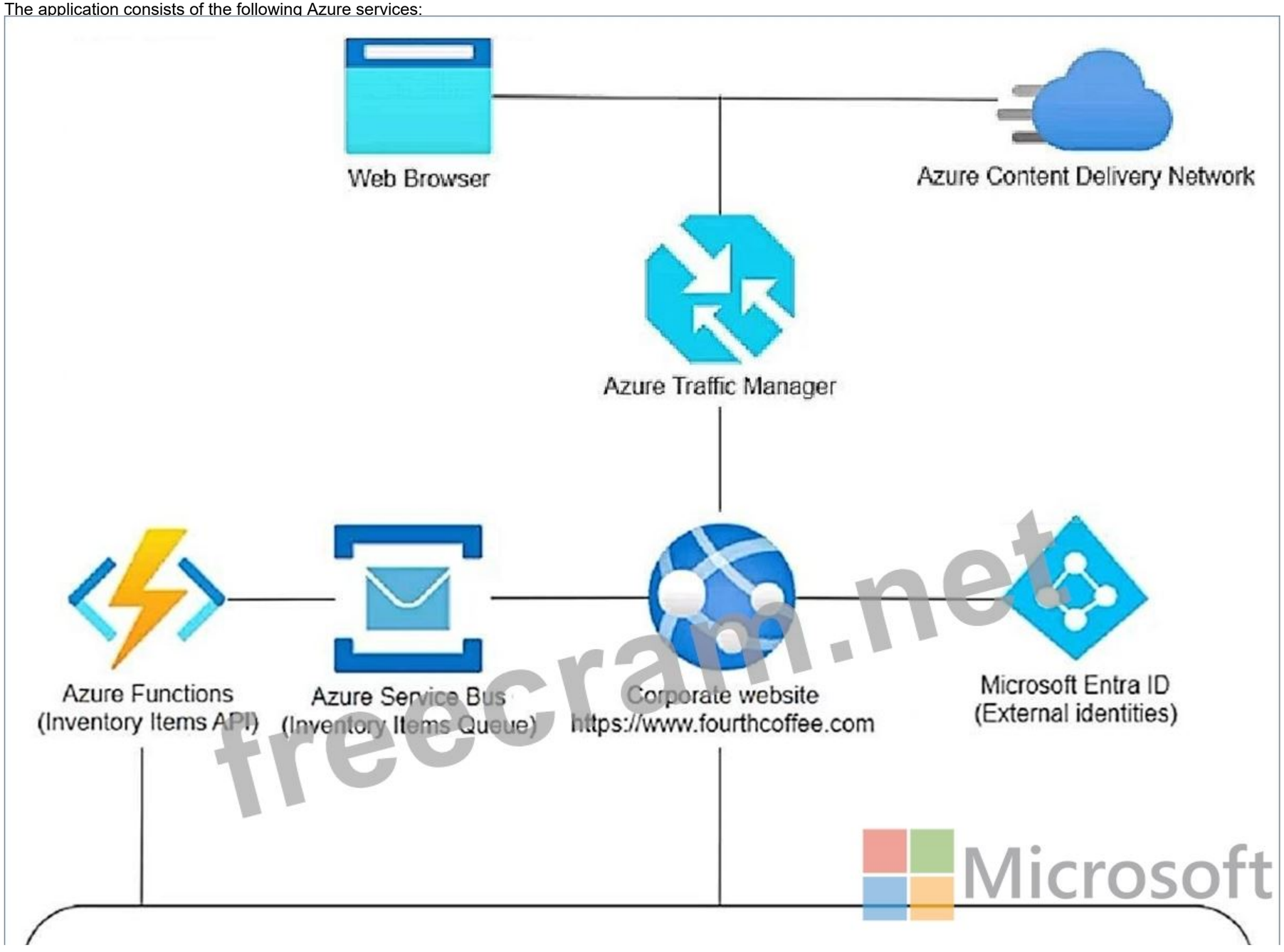
The API back end is hosted in an Azure App Service instance. You have implemented a RESTful service for the API back end.
You must configure back-end authentication for the API Management service instance.
Solution: You configure Client cert gateway credentials for the HTTP(s) endpoint.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Design Tab -> Backend panel -> HTTP(s) endpoint -> And you have None, Basic and Certificate Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-authentication-policies#Basic
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-authentication-policies#ClientCertificate
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-mutual-certificates#configure-an-api-to-use-client-certificate-for-gateway-authentication

NEW QUESTION: 48
You are designing a web application to manage user satisfaction surveys. The number of questions that a survey includes is variable.
Application users must be able to display results for a survey as quickly as possible. Users must also be able to quickly compute statistical measures including average values across various groupings of answers.
Which Azure Cosmos 06 API should you use for the application?
A. Table API
B. Gremlin
C. Core
D. Mongo DB
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

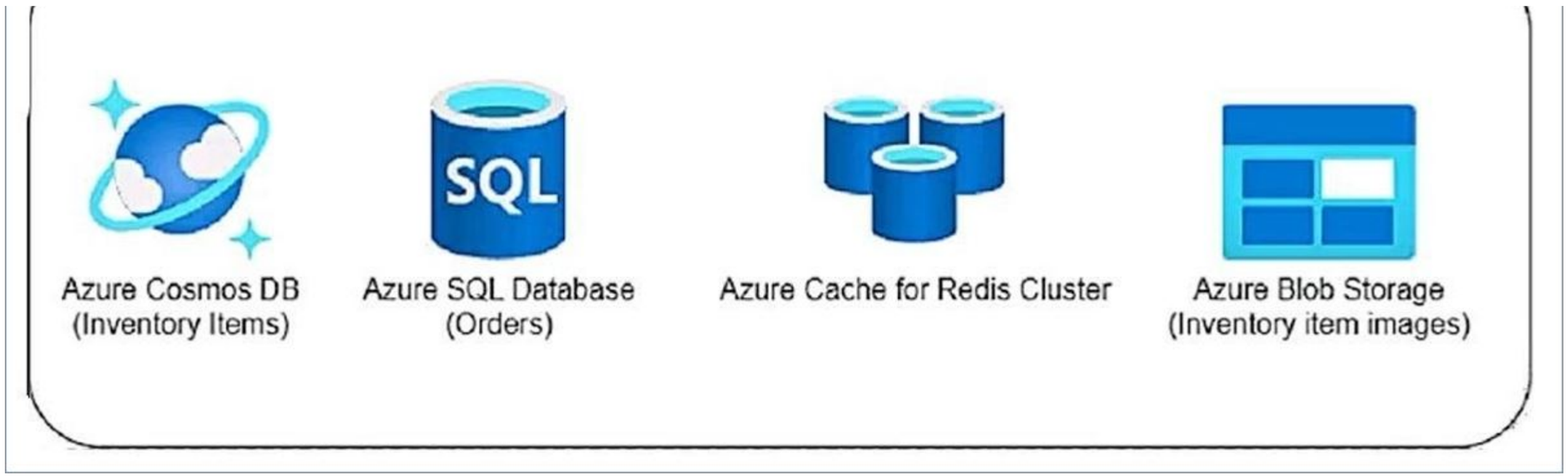
NEW QUESTION: 49
Case Study 10 - Fourth Coffee
Background
Fourth Coffee is a global coffeehouse chain and coffee company recognized as one of the world's most influential coffee brands. The company is renowned for its specialty coffee beverages, including a wide range of espresso-based drinks, teas, and other beverages. Fourth Coffee operates thousands of stores worldwide.
Current environment
The company is developing cloud-native applications hosted in Azure.
Corporate website
The company hosts a public website located at http://www.fourthcoffee.com/. The website is used to place orders as well as view and update inventory items.
Inventory items
In addition to its core coffee offerings, Fourth Coffee recently expanded its menu to include inventory items such as lunch items, snacks, and merchandise. Corporate team members constantly update inventory. Users can customize items. Corporate team members configure inventory items and associated images on the website.
Orders
Associates in the store serve customized beverages and items to customers. Orders are placed on the website for pickup.
The application components process data as follows:
1. Azure Traffic Manager routes a user order request to the corporate website hosted in Azure App Service.
2. Azure Content Delivery Network serves static images and content to the user.
3. The user signs in to the application through a Microsoft Entra ID for customers tenant.
4. Users search for items and place an order on the website as item images are pulled from Azure Blob Storage.

5. Item customizations are placed in an Azure Service Bus queue message.
6. Azure Functions processes item customizations and saves the customized items to Azure Cosmos DB.
7. The website saves order details to Azure SQL Database.
8. SQL Database query results are cached in Azure Cache for Redis to improve performance.

The application consists of the following Azure services:



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Requirements

The application components must meet the following requirements:

- Azure Cosmos DB development must use a native API that receives the latest updates and stores data in a document format.
- Costs must be minimized for all Azure services.
- Developers must test Azure Blob Storage integrations locally before deployment to Azure.

Testing must support the latest versions of the Azure Storage APIs.

Corporate website

- User authentication and authorization must allow one-time passcode sign-in methods and social identity providers (Google or Facebook).
- Static web content must be stored closest to end users to reduce network latency.

Inventory items

- Customized items read from Azure Cosmos DB must maximize throughput while ensuring data is accurate for the current user on the website.
- Processing of inventory item updates must automatically scale and enable updates across an entire Azure Cosmos DB container.
- Inventory items must be processed in the order they were placed in the queue.
- Inventory item images must be stored as JPEG files in their native format to include exchangeable image file format (data) stored with the blob data upon upload of the image file.
- The Inventory Items API must securely access the Azure Cosmos DB data.

Orders

- Orders must receive inventory item changes automatically after inventory items are updated or saved.

Issues

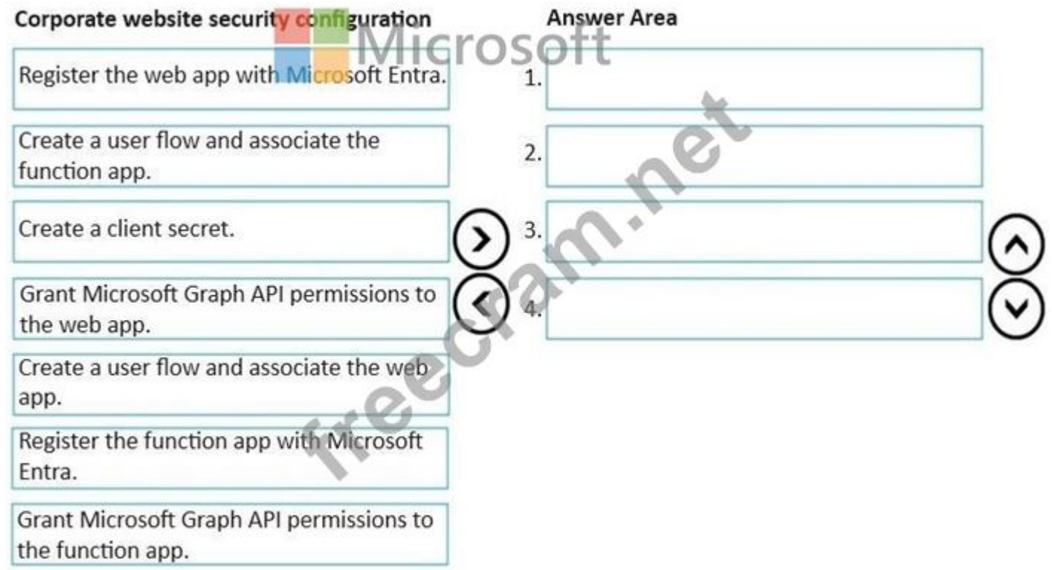
- Developers are storing the Azure Cosmos DB credentials in an insecure clear text manner within the Inventory Items API code.
- Production Azure Cache for Redis maintenance has negatively affected application performance.

Drag and Drop Question

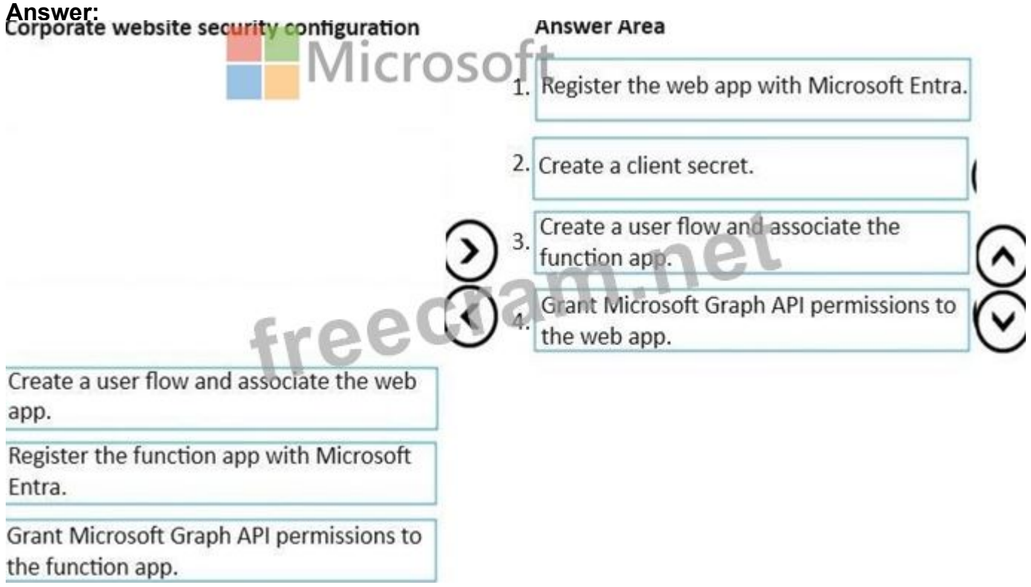
You need to secure the corporate website for users.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.



Answer:



Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-b2c/tutorial-register-applications

NEW QUESTION: 50
Case Study 4 - Best for You Organics
Background
Best for You Organics Company is a global restaurant franchise that has multiple locations. The company wants to enhance user experiences and vendor integrations. The company plans to implement automated mobile ordering and delivery services.

Best For You Organics hosts an Azure web app at the URL https://www.bestforyouorganics.com.
Users can use the web app to browse restaurant locations, menu items, nutritional, information, and company information. The company developed and deployed a cross-platform mobile app.
Requirements
You must develop a chartbot by using the Bot Builder SDK and Language Understanding Intelligence Service (LUIS). The chatbot must allow users to order food for pickup or delivery.
The chatbot must meet the following requirements:
* Ensure that chatbot endpoint can be accessed only by the Bot Framework connector.
* Use natural language processing and speech recognition so that users can interact with the
chatbot by using text and voice. Processing must be server-based.
* Alert users about promotions at local restaurants.
* Enable users to place an order for delivery or pickup by using their voice.
* Greet the user upon sign-in by displaying a graphical interface that contains action buttons.
* The chatbot greeting interface must match the formatting of the following example:



Vendor API
Vendors receive and provide updates for the restaurant inventory and delivery services by using Azure API Management hosted APIs. Each vendor uses their own subscription to access each of the APIs.
APIs must meet the following conditions:
* API usage must not exceed 5,000 calls and 50,000 kilobytes of bandwidth per hour per vendor.
* If a vendor is nearing the number of calls or bandwidth limit, the API must trigger email
notifications to the vendor.
* APIs must prevent API usage spikes on a per-subscription basis by limiting the call rate to 100
calls per minute.
* The Inventory API must be written by using ASP.NET Core and Node.js.
* The API must be updated to provide an interface to Azure SQL Database. Database objects
must be managed by using code.
* The Delivery API must be protected by using the OAuth 2.0 protocol with Azure Active Directory
(Azure AD) when called from the Azure web app. You register the Delivery API and web app in Azure AD. You enable OAuth 2.0 in the web app.
* The delivery API must update the Products table, the Vendor transactions table, and the Billing
table in a single transaction.
The Best For You Organics Company architecture team has created the following diagram depicting the expected deployments into Azure:



Delivery API

The Delivery API intermittently throws the following exception:

```
"System.Data.Entity.Core.EntityCommandExecutionException: An error occurred while executing the
command definition. See the inner exception for details.---->System.Data.SqlClient.SqlException:
A transport-level error has occurred when receiving results from the server. (provider: Session
Provider, error: 19 - Physical connection is not usable)"
```

Chatbot greeting

The chatbot's greeting does not show the user's name. You need to debug the chatbot locally.

Language processing

Users report that the bot fails to understand when a customer attempts to order dishes that use Italian names.

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

Startup.cs

```
3U01   namespace DeliveryApi
3U02   {
3U03    public class Startup
3U04   {
3U05     public Startup (Iconfiguration configuration)
3U06    {
3U07     Configuration = configuration ;
3U08    }
3U09    public Iconfiguration Configuration {get ;}
3U10    public void ConfigureServices(IserviceCollection services)
3U11  {
3U12   services.AddDbContext<RestaurantsContext> (opt =>
3U13     opt.UseSqlServer (Configuration.GetSection ("ConnectionStrings") ["RestaurantsDatabase"]
3U14      sqlServerOptionsAction: sqlOptions =>
3U15      {
3U16       . . .
3U17  })) ;
3U18  services.AddMvc()
3U19  .SetCompatibilityVersion(CompatibilityVersion.Version_2_1) ;
3U20  }
3U21  public void Configure (IapplicationBuilder app)
3U22    {
3U23    app.UseMvc() ;
3U24    }
3U25  }
3U26 }
```

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You need to debug the user greeting issue.
What should you use?

A. Azure Compute Emulator
B. Bot Framework Emulator
C. Azure Application Insights
D. Bot Framework Channel Inspector
E. Bot Connector service

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Scenario: The chatbot's greeting does not show the user's name. You need to debug the chatbot locally.
Debug your bot using an integrated development environment (IDE) such as Visual Studio or Visual Studio Code and the Bot Framework Emulator. You can use these methods to debug any bot locally.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bot-service/bot-service-debug-bot?view=azure-bot-service-4.0

NEW QUESTION: 51

Your company has an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that you manage from an Azure AD-joined device. The cluster is located in a resource group.
Developers have created an application named MyApp. MyApp was packaged into a container image.
You need to deploy the YAML manifest file for the application.
Solution: You install the docker client on the device and run the docker run -it microsoft/azure-cli:0.10.17command.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To deploy a YAML file to Kubernetes you need to use the "kubectl" command. An example could be: kubectl apply -f myapp.yaml.

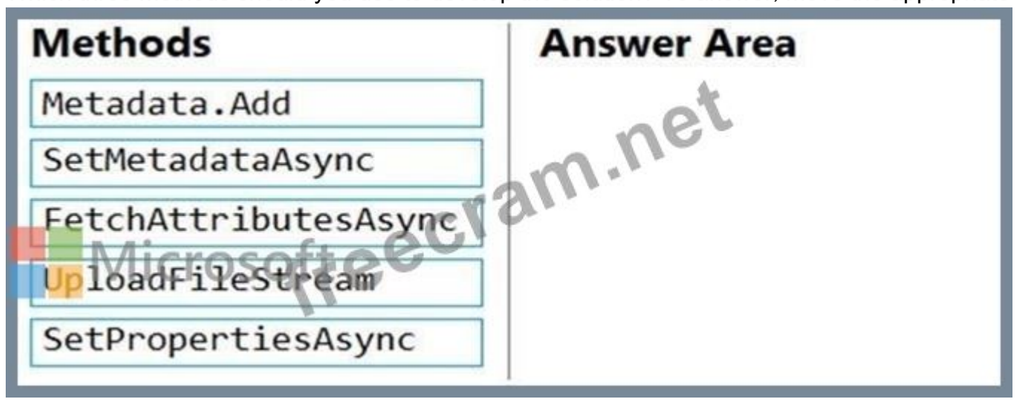
NEW QUESTION: 52
You are developing an Azure App Service REST API.
The API must be called by an Azure App Service web app. The API must retrieve and update user profile information stored in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
You need to configure the API to make the updates.
Which two tools should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Microsoft Graph API
B. Microsoft Authentication Library (MSAL)
C. Azure API Management
D. Microsoft Azure Security Center
E. Microsoft Azure Key Vault SDK
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A: You can use the Azure AD REST APIs in Microsoft Graph to create unique workflows between Azure AD resources and third-party services. Enterprise developers use Microsoft Graph to integrate Azure AD identity management and other services to automate administrative workflows, such as employee onboarding (and termination), profile maintenance, license deployment, and more.
B: MSAL is needed to get the tokens and pass it in Graph API request.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/graph/azuread-identity-access-management-concept-overview

NEW QUESTION: 53
You are developing an Azure Function App that generates end of day reports (or retail stores. All stores dose at 11 PM each day. Reports must be run one hour after dosing.
You configure the function to use a Timer trigger that runs at midnight Customers in the Western United States Pacific Time zone (UTC - 8) report that the Azure Function runs before the stores dose.
You need to ensure that the Azure Function runs at midnight in the Pacific Time zone.
What should you do?
A. Add an app setting named WEBSITE_TIME_ZONE that uses the value Pacific Standard Time
B. Configure the Azure Function to run in the West US region.
C. Update the Azure Function to a Premium plan.
D. Change the Timer trigger to run at 7 AM
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

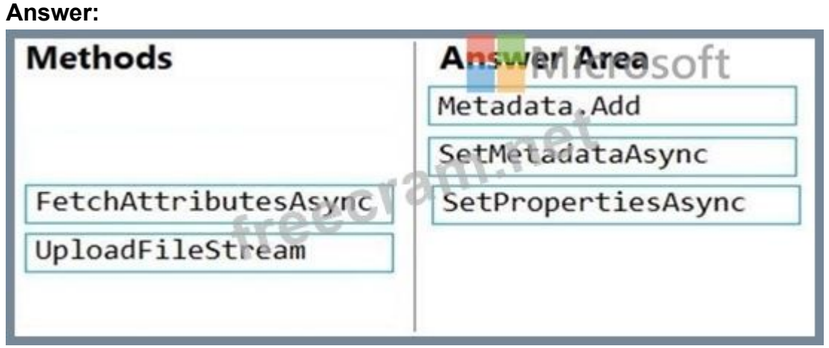
NEW QUESTION: 54
You are developing an application to transfer data between on-premises file servers and Azure Blob storage. The application stores keys, secrets, and certificates in Azure Key Vault and makes use of the Azure Key Vault APIs.
You want to configure the application to allow recovery of an accidental deletion of the key vault or key vault objects for 90 days after deletion.
What should you do?
A. Run the Add-AzKeyVaultKeycmdlet.
B. Run the az keyvault update --enable-soft-delete true --enable-purge- protection trueCLI.
C. Implement virtual network service endpoints for Azure Key Vault.
D. Run the az keyvault update --enable-soft-delete false CLI.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When soft-delete is enabled, resources marked as deleted resources are retained for a specified period (90 days by default). The service further provides a mechanism for recovering the deleted object, essentially undoing the deletion.
Purge protection is an optional Key Vault behavior and is not enabled by default. Purge protection can only be enabled once soft-delete is enabled.
When purge protection is on, a vault or an object in the deleted state cannot be purged until the retention period has passed. Soft-deleted vaults and objects can still be recovered, ensuring that the retention policy will be followed.
The default retention period is 90 days, but it is possible to set the retention policy interval to a value from 7 to 90 days through the Azure portal. Once the retention policy interval is set and saved it cannot be changed for that vault.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/overview-soft-delete

NEW QUESTION: 55
Drag and Drop Question
You have an application that uses Azure Blob storage.
You need to update the metadata of the blobs.
Which three methods should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate methods from the list of methods to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:



Explanation:
Metadata.Add example:
// Add metadata to the dictionary by calling the Add method metadata.Add("docType",
"textDocuments");
SetMetadataAsync example:

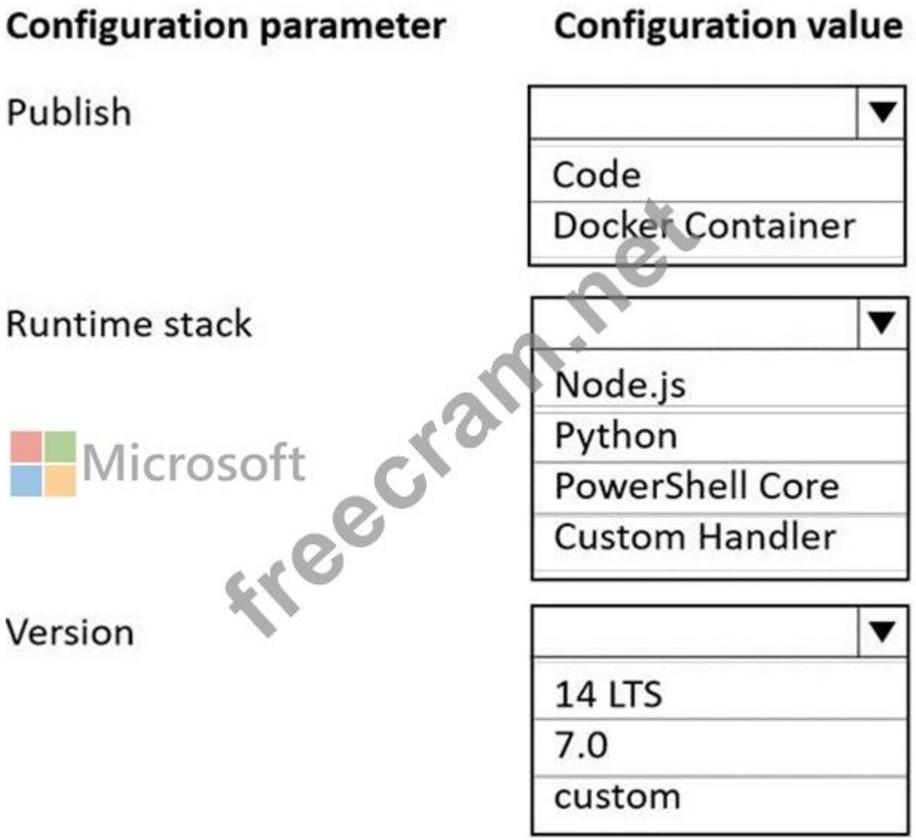
```
// Set the blob's metadata.
await blob.SetMetadataAsync(metadata);
// Set the blob's properties.
await blob.SetPropertiesAsync();
```

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-properties-metadata

NEW QUESTION: 56
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 on the review screen.
You are developing an application that needs to react to events from multiple Azure services, such as Azure Blob Storage and Azure Resource Manager, in near-real time.
The application must meet the following requirements:
- Handle a high volume of events without manual intervention.
- Receive only specific events relevant to your application, based on
event types or resource patterns.
- Ensure that no events are missed, even if the processing application
is temporarily unavailable.
- Use Azure Functions for processing events without managing any
infrastructure.
- Minimize the amount of custom code required for event routing and
handling.
You need to develop the solution.
Solution: Set up Azure Event Hubs to receive events from the Azure services. Develop a custom application using Azure Functions with Event Hub triggers to process the events. Implement custom filtering logic within the functions to select relevant events.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
* Set up Azure Event Hubs to receive events from the Azure services. Develop a custom application using Azure Functions with Event Hub triggers to process the events. Implement custom filtering logic within the functions to select relevant events.
For handling a high volume of events with complicated logic in conjunction with Azure Functions, Azure Event Hubs is generally the best choice. While Azure Service Bus and Azure Logic Apps can also handle events, Event Hubs is specifically designed for high-throughput, real-time data ingestion and processing, making it well-suited for scenarios involving large volumes of events.
Logic Apps, while powerful for workflow automation, might not be as efficient for handling the sheer scale of events that Event Hubs can manage.
Reference:
https://cosmin-vladutu.medium.com/azure-event-grid-vs-azure-service-bus-vs-event-hubs-when-to-use-each-12900bb32ce8

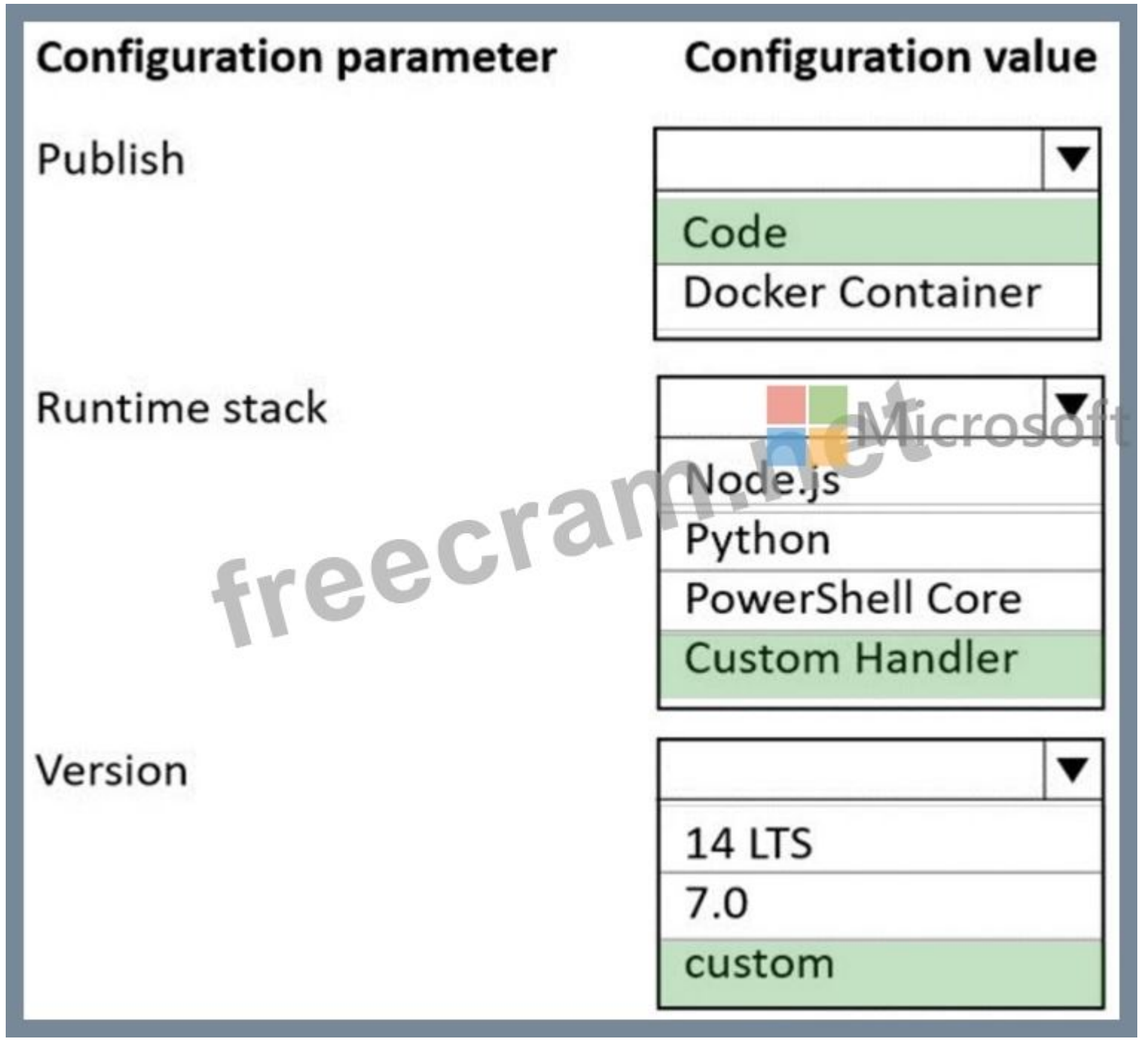
NEW QUESTION: 57
Hotspot Question
You are developing an Azure Function App. You develop code by using a language that is not supported by the Azure Function App host. The code language supports HTTP primitives.
You must deploy the code to a production Azure Function App environment.

You need to configure the app for deployment.
Which configuration values should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



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Answer:



Explanation:
If you pick docker container you cant specify stack and version.
Box 1: Code
Box 2: Custom Handler
Box 3: custom

NEW QUESTION: 58
Case Study 7 - Proseware, Inc
Background
You are a developer for Proseware, Inc. You are developing an application that applies a set of governance policies for Proseware's internal services, external services, and applications. The application will also provide a shared library for common functionality.
Requirements

Policy service

You develop and deploy a stateful ASP.NET Core 2.1 web application named Policy service to an Azure App Service Web App. The application reacts to events from Azure Event Grid and performs policy actions based on those events.

The application must include the Event Grid Event ID field in all Application Insights telemetry.

Policy service must use Application Insights to automatically scale with the number of policy actions that it is performing.

Policies

Log Policy

All Azure App Service Web Apps must write logs to Azure Blob storage. All log files should be saved to a container named logdrop. Logs must remain in the container for 15 days.

Authentication events

Authentication events are used to monitor users signing in and signing out. All authentication events must be processed by Policy service. Sign outs must be processed as quickly as possible.

PolicyLib

You have a shared library named PolicyLib that contains functionality common to all ASP.NET Core web services and applications. The PolicyLib library must:

* Exclude non-user actions from Application Insights telemetry.
* Provide methods that allow a web service to scale itself
* Ensure that scaling actions do not disrupt application usage

Other

Anomaly detection service

You have an anomaly detection service that analyzes log information for anomalies. It is implemented as an Azure Machine Learning model. The model is deployed as a web service.

If an anomaly is detected, an Azure Function that emails administrators is called by using an HTTP WebHook.

Health monitoring

All web applications and services have health monitoring at the /health service endpoint.

Policy loss

When you deploy Policy service, policies may not be applied if they were in the process of being applied during the deployment.

Performance issue

When under heavy load, the anomaly detection service undergoes slowdowns and rejects connections.

Notification latency

Users report that anomaly detection emails can sometimes arrive several minutes after an anomaly is detected.

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

EventGridController.cs

```
EG01  public class EventGridController : Controller
EG02  {
EG03    public static AsyncLocal<string> EventId = new AsyncLocal<string>();
EG04    public IActionResult Process([FromBody]) string eventsJson
EG05    {
EG06      var events = JArray.Parse(eventsJson);
EG07
EG08      foreach (var @event in events)
EG09      {
EG10        EventId.Value = @event ["id"].ToString();
EG11        if (@event["topic"].ToString().Contains("providers/Microsoft.Storage"))
EG12        {
EG13          SendToAnomalyDetectionService(@event["data"]["url"].ToString());
EG14         }
EG15
EG16         {
EG17           EnsureLogging(@event["subject"].ToString());
EG18         }
EG19        }
EG20         return null;
EG21    }
EG22    private void EnsureLogging(string resource)
EG23    {
EG24      . . .
EG25    }
EG26    private async Task SendToAnomalyDetectionService(string uri)
EG27    {
EG28      var content = GetLogData(uri);
EG29      var scoreRequest = new
EG30      {
EG31        Inputs = new Dictionary<string, List<Dictionary<string, string>>>()
EG32        {
EG33            {
EG34                "input1"
```

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```
:G36            {
:G37               new Dictionary<string, string>()
:G38               {
:G39              {
:G40                "logcontent", content
:G41               }
:G42              }
:G43            }
:G44          },
:G45        },
:G46        GlobalParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>() { }
:G47       };
:G48       var result = await (new HttpClient()).PostAsJsonAsync(". . .", scoreRequest)
:G49       var rawModelResult = await result.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
:G50       var modelResult = JObject.Parse(rawModelResult);
:G51       if (modelResult["notify"].HasValues)
:G52       {
:G53         . . .
:G54        }
:G55     }
:G56     private (string name, string resourceGroup) ParseResourceId(string
esourceId)
:G57     {
:G58       . . .
:G59      }
:G60       private string GetLogData(string uri)
:G61     {
:G62       . . .
:G63     }
:G64     static string BlobStoreAccountSAS(string containerName)
:G65     {
:G66       . . .
:G67      ]
```

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

```
LoginEvent.cs
LE01  public class LoginEvent
LE02  {
LE03
LE04  public string subject { get; set; }
LE05  public DateTime eventTime { get; set; }
LE06  public Dictionary<string, string> data { get; set; }
LE07  public string Serialize()
LE08  {
LE09    return JsonConvert.SerializeObject(this);
LE10   }
LE11 }
```

Hotspot Question

You need to implement the Log policy.

How should you complete the EnsureLogging method in EventGridController.cs? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

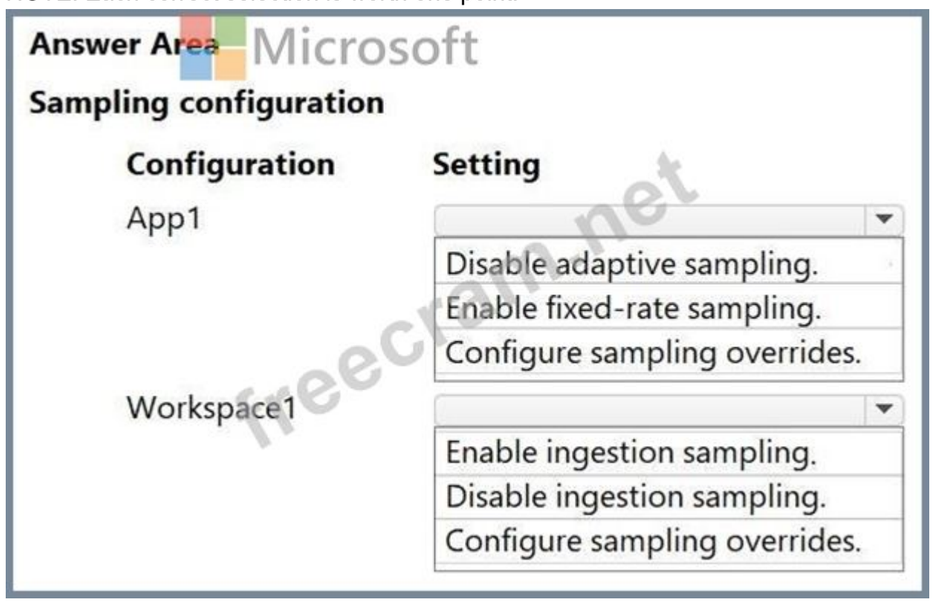


Explanation:

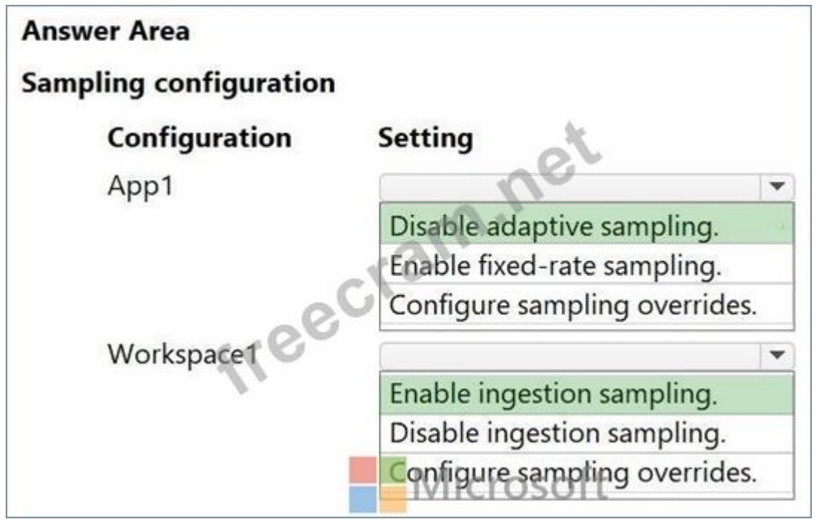
Box 1: logdrop
All log files should be saved to a container named logdrop.

Box 2: 15
Logs must remain in the container for 15 days.
Box 3: UpdateApplicationSettings
All Azure App Service Web Apps must write logs to Azure Blob storage.
Reference:
https://blog.hompus.nl/2017/05/29/adding-application-logging-blob-to-a-azure-web-app-service-using-powershell/

NEW QUESTION: 59
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure Function app named App1 written in C# and an Application Insights workspace named Workspace1. App is implemented with Application Insights enabled and is configured to send its telemetry to Workspace1.
You observe that App1 telemetry collection regularly exceeds monthly quotas of Workspace1.
You need to ensure that the telemetry volume remains within the monthly quotas of Workspace1.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 60

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up.
However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.
You are developing a solution for a public facing API.
The API back end is hosted in an Azure App Service instance. You have implemented a RESTful service for the API back end.
You must configure back-end authentication for the API Management service instance.
Solution: You configure Basic gateway credentials for the Azure resource.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Basic client credentials can be defined for HTTP endpoint, not an App Service.
Design Tab -> Backend panel -> HTTP(s) endpoint -> And you have None, Basic and Certificate Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-authentication-policies#Basic
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-authentication-policies#ClientCertificate
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-mutual-certificates#configure-an-api-to-use-client-certificate-for-gateway-authentication

NEW QUESTION: 61

You are developing a web application that uses Azure Cache for Redis. You anticipate that the cache will frequently fill and that you will need to evict keys.
You must configure Azure Cache for Redis based on the following predicted usage pattern: A small subset of elements will be accessed much more often than the rest.
You need to configure the Azure Cache for Redis to optimize performance for the predicted usage pattern.
Which two eviction policies will achieve the goal?
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. noeviction

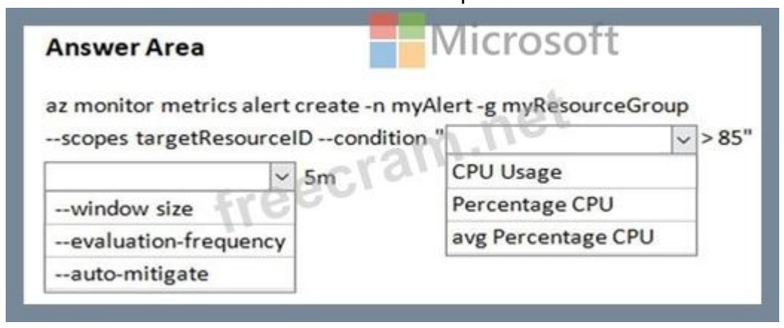
B. allkeys-lru

C. volatile-lru

D. allkeys-random
E. volatile-ttl
F. volatile-random
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
B: The allkeys-lru policy evict keys by trying to remove the less recently used (LRU) keys first, in order to make space for the new data added. Use the allkeys-lru policy when you expect a power-law distribution in the popularity of your requests, that is, you expect that a subset of elements will be accessed far more often than the rest.
C: volatile-lru: evict keys by trying to remove the less recently used (LRU) keys first, but only among keys that have an expire set, in order to make space for the new data added.
Note: The allkeys-lru policy is more memory efficient since there is no need to set an expire for the key to be evicted under memory pressure.
Reference:
https://redis.io/topics/lru-cache

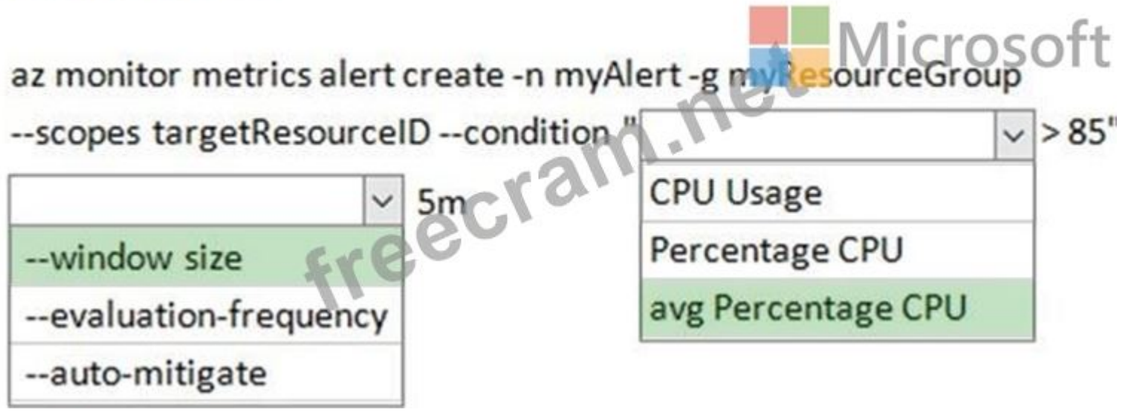
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NEW QUESTION: 62
Hotspot Question
You have developed a Web App for your company. The Web App provides services and must run in multiple regions.
You want to be notified whenever the Web App uses more than 85 percent of the available CPU cores over a 5 minute period. Your solution must minimize costs.
Which command should you use? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Answer Area



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Explanation:

Examples:

monitor metrics alert create -n alert1 -g {ResourceGroup} --scopes {VirtualMachineID} \

--condition "avg Percentage CPU > 90" --window-size 5m --evaluation-frequency 1m \

--action

"/subscriptions/<subscriptionId>/resourceGroups/<resourceGroupName>/providers/Microsoft.Insi ghts/actionGroups/<actionGroupName>" apiKey={APIKey} type=HighCPU \

--description "High CPU"

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/monitor/metrics/alert?view=azure-cli-latest

NEW QUESTION: 63

Hotspot Question

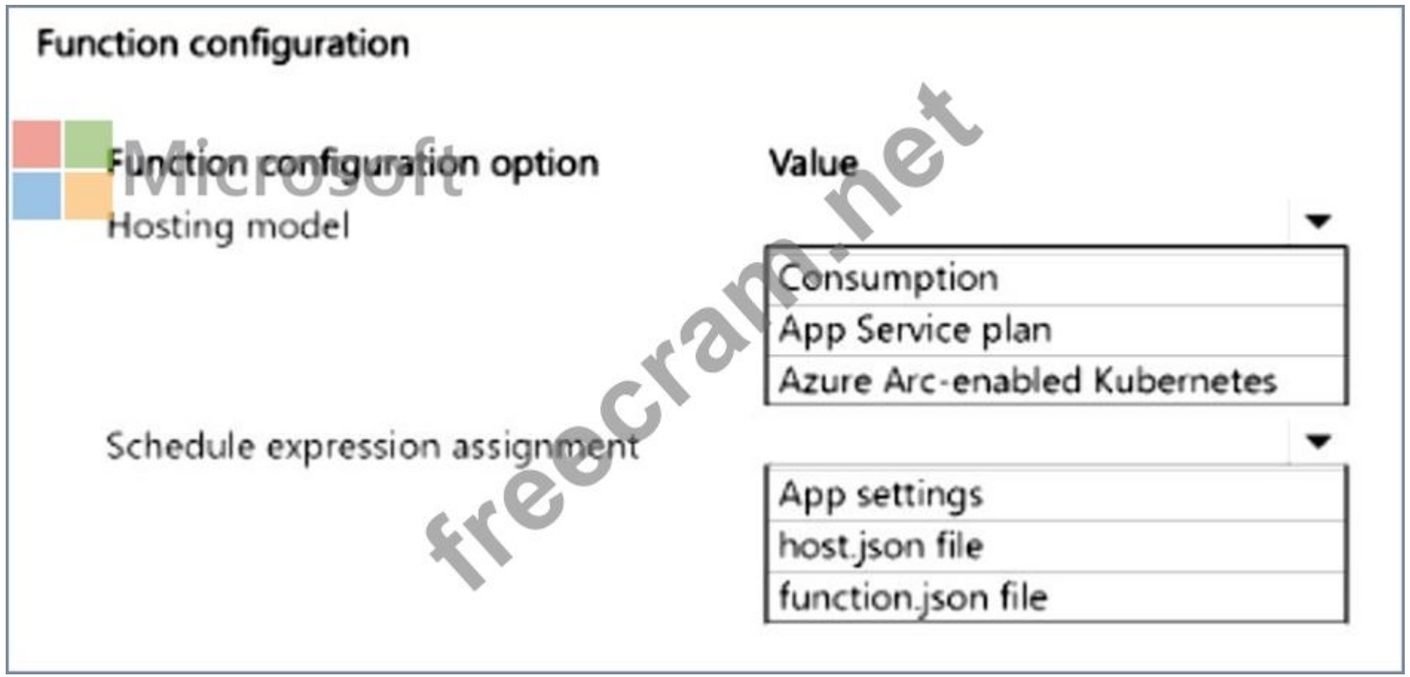
You plan to implement an Azure function named Function1 that will use the timer trigger.

You plan to use a TimeSpan value to set the schedule of function execution.

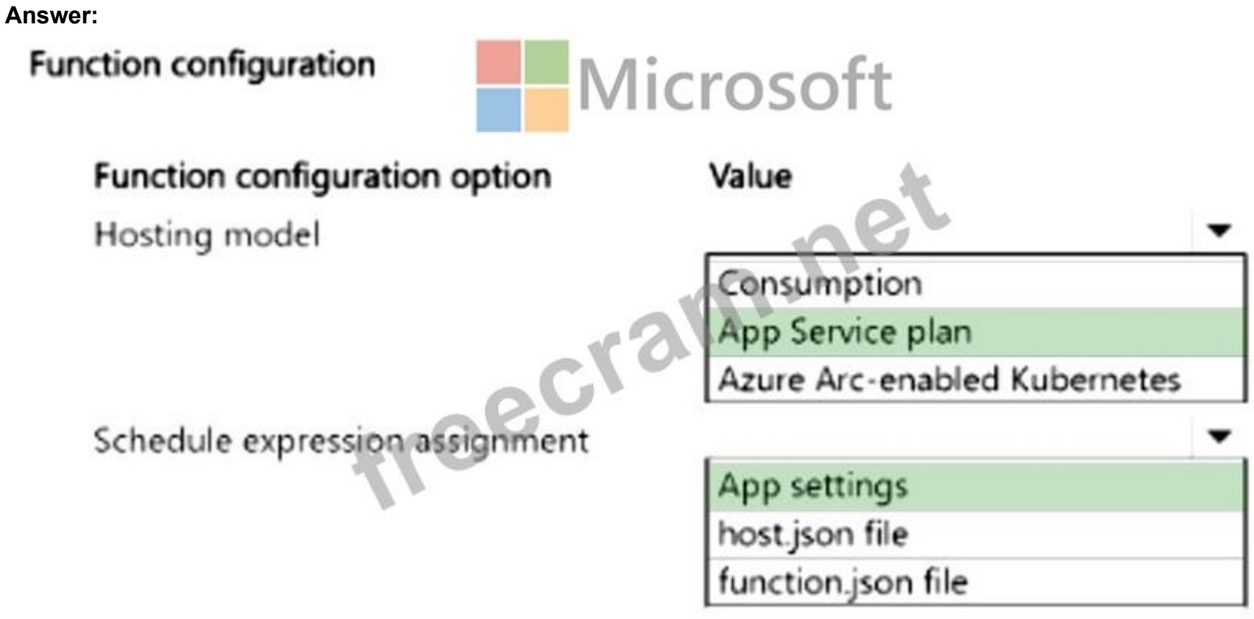
You need to select the hosting model and the schedule expression assignment method.

Which hosting model and schedule expression assignment method should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

A TimeSpan can be used only for a function app that runs on an App Service Plan. You can put the schedule expression in an app setting and set this property to the app setting name wrapped in % signs, as %ScheduleAppSetting%.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-timer?tabs=python-v2%2Cisolated-process%2Cnodejs-v4&pivots=programming-language-csharp#attributes

NEW QUESTION: 64
You manage an Azure App Service Web App named App1 and an associated Azure Application Insights resource named AppInsights1.
You require alerts about any unusual rate increase of failed HTTP requests targeting App1.
You need to implement push notifications.
What should you do?
A. Deploy an Azure Resource Manager template that configures AppInsights1.
B. From the Azure portal, modify an action group of Azure Monitor.
C. From the Azure portal, modify diagnostic settings of AppInsights1.
D. Deploy an Azure Resource Manager template that configures the analyticsItems child resource of AppInsights1.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To implement push notifications for an unusual increase in the rate of failed HTTP requests for an Azure App Service Web App using Azure Application Insights, you can configure an alert rule that monitors the failed request rate and triggers an action group when a threshold is exceeded. This action group can then send notifications through various channels, including email, SMS, or webhook to trigger a push notification.
Note:
When Azure Monitor data indicates that there might be a problem with your infrastructure or application, an alert is triggered. You can use an action group to send a notification such as a voice call, SMS, push, or email when the alert is triggered in addition to the alert itself. Action groups are a collection of notification preferences and actions. Azure Monitor, Azure Service Health, and Azure Advisor use action groups to notify users about the alert and take an action.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups

NEW QUESTION: 65
Hotspot Question
You are developing an application that runs in several customer Azure Kubernetes Service clusters. Within each cluster, a pod runs that collects performance data to be analyzed later. A large amount of data is collected so saving latency must be minimized.
The performance data must be stored so that pod restarts do not impact the stored data. Write latency should be minimized.
You need to configure blob storage.
How should you complete the YAML configuration? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: [ ]
        PodStorage
        StorageClass
        PersistentVolume
        PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: data-store
provisioner: kubernetes.io/ [ ]
                              azure-disk
                              azure-file
                              portworx-volume
                              scaleio
parameters:

  skuName: Premium_LRS
reclaimPolicy: [ ]
                 local
                 retain
                 delete
```

Microsoft
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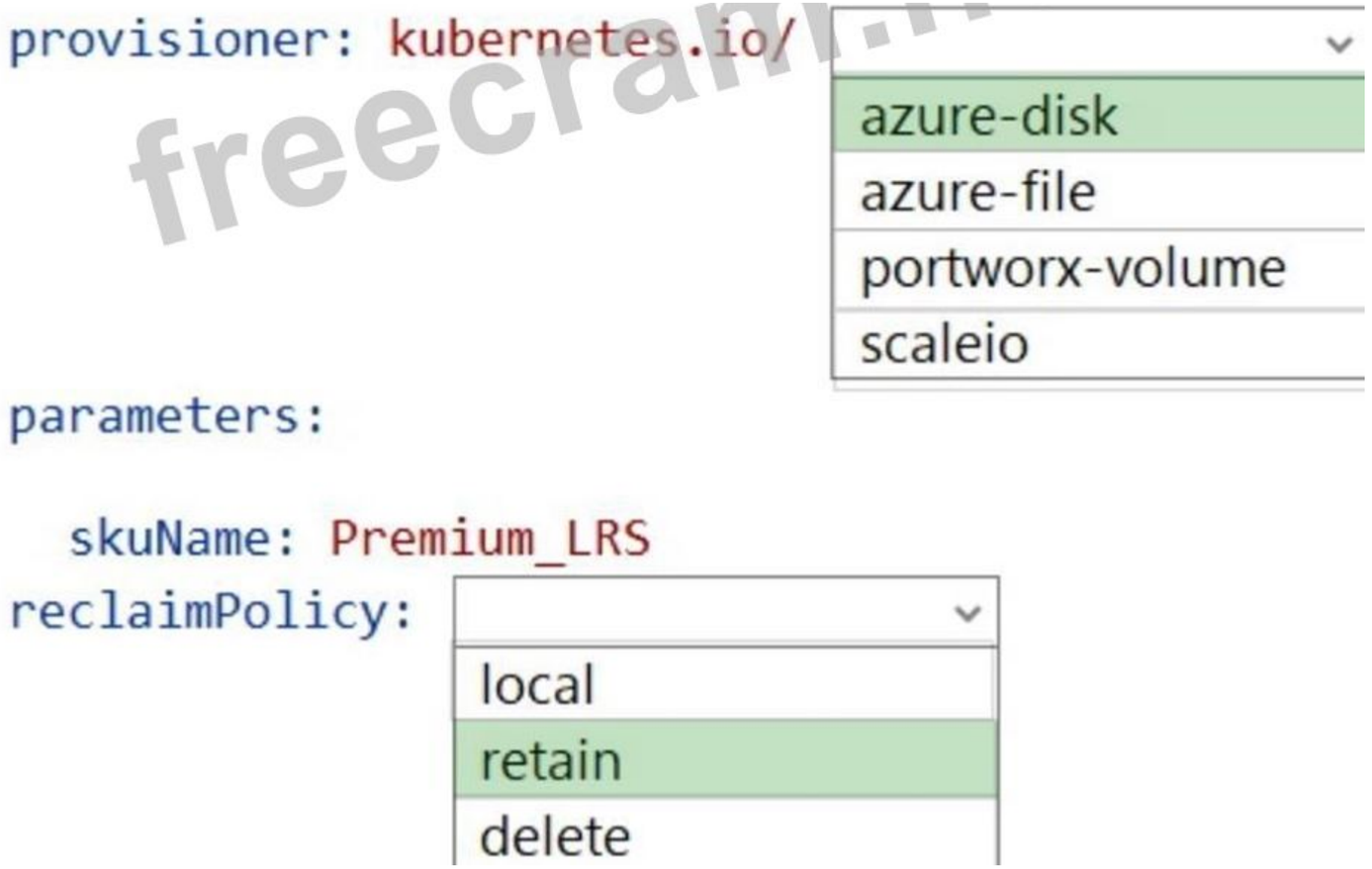
Answer:

Answer Area

Microsoft

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: [ ]
        PodStorage
        StorageClass
        PersistentVolume
        PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: data-store
```

net

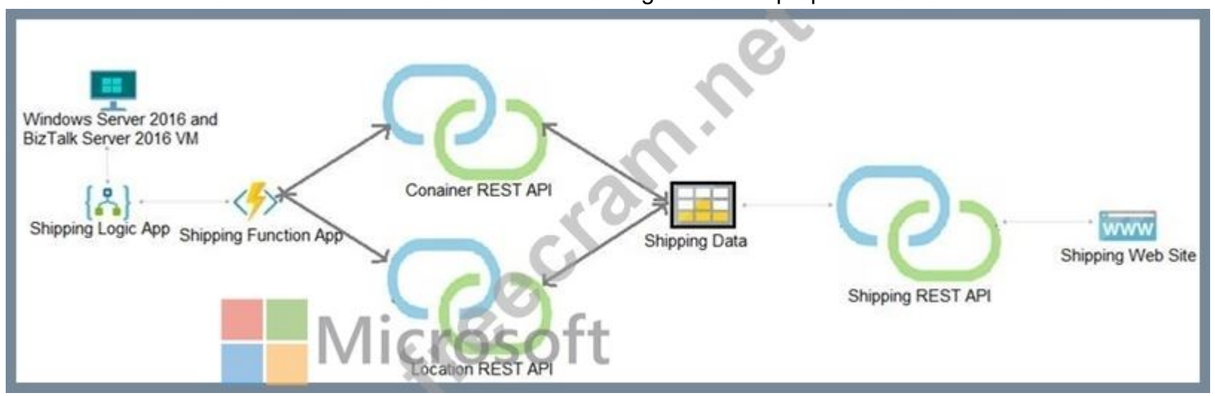


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NEW QUESTION: 66
You manage an Azure Storage account named storage1.
You plan to load 1 million blobs into storage1.
You must assign key-value pairs to blobs so that both keys and their values are automatically indexed and searchable by using the built-in services of storage1.
You need to run the command to assign key-value pairs.
Which command should you run?
A. Update -AzStorageBobServiceProperty
B. Set-AzStorageBlobTag
C. az storage blob service-properties update
D. Set-AzStorageBlobContent
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Set-AzStorageBlobTag command is used to assign key-value pairs (tags) to blobs in Azure Blob Storage. These tags are automatically indexed and searchable, allowing you to manage and search blobs based on their assigned metadata using the built-in indexing services in Azure Storage.
Update -AzStorageBobServiceProperty is used to update service-level properties, not blob- specific metadata or tags.
az storage blob service-properties update updates service-level properties for the blob service (such as CORS rules or logging), but does not assign key-value pairs to individual blobs.

Set-AzStorageBlobContent uploads a blob to a storage container, but it is not used to set tags or key-value pairs.

NEW QUESTION: 67
Case Study 5 - Wide World Importers
Background
Wide World Importers is moving all their datacenters to Azure. The company has developed several applications and services to support supply chain operations and would like to leverage serverless computing where possible.
Current environment
Windows Server 2016 virtual machine
This virtual machine (VM) runs Biz Talk Server 2016. The VM runs the following workflows:
* Ocean Transport - This workflow gathers and validates container information including container contents and arrival notices at various shipping ports.
* Inland Transport - This workflow gathers and validates trucking information including fuel usage, number of stops, and routes.
The VM supports the following REST API calls:
* Container API - This API provides container information including weight, contents, and other attributes.
* Location API - This API provides location information regarding shipping ports of call and truck stops.
* Shipping REST API - This API provides shipping information for use and display on the shipping website.
Shipping Data
The application uses MongoDB JSON document storage database for all container and transport information.
Shipping Web Site
The site displays shipping container tracking information and container contents. The site is located at http://shipping.wideworldimporters.com Proposed solution The on-premises shipping application must be moved to Azure. The VM has been migrated to a new Standard_D16s_v3 Azure VM by using Azure Site Recovery and must remain running in Azure to complete the BizTalk component migrations. You create a Standard_D16s_v3 Azure VM to host BizTalk Server. The Azure architecture diagram for the proposed solution is shown below:



Shipping Logic App
The Shipping Logic app must meet the following requirements:
* Support the ocean transport and inland transport workflows by using a Logic App.
* Support industry-standard protocol X12 message format for various messages including vessel

content details and arrival notices.
* Secure resources to the corporate VNet and use dedicated storage resources with a fixed
costing model.
* Maintain on-premises connectivity to support legacy applications and final BizTalk migrations.
Shipping Function app
Implement secure function endpoints by using app-level security and include Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
REST APIs
The REST API's that support the solution must meet the following requirements:
* Secure resources to the corporate VNet.
* Allow deployment to a testing location within Azure while not incurring additional costs.
* Automatically scale to double capacity during peak shipping times while not causing application
downtime.
* Minimize costs when selecting an Azure payment model.
Shipping data
Data migration from on-premises to Azure must minimize costs and downtime.
Shipping website
Use Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) and ensure maximum performance for dynamic content while minimizing latency and costs.
Issues
Windows Server 2016 VM
The VM shows high network latency, jitter, and high CPU utilization. The VM is critical and has not been backed up in the past. The VM must enable a quick restore from a 7-day snapshot to include in-place restore of disks in case of failure.
Shipping website and REST APIs
The following error message displays while you are testing the website:

```
Failed to load http://test-shippingapi.wideworldimporters.com/: No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin'
header is present on the requested resource. Origin 'http://testwideworldimporters.com/' is
therefore not allowed access.
```

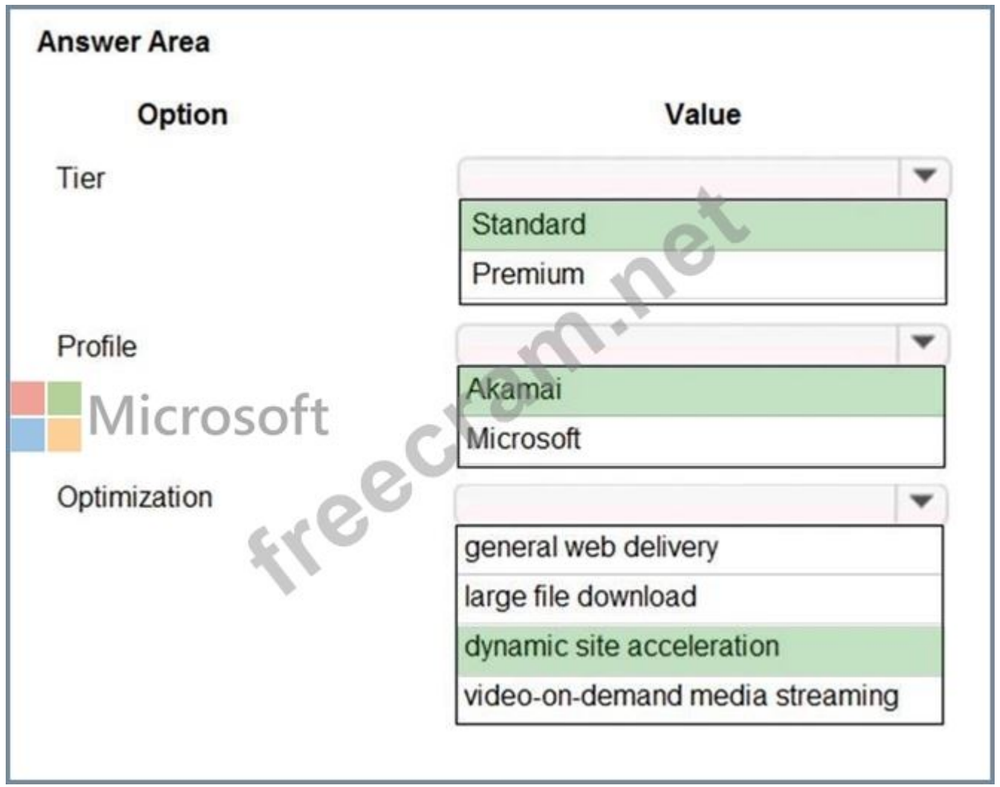
Hotspot Question
You need to configure Azure CDN for the Shipping web site.
Which configuration options should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Option	Value
Tier	Standard Premium
Profile	Akamai Microsoft
Optimization	general web delivery large file download dynamic site acceleration video-on-demand media streaming

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Answer:



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Explanation:
Scenario: Shipping website
Use Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) and ensure maximum performance for dynamic content while minimizing latency and costs.
Tier: Standard
Profile: Akamai
Optimization: Dynamic site acceleration
Dynamic site acceleration (DSA) is available for Azure CDN Standard from Akamai, Azure CDN Standard from Verizon, and Azure CDN Premium from Verizon profiles.
DSA includes various techniques that benefit the latency and performance of dynamic content.
Techniques include route and network optimization, TCP optimization, and more.
You can use this optimization to accelerate a web app that includes numerous responses that aren't cacheable. Examples are search results, checkout transactions, or real-time data. You can continue to use core Azure CDN caching capabilities for static data.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-optimization-overview

NEW QUESTION: 68
Case Study 9 - Munson's Pickles and Preserves Farm
Background
Munson's Pickles and Preserves Farm is an agricultural cooperative corporation based in Washington, US, with farms located across the United States. The company supports agricultural production resources by distributing seeds fertilizers, chemicals, fuel, and farm machinery to the farms.

Current Environment

The company is migrating all applications from an on-premises datacenter to Microsoft Azure.

Applications support distributors, farmers, and internal company staff.

Corporate website

The company hosts a public website located at

http://www.munsonspicklesandpreservesfarm.com. The site supports farmers and distributors who request agricultural production resources.

Farms

The company created a new customer tenant in the Microsoft Entra admin center to support authentication and authorization for applications.

Distributors

Distributors integrate their applications with data that is accessible by using APIs hosted at

http://www.munsonspicklesandpreservesfarm.com/api to receive and update resource data.

Requirements

The application components must meet the following requirements:

Corporate website

- The site must be migrated to Azure App Service.
- Costs must be minimized when hosting in Azure.
- Applications must automatically scale independent of the compute resources.
- All code changes must be validated by internal staff before release to production.
- File transfer speeds must improve, and webpage-load performance must increase.
- All site settings must be centrally stored, secured without using secrets, and encrypted at rest and in transit.
- A queue-based load leveling pattern must be implemented by using Azure Service Bus queues to support high volumes of website agricultural production resource requests.

Farms

- Farmers must authenticate to applications by using Microsoft Entra ID.

Distributors

- The company must track a custom telemetry value with each API call and monitor performance of all APIs.
- API telemetry values must be charted to evaluate variations and trends for resource data.

Internal staff

- App and API updates must be validated before release to production.
- Staff must be able to select a link to direct them back to the production app when validating an app or API update.
- Staff profile photos and email must be displayed on the website once they authenticate to applications by using their Microsoft Entra ID.

Security

- All web communications must be secured by using TLS/HTTPS.
- Web content must be restricted by country/region to support corporate compliance standards.
- The principle of least privilege must be applied when providing any user rights or process access rights.
- Managed identities for Azure resources must be used to authenticate services that support Microsoft Entra ID authentication.

Issues

Corporate website

- Farmers report HTTP 503 errors at the same time as internal staff report that CPU and memory usage are high.
- Distributors report HTTP 502 errors at the same time as internal staff report that average response times and networking traffic are high.
- Internal staff report webpage load sizes are large and take a long time to load.
- Developers receive authentication errors to Service Bus when they debug locally.

Distributors

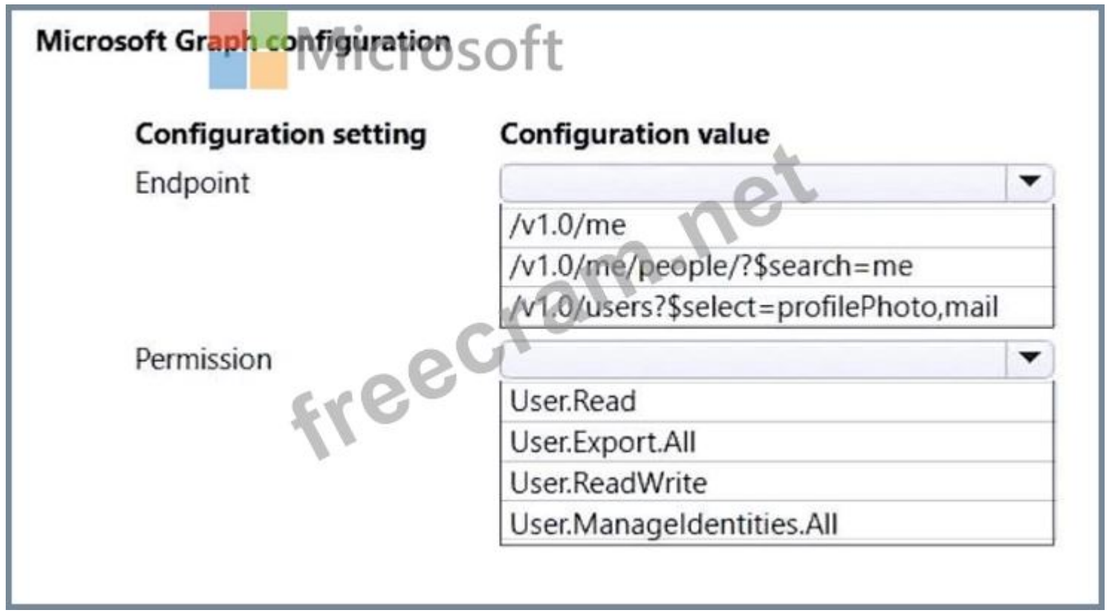
- Many API telemetry values are sent in a short period of time. Telemetry traffic, data costs, and storage costs must be reduced while preserving a statistically correct analysis of the data points sent by the APIs.

Hotspot Question

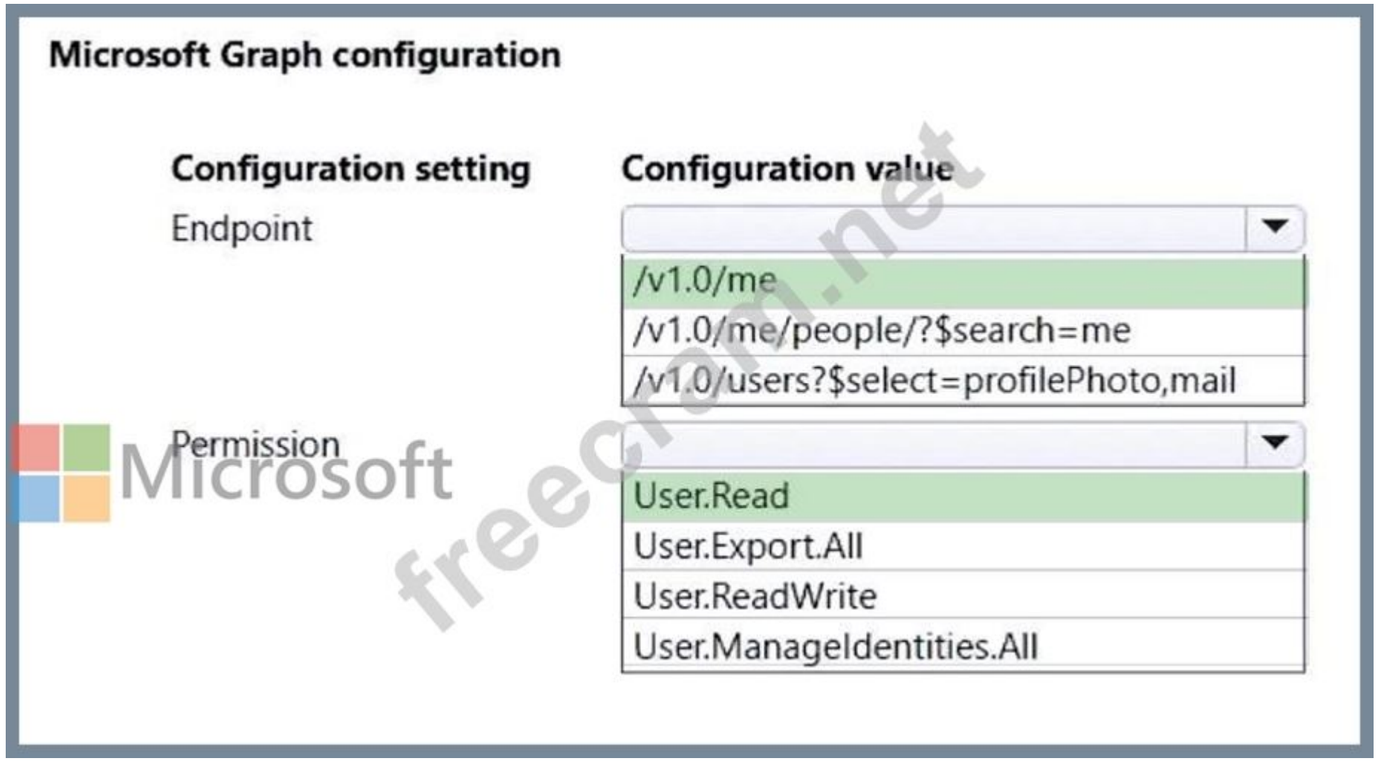
You need to display the profile photo and email for signed-in internal staff on the website.

Which Microsoft Graph configuration should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



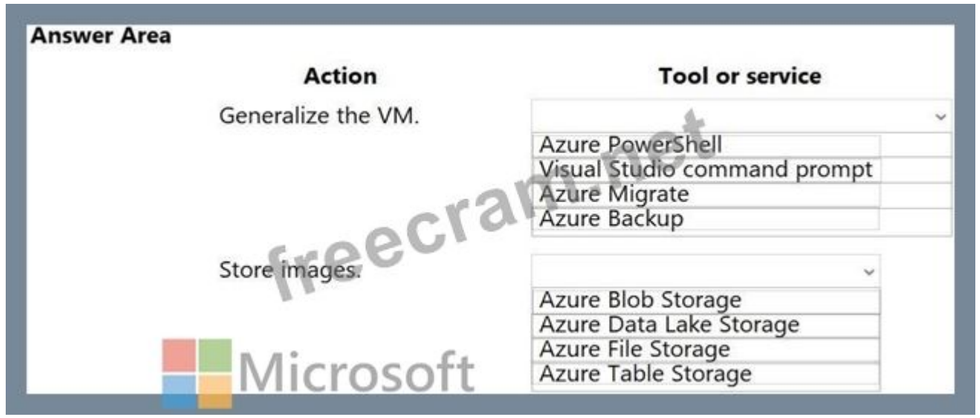
Answer:



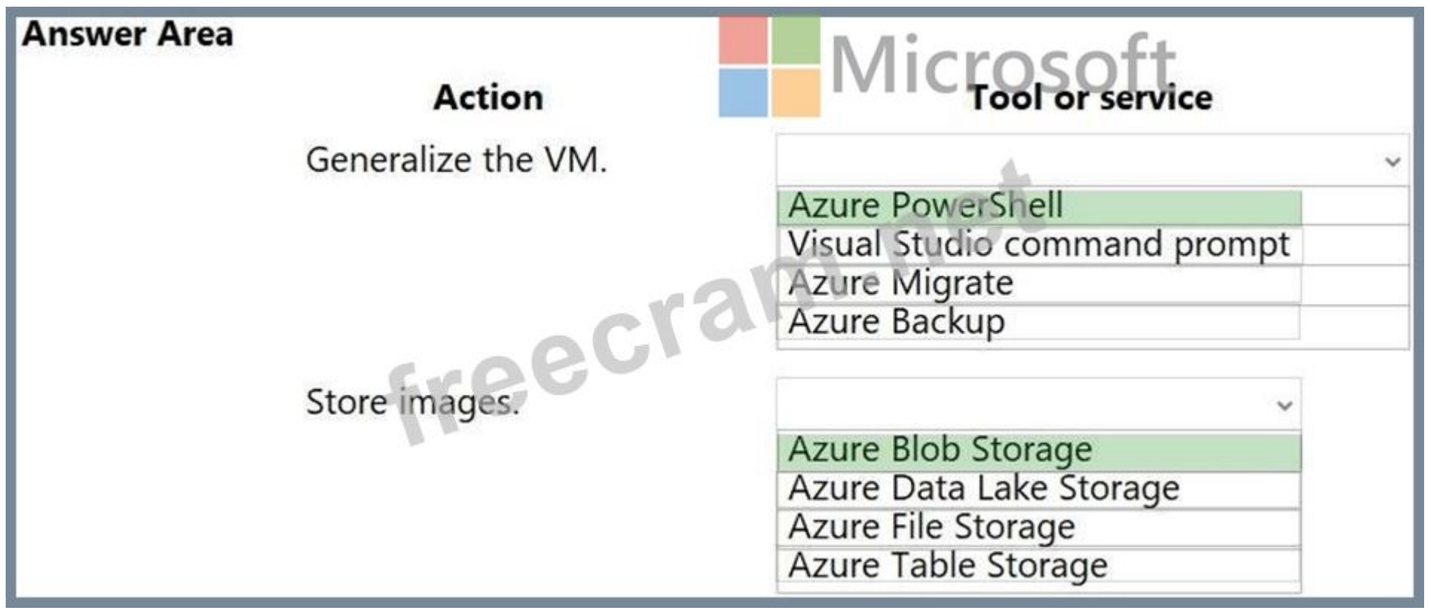
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Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-automatic-scaling?tabs=azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 69
Hotspot Question
You are configuring a development environment for your team. You deploy the latest Visual Studio image from the Azure Marketplace to your Azure subscription.
The development environment requires several software development kits (SDKs) and third-party components to support application development across the organization. You install and customize the deployed virtual machine (VM) for your development team. The customized VM must be saved to allow provisioning of a new team member development environment.
You need to save the customized VM for future provisioning.
Which tools or services should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Powershell

Creating an image directly from the VM ensures that the image includes all of the disks associated with the VM, including the OS disk and any data disks. Before you begin, make sure that you have the latest version of the Azure PowerShell module. You use Sysprep to generalize the virtual machine, then use Azure PowerShell to create the image.

Box 2: Azure Blob Storage

A VM Image is a collection of metadata and pointers to a set of VHDs (one VHD per disk) stored as page blobs in Azure Storage.

Reference:

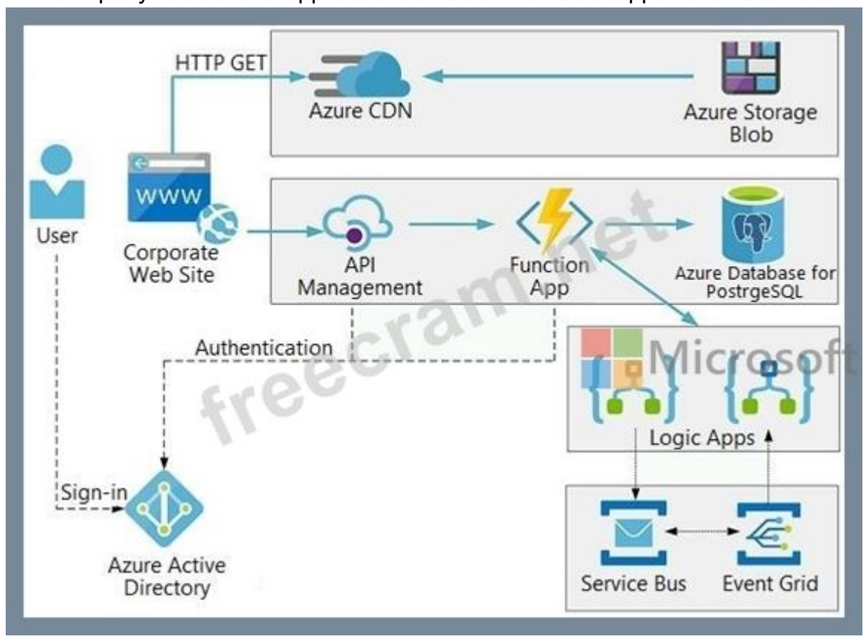
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/vm-image-blog-post

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/capture-image-resource

NEW QUESTION: 70

Case Study 3 - City Power & Light

Background
City Power & Light company provides electrical infrastructure monitoring solutions for homes and businesses. The company is migrating solutions to Azure.
Current environment
Architecture overview
The company has a public website located at http://www.cpandl.com/. The site is a single-page web application that runs in Azure App Service on Linux. The website uses files stored in Azure Storage and cached in Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) to serve static content.
API Management and Azure Function App functions are used to process and store data in Azure Database for PostgreSQL. API Management is used to broker communications to the Azure Function app functions for Logic app integration. Logic apps are used to orchestrate the data processing while Service Bus and Event Grid handle messaging and events.
The solution uses Application Insights, Azure Monitor, and Azure Key Vault.
Architecture diagram
The company has several applications and services that support their business. The company plans to implement serverless computing where possible. The overall architecture is shown below.



User authentication
The following steps detail the user authentication process:
61.The user selects Sign in in the website.
62.The browser redirects the user to the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) sign in page.
63.The user signs in.
64.Azure AD redirects the user's session back to the web application. The URL includes an access token.
65.The web application calls an API and includes the access token in the authentication header.
The application ID is sent as the audience ('aud') claim in the access token.
66.The back-end API validates the access token.
Requirements
Corporate website
* Communications and content must be secured by using SSL.
* Communications must use HTTPS.

* Data must be replicated to a secondary region and three availability zones.
* Data storage costs must be minimized.

Azure Database for PostgreSQL

The database connection string is stored in Azure Key Vault with the following attributes:

* Azure Key Vault name: cpandlkeyvault
* Secret name: PostgreSQLConn
* Id: 80df3e46ffcd4f1cb187f79905e9a1e8

The connection information is updated frequently. The application must always use the latest information to connect to the database.

Azure Service Bus and Azure Event Grid

* Azure Event Grid must use Azure Service Bus for queue-based load leveling.
* Events in Azure Event Grid must be routed directly to Service Bus queues for use in buffering.
* Events from Azure Service Bus and other Azure services must continue to be routed to Azure Event Grid for processing.

Security

* All SSL certificates and credentials must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
* File access must restrict access by IP, protocol, and Azure AD rights.
* All user accounts and processes must receive only those privileges which are essential to perform their intended function.

Compliance

Auditing of the file updates and transfers must be enabled to comply with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The file updates must be read-only, stored in the order in which they occurred, include only create, update, delete, and copy operations, and be retained for compliance reasons.

Issues

Corporate website

While testing the site, the following error message displays:

CryptographicException: The system cannot find the file specified.

Function app

You perform local testing for the RequestUserApproval function. The following error message displays:

'Timeout value of 00:10:00 exceeded by function: RequestUserApproval'

The same error message displays when you test the function in an Azure development environment when you run the following Kusto query:

```
FunctionAppLogs
| where FunctionName = = "RequestUserApproval"
```

Logic app

You test the Logic app in a development environment. The following error message displays:

'400 Bad Request'

Troubleshooting of the error shows an HttpTrigger action to call the RequestUserApproval function.

Code

Corporate website

Security.cs:

```
SC01 public class Security
SC02 {
SC03 var bytes = System.IO.File.ReadAllBytes("~/var/ssl/private");
SC04 var cert = new System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificate2(bytes);
SC05 var certName = cert.FriendlyName;
SC06 }
```

Function app

RequestUserApproval.cs:

```
RA01 public static class RequestUserApproval
RA02 {
RA03 [FunctionName("RequestUserApproval")]
RA04 public static async Task<IActionResult> Run(
RA05 [HttpTrigger(AuthorizationLevel.Function, "get", "post", Route = null)] HttpRequest req
ILogger log)
RA06 {
RA07    log.LogInformation("RequestUserApproval function processed a request.");
RA08 ...
RA09 return ProcessRequest(req)
RA10    ? (ActionResult)new OkObjectResult($"User approval processed")
RA11    : new BadRequestObjectResult("Failed to process user approval");
RA12 }
RA13 private static bool ProcessRequest(HttpRequest req)
RA14 {
RA15    ...
RA16 }
RA17 }
```

Hotspot Question

You need to correct the Azure Logic app error message.

Which configuration values should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

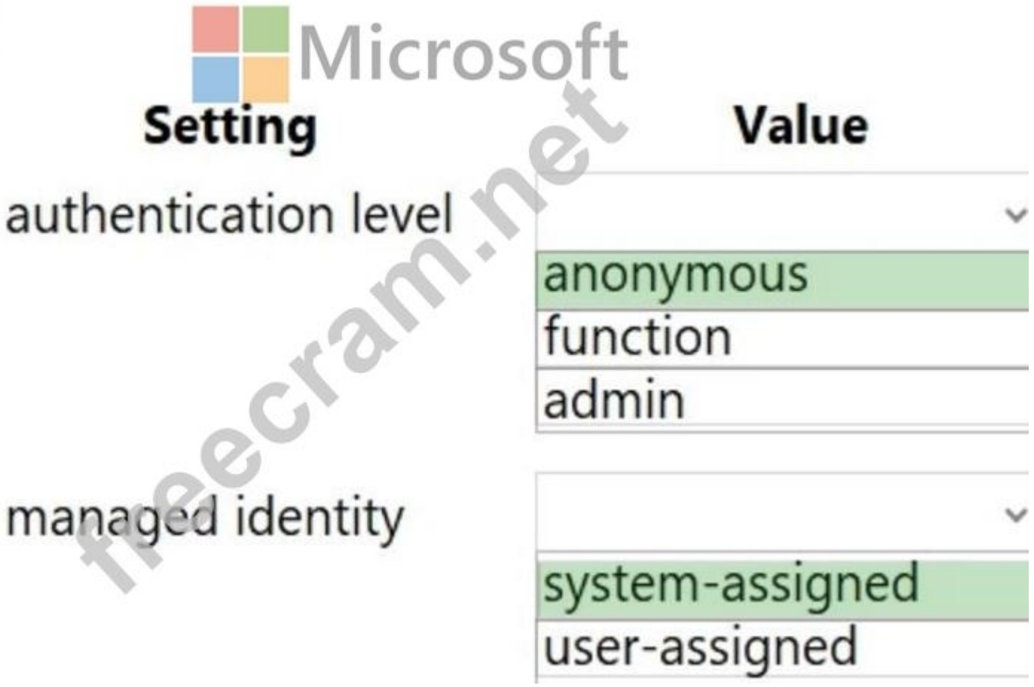
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Setting	Value
authentication level	anonymous function admin
managed identity	system-assigned user-assigned

Answer:

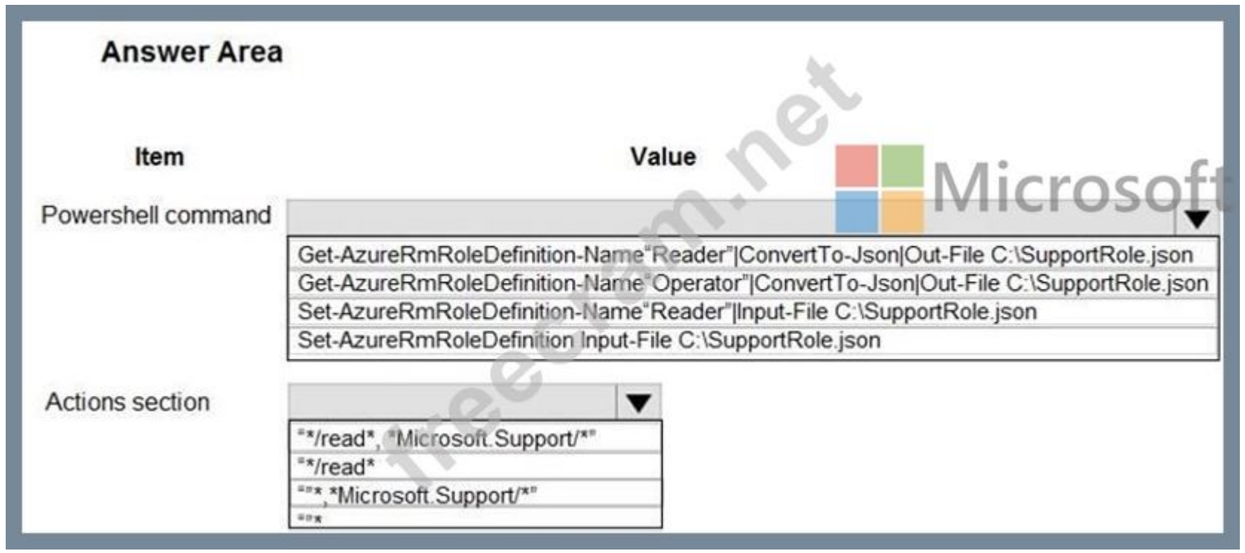
Answer Area



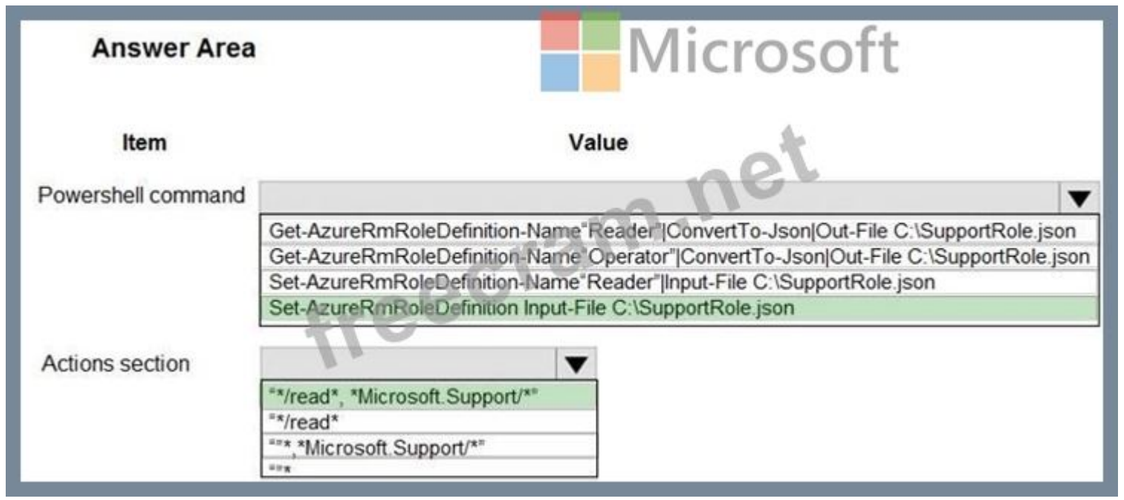
Microsoft
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Explanation:
Logic app:
You test the Logic app in a development environment. The following error message displays: '400 Bad Request'.
Troubleshooting of the error shows an HttpTrigger action to call the RequestUserApproval function.
Box 1: anonymous
To use your logic app's managed identity in your function, you must set your function's authentication level to anonymous. Otherwise, your logic app throws a "BadRequest" error.
Box 2: system-assigned
Your logic app or individual connections can use either the system-assigned identity or a single user-assigned identity, which you can share across a group of logic apps, but not both. On your logic app menu, under Settings, select Identity > System assigned Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-azure-functions#set-up-anonymous-authentication-in-your-function

NEW QUESTION: 71
Hotspot Question
Your company is migrating applications to Azure. The IT department must allow internal developers to communicate with Microsoft support.
The service agents of the IT department must only have view resources and create support ticket permissions to all subscriptions. A new custom role must be created by reusing a default role definition and changing the permissions.
You need to create the custom role.
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Set-AzureRmRoleDefinition Input-File C:\SupportRole.json The Set- AzureRmRoleDefinition cmdlet updates an existing custom role in Azure Role-Based Access Control. Provide the updated role definition as an input to the command as a JSON file or a PSRoleDefinition object.

The role definition for the updated custom role MUST contain the Id and all other required properties of the role even if they are not updated: DisplayName, Description, Actions, AssignableScope Box 2: "*/read*."* Microsoft.Support/*" Microsoft.Support/* Create and manage support tickets

"Microsoft.Support" role definition azure

Incorrect Answers:

Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition. The Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition command does not have an action section.

First, use the Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition command to retrieve the custom role that you wish to modify. Then, modify the properties that you wish to change. Finally, save the role definition using the Set-AzureRmRoleDefinition command.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles-powershell

NEW QUESTION: 72
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.
You are developing and deploying several ASP.Net web applications to Azure App Service. You plan to save session state information and HTML output. You must use a storage mechanism with the following requirements:
- Share session state across all ASP.NET web applications
- Support controlled, concurrent access to the same session state data
for multiple readers and a single writer
- Save full HTTP responses for concurrent requests
You need to store the information.
Proposed Solution: Enable Application Request Routing (ARR)
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Instead deploy and configure Azure Cache for Redis. Update the web applications.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/best-practices/caching#managing- concurrency-in-a-cache

NEW QUESTION: 73
Case Study 9 - Munson's Pickles and Preserves Farm
Background
Munson's Pickles and Preserves Farm is an agricultural cooperative corporation based in Washington, US, with farms located across the United States. The company supports agricultural production resources by distributing seeds fertilizers, chemicals, fuel, and farm machinery to the farms.
Current Environment
The company is migrating all applications from an on-premises datacenter to Microsoft Azure.
Applications support distributors, farmers, and internal company staff.
Corporate website
The company hosts a public website located at
http://www.munsonspicklesandpreservesfarm.com. The site supports farmers and distributors who request agricultural production resources.
Farms
The company created a new customer tenant in the Microsoft Entra admin center to support authentication and authorization for applications.
Distributors
Distributors integrate their applications with data that is accessible by using APIs hosted at
http://www.munsonspicklesandpreservesfarm.com/api to receive and update resource data.
Requirements
The application components must meet the following requirements:
Corporate website
- The site must be migrated to Azure App Service.
- Costs must be minimized when hosting in Azure.
- Applications must automatically scale independent of the compute resources.

- All code changes must be validated by internal staff before release to production.
- File transfer speeds must improve, and webpage-load performance must increase.
- All site settings must be centrally stored, secured without using secrets, and encrypted at rest and in transit.
- A queue-based load leveling pattern must be implemented by using Azure Service Bus queues to support high volumes of website agricultural production resource requests.

Farms

- Farmers must authenticate to applications by using Microsoft Entra ID.

Distributors

- The company must track a custom telemetry value with each API call and monitor performance of all APIs.
- API telemetry values must be charted to evaluate variations and trends for resource data.

Internal staff

- App and API updates must be validated before release to production.
- Staff must be able to select a link to direct them back to the production app when validating an app or API update.
- Staff profile photos and email must be displayed on the website once they authenticate to applications by using their Microsoft Entra ID.

Security

- All web communications must be secured by using TLS/HTTPS.
- Web content must be restricted by country/region to support corporate compliance standards.
- The principle of least privilege must be applied when providing any user rights or process access rights.
- Managed identities for Azure resources must be used to authenticate services that support Microsoft Entra ID authentication.

Issues

Corporate website

- Farmers report HTTP 503 errors at the same time as internal staff report that CPU and memory usage are high.
- Distributors report HTTP 502 errors at the same time as internal staff report that average response times and networking traffic are high.
- Internal staff report webpage load sizes are large and take a long time to load.
- Developers receive authentication errors to Service Bus when they debug locally.

Distributors

- Many API telemetry values are sent in a short period of time. Telemetry traffic, data costs, and storage costs must be reduced while preserving a statistically correct analysis of the data points sent by the APIs.

Hotspot Question

You need to provide internal staff access to the production site after a validation.

How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

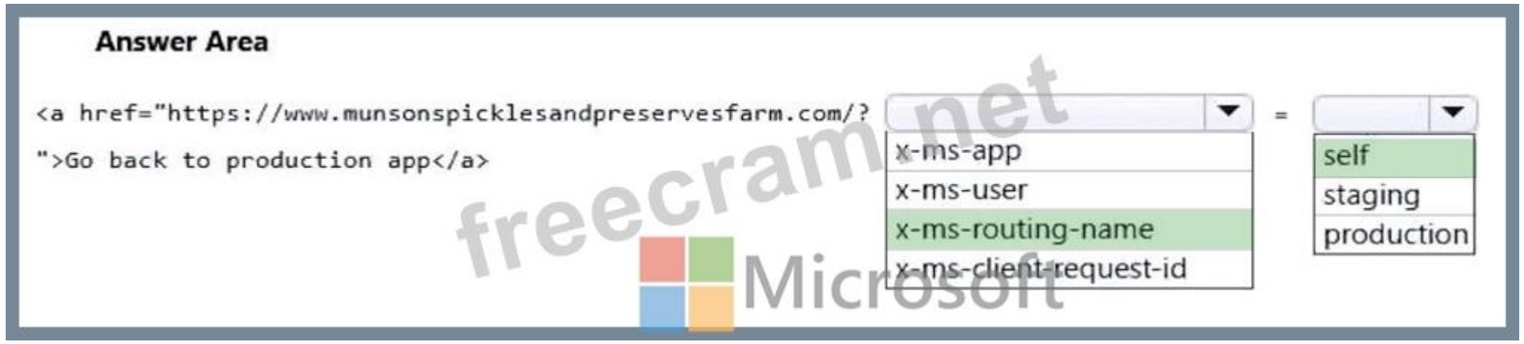
```
<a href="https://www.munsonspicklesandpreservesfarm.com/?[          ]=[          ]
">Go back to production app</a>
```

- x-ms-app
- x-ms-user
- x-ms-routing-name
- x-ms-client-request-id

- self
- staging
- production

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Answer:



Explanation:

The string x-ms-routing-name=self specifies the production slot. After the client browser accesses the link, it's redirected to the production slot. Every subsequent request has the x-ms-routing- name=self cookie that pins the session to the production slot.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots?tabs=portal

NEW QUESTION: 74

Drag and Drop Question

You are developing an application. You have an Azure user account that has access to two subscriptions.

You need to retrieve a storage account key secret from Azure Key Vault.

In which order should you arrange the PowerShell commands to develop the solution? To answer, move all commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Powershell commands

```
$secretvalue = ConvertTo-SecureString
$storAcctkey -AsPlainText
-Force
     Set-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName
$vaultName -Name $secretName
-SecretValue $secretvalue
```

```
Get-AzStorageAccountKey -
ResourceGroupName $resGroup -Name
$storAcct
```

```
Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId
$subscriptionID
```

```
Get-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName
$vaultName
```

```
Get-AzSubscription
```

Answer Area

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Answer:

Powershell commands

Answer Area



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Explanation:
Step 1: Get-AzSubscription
If you have multiple subscriptions, you might have to specify the one that was used to create your key vault. Enter the following to see the subscriptions for your account:
Get-AzSubscription
Step 2: Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId
To specify the subscription that's associated with the key vault you'll be logging, enter:
Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId <subscriptionID>
Step 3: Get-AzStorageAccountKey
You must get that storage account key.
Step 4: $secretvalue = ConvertTo-SecureString <storageAccountKey> -AsPlainText -Force Set-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName <vaultName> -Name <secretName> -SecretValue $secretvalue
After retrieving your secret (in this case, your storage account key), you must convert that key to a secure string, and then create a secret with that value in your key vault.
Step 5: Get-AzKeyVaultSecret
Next, get the URI for the secret you created. You'll need this URI in a later step to call the key vault and retrieve your secret. Run the following PowerShell command and make note of the ID value, which is the secret's URI:
Get-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName <vaultName>
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/Azure/key-vault/key-vault-key-rotation-log-monitoring

NEW QUESTION: 75
You develop and deploy an Azure Logic app that calls an Azure Function app. The Azure Function app includes an OpenAPI (Swagger) definition and uses an Azure Blob storage account.
All resources are secured by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

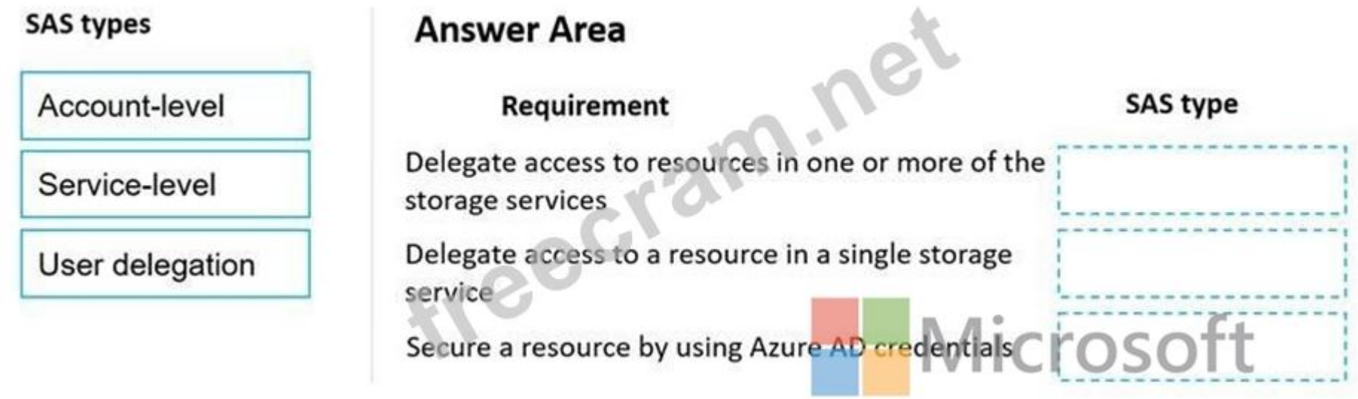
The Azure Logic app must securely access the Azure Blob storage account. Azure AD resources must remain if the Azure Logic app is deleted.
You need to secure the Azure Logic app.
What should you do?
A. Create a user-assigned managed identity and assign role-based access controls.
B. Create an Azure AD custom role and assign the role to the Azure Blob storage account.
C. Create an Azure Key Vault and issue a client certificate.
D. Create a system-assigned managed identity and issue a client certificate.
E. Create an Azure AD custom role and assign role-based access controls.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To give a managed identity access to an Azure resource, you need to add a role to the target resource for that identity.
Note: To easily authenticate access to other resources that are protected by Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) without having to sign in and provide credentials or secrets, your logic app can use a managed identity (formerly known as Managed Service Identity or MSI). Azure manages this identity for you and helps secure your credentials because you don't have to provide or rotate secrets.
If you set up your logic app to use the system-assigned identity or a manually created, user- assigned identity, the function in your logic app can also use that same identity for authentication.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/create-managed-service-identity
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-mutual-certificates-for-clients

NEW QUESTION: 76
You develop Azure solutions. A .NET application needs to receive a message each time an Azure virtual machine finishes processing data. The messages must NOT persist after being processed by the receiving application.
You need to implement the .NET object that will receive the messages.
Which object should you use?
A. QueueClient
B. SubscriptionClient
C. TopicClient
D. CloudQueueClient
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure.Storage.Queues.QueueClient: .NET v12
Azure.Storage.Queues.CloudQueueClient: .NET v11 (Legacy)
So, the question is really about what kind of queue message tool you should use. And the key word here is that "message must NOT persist after being processed".
Azure.Storage.Queues.QueueClient supports "At-Most-Once" deliver mode, while Azure.Storage.Queues.CloudQueueClient doesn't.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/azure.storage.queues.queueclient?view=azure-dotnet
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.storage.queue.cloudqueueclient?view=azure-dotnet-legacy

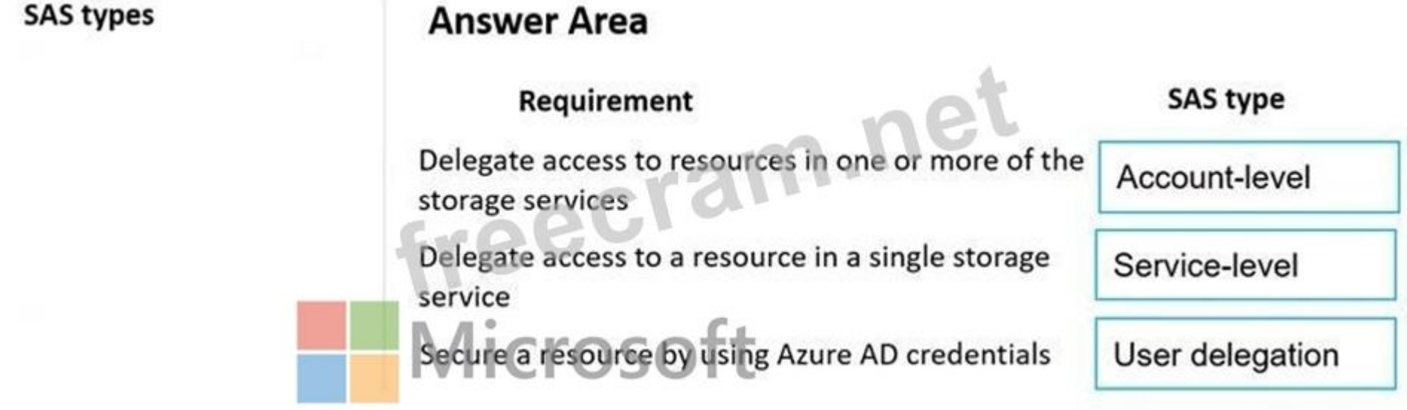
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NEW QUESTION: 77

Drag and Drop Question
An organization plans to deploy Azure storage services.
You need to configure shared access signature (SAS) for granting access to Azure Storage.
Which SAS types should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate SAS types to the correct requirements. Each SAS type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview

NEW QUESTION: 78
Drag and Drop Question
You are developing an Azure solution.
You need to develop code to access a secret stored in Azure Key Vault.
How should you complete the code segment? To answer, drag the appropriate code segments to the correct location. Each code segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



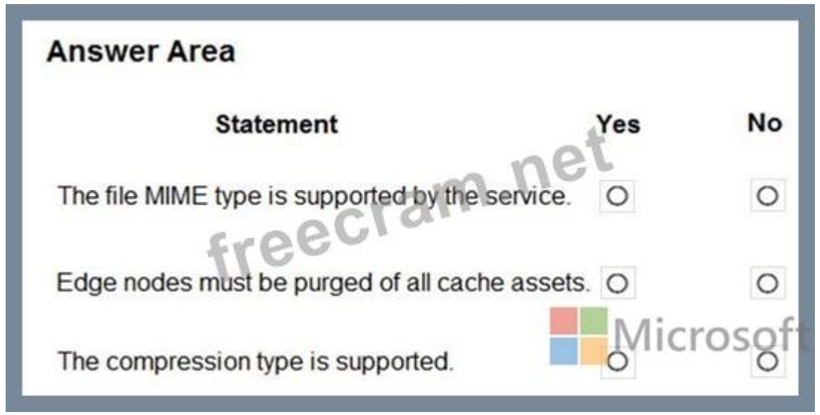
Answer:



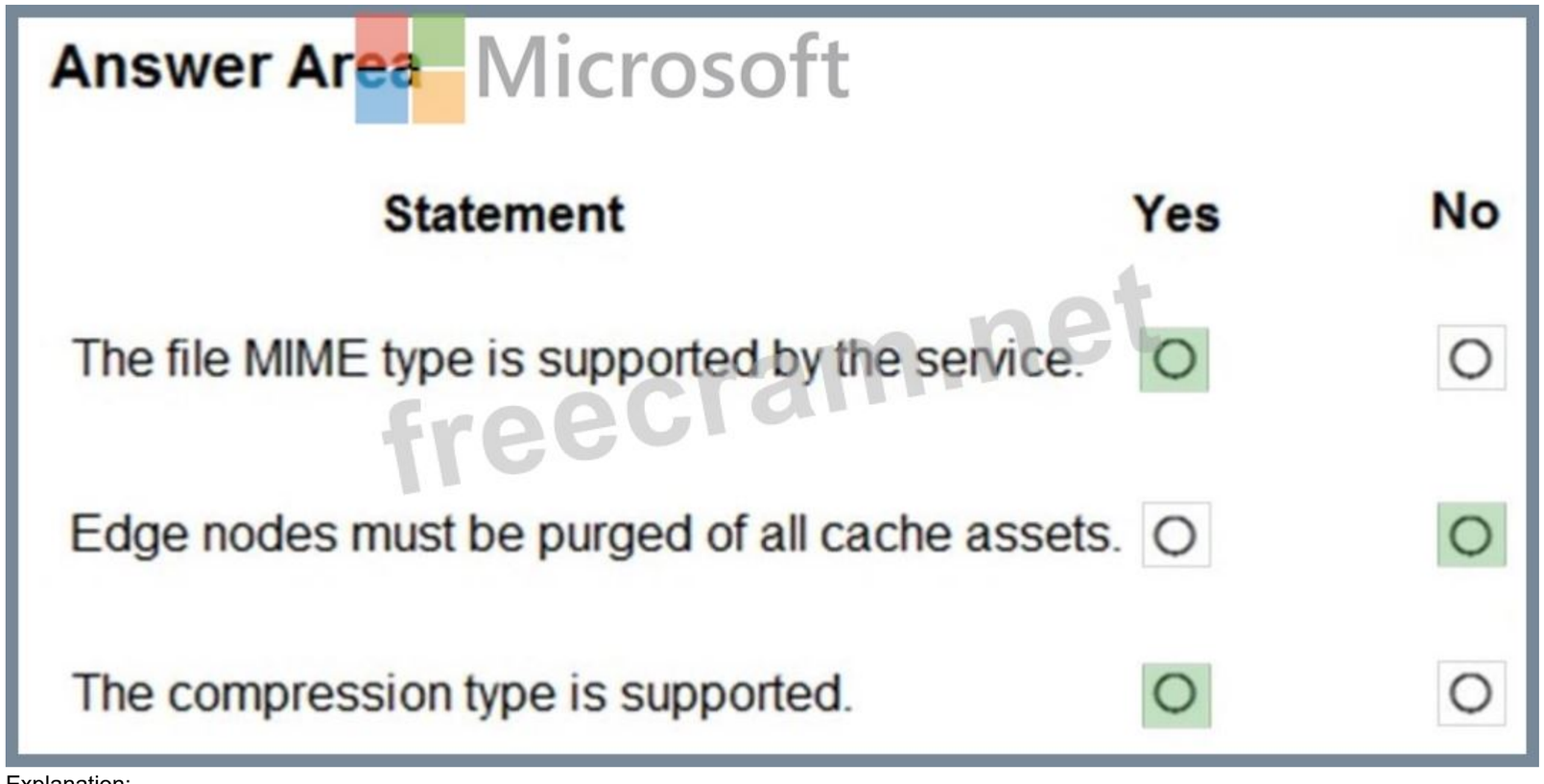
Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azure-keyvault-secrets/azure.keyvault.secrets.secretclient?view=azure-python#examples

NEW QUESTION: 79
Hotspot Question
You are using Azure Front Door Service.
You are expecting inbound files to be compressed by using Brotli compression. You discover that inbound XML files are not compressed. The files are 9 megabytes (MB) in size.
You need to determine the root cause for the issue.
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

The file MIME type application/xml is supported.

Box 2: No

The root cause is that file must be between 1 KB and 8 MB in size, inclusive. No need to purge all cached assets.

Box 3: Yes

These profiles support the following compression encodings: Gzip (GNU zip), Brotli.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-caching
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-caching#file-compression

NEW QUESTION: 80
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 develop a software as a service (SaaS) offering to manage photographs. Users upload photos to a web service which then stores the photos in Azure Storage Blob storage. The storage account type is General-purpose V2.
When photos are uploaded, they must be processed to produce and save a mobile-friendly version of the image. The process to produce a mobile-friendly version of the image must start in less than one minute.
You need to design the process that starts the photo processing.
Solution: Move photo processing to an Azure Function triggered from the blob upload.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Storage events allow applications to react to events. Common Blob storage event scenarios include image or video processing, search indexing, or any file-oriented workflow.
Events are pushed using Azure Event Grid to subscribers such as Azure Functions, Azure Logic Apps, or even to your own http listener.
Note: Only storage accounts of kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2) and BlobStorage support event integration. Storage (general purpose v1) does not support integration with Event Grid.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview

NEW QUESTION: 81
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 develop and deploy an Azure App Service API app to a Windows-hosted deployment slot named Development. You create additional deployment slots named Testing and Production. You enable auto swap on the Production deployment slot.
You need to ensure that scripts run and resources are available before a swap operation occurs.
Solution: Update the web.config file to include the applicationInitialization configuration element.
Specify custom initialization actions to run the scripts.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Specify custom warm-up.
Some apps might require custom warm-up actions before the swap. The applicationInitialization configuration element in web.config lets you specify custom initialization actions. The swap operation waits for this custom

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warm-up to finish before swapping with the target slot. Here's a sample web.config fragment.
<system.webServer>
<applicationInitialization>
<add initializationPage="/" hostName="[app hostname]" />
<add initializationPage="/Home/About" hostName="[app hostname]" />
</applicationInitialization>
</system.webServer>
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots#troubleshoot-swaps

NEW QUESTION: 82
You are developing an Azure App Service web app.
The web app must securely store session information in Azure Redis Cache.
You need to connect the web app to Azure Redis Cache.
Which three Azure Redis Cache properties should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. SSL port
B. Subscription name
C. Location
D. Host name
E. Access key
F. Subscription id
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-cache-for-redis/cache-web-app-howto#retrieve-host-name-ports-and-access-keys-from-the-azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 83
You are developing a web application that runs as an Azure Web App. The web application stores data in Azure SQL Database and stores files in an Azure Storage account. The web application makes HTTP requests to external services as part of normal operations.
The web application is instrumented with Application Insights. The external services are OpenTelemetry compliant.
You need to ensure that the customer ID of the signed in user is associated with all operations throughout the overall system.
What should you do?
A. Create a new SpanContext with the TraceRags value set to the customer ID for the signed in user.
B. On the current SpanContext, set the TraceId to the customer ID for the signed in user.
C. Add the customer ID for the signed in user to the CorrelationContext in the web application.
D. Set the header Ocp-Apim-Trace to the customer ID for the signed in user.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
OpenTelemetry uses correlation context and it fits the requirements:
Correlation context carries user-defined properties. These properties are typically data that you would like to eventually aggregate for correlation analysis or use to filter your trace data, such as a customer identifier.
https://lightstep.com/opentelemetry/context-propagation

NEW QUESTION: 84

Case Study 7 - Proseware, Inc

Background

You are a developer for Proseware, Inc. You are developing an application that applies a set of governance policies for Proseware's internal services, external services, and applications. The application will also provide a shared library for common functionality.

Requirements

Policy service

You develop and deploy a stateful ASP.NET Core 2.1 web application named Policy service to an Azure App Service Web App. The application reacts to events from Azure Event Grid and performs policy actions based on those events.

The application must include the Event Grid Event ID field in all Application Insights telemetry.

Policy service must use Application Insights to automatically scale with the number of policy actions that it is performing.

Policies

Log Policy

All Azure App Service Web Apps must write logs to Azure Blob storage. All log files should be saved to a container named logdrop. Logs must remain in the container for 15 days.

Authentication events

Authentication events are used to monitor users signing in and signing out. All authentication events must be processed by Policy service. Sign outs must be processed as quickly as possible.

PolicyLib

You have a shared library named PolicyLib that contains functionality common to all ASP.NET Core web services and applications. The PolicyLib library must:

* Exclude non-user actions from Application Insights telemetry.
* Provide methods that allow a web service to scale itself
* Ensure that scaling actions do not disrupt application usage

Other

Anomaly detection service

You have an anomaly detection service that analyzes log information for anomalies. It is implemented as an Azure Machine Learning model. The model is deployed as a web service.

If an anomaly is detected, an Azure Function that emails administrators is called by using an HTTP WebHook.

Health monitoring

All web applications and services have health monitoring at the /health service endpoint.

Policy loss

When you deploy Policy service, policies may not be applied if they were in the process of being applied during the deployment.

Performance issue

When under heavy load, the anomaly detection service undergoes slowdowns and rejects connections.

Notification latency

Users report that anomaly detection emails can sometimes arrive several minutes after an anomaly is detected.

EventGridController.cs

```
EG01  public class EventGridController : Controller
EG02  {
EG03    public static AsyncLocal<string> EventId = new AsyncLocal<string>();
EG04    public IActionResult Process([FromBody]) string eventsJson
EG05    {
EG06      var events = JArray.Parse(eventsJson);
EG07
EG08      foreach (var @event in events)
EG09      {
EG10        EventId.Value = @event ["id"].ToString();
EG11        if (@event["topic"].ToString().Contains("providers/Microsoft.Storage"))
EG12        {
EG13          SendToAnomalyDetectionService(@event["data"]["url"].ToString());
EG14         }
EG15
EG16         {
EG17           EnsureLogging(@event["subject"].ToString());
EG18          }
EG19        }
EG20         return null;
EG21    }
EG22    private void EnsureLogging(string resource)
EG23    {
EG24      . . .
EG25    }
EG26    private async Task SendToAnomalyDetectionService(string uri)
EG27    {
EG28      var content = GetLogData(uri);
EG29      var scoreRequest = new
EG30      {
EG31        Inputs = new Dictionary<string, List<Dictionary<string, string>>>()
EG32        {
EG33            {
EG34                "input1"
```

ıt denotes the specific file to which they belong.

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```
:G36            {
:G37               new Dictionary<string, string>()
:G38               {
:G39             {
:G40               "logcontent", content
:G41              }
:G42             }
:G43           }
:G44         },
:G45        },
:G46        GlobalParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>() { }
:G47       };
:G48       var result = await (new HttpClient()).PostAsJsonAsync(". . .", scoreRequest)
:G49       var rawModelResult = await result.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
:G50       var modelResult = JObject.Parse(rawModelResult);
:G51       if (modelResult["notify"].HasValues)
:G52       {
:G53         . . .
:G54        }
:G55     }
:G56     private (string name, string resourceGroup) ParseResourceId(string
esourceId)
:G57     {
:G58       . . .
:G59      }
:G60       private string GetLogData(string uri)
:G61     {
:G62       . . .
:G63     }
:G64     static string BlobStoreAccountSAS(string containerName)
:G65     {
:G66       . . .
:G67      ]
```

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

```
LoginEvent.cs
LE01  public class LoginEvent
LE02  {
LE03
LE04  public string subject { get; set; }
LE05  public DateTime eventTime { get; set; }
LE06  public Dictionary<string, string> data { get; set; }
LE07  public string Serialize()
LE08  {
LE09    return JsonConvert.SerializeObject(this);
LE10   }
LE11 }
```

You need to resolve a notification latency issue.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Ensure that the Azure Function is set to use a consumption plan.
B. Ensure that the Azure Function is using an App Service plan.
C. Set Always On to false.
D. Set Always On to true.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Always On enables waking up on HTTP trigger, but does not prevent the exceeding the max time out time of 230 seconds.
If your function app is on the Consumption plan, there can be up to a 10-minute delay in processing new blobs if a function app has gone idle. To avoid this latency, you can switch to an App Service plan with Always On enabled. You can also use an Event Grid trigger with your Blob storage account.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/dedicated-plan#always-on
https://github.com/Azure/Azure-Functions/wiki/Enable-Always-On-when-running-on-dedicated-App-Service-Plan
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-blob-trigger?tabs=csharp#event-grid-trigger

NEW QUESTION: 85
Your company is designing an application named App1 that will use data from Azure SQL Database. App1 will be accessed over the internet by many users. You need to recommend a solution for improving the performance ofApp1.
What should you include in the recommendation?
A. ExpressRoute
B. a CON profile
C. Azure Cache for Redis
D. Azure HPC cache
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 86
Drag and Drop Question
You are preparing to deploy an application to an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster. The application must only be available from within the VNet that includes the cluster.
You need to deploy the application.
How should you complete the deployment YAML? To answer, drag the appropriate YAML segments to the correct locations. Each YAML segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Code segments

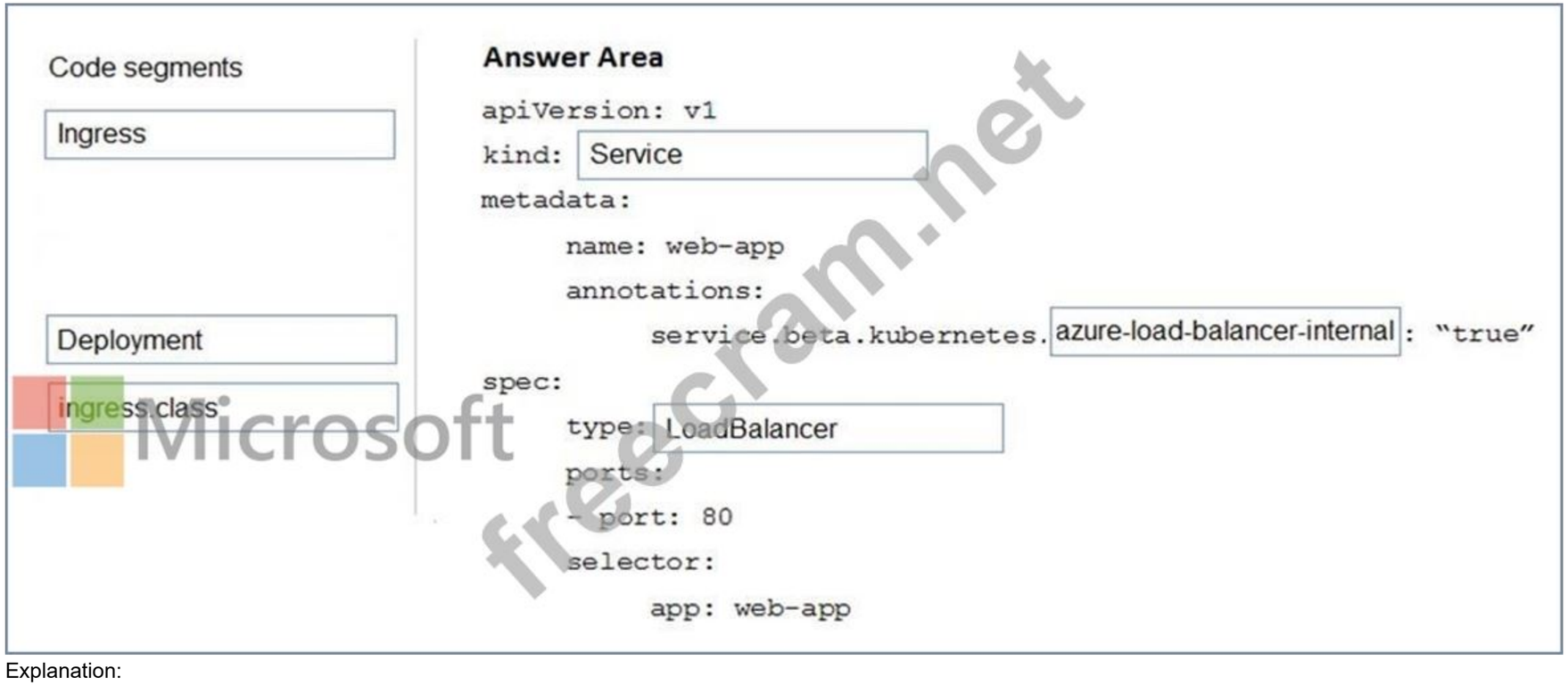
- Ingress
- Service
- LoadBalancer
- Deployment
- ingress.class
- azure-load-balancer-internal

Answer Area

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: [Code segment]
metadata:
     name: web-app
     annotations:
          service.beta.kubernetes.[Code segment]: "true"
spec:
     type: [Code segment]
     ports:
     - port: 80
     selector:
          app: web-app
```

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Answer:



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Explanation:

To create an internal load balancer, create a service manifest named internal-lb.yaml with the service type LoadBalancer and the azure-load-balancer-internal annotation as shown in the following example:
YAML:
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
name: internal-app
annotations:
service.beta.kubernetes.io/azure-load-balancer-internal: "true" spec:
type: LoadBalancer
ports:
port: 80
selector:
app: internal-app
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/internal-lb

NEW QUESTION: 87
You develop and deploy a Java RESTful API to Azure App Service.
You open a browser and navigate to the URL for the API.
You receive the following error message:

```
Failed to load http://api.azurewebsites.net:6000/#/api/Products: No 'Access-
Control-Allow-Origin'header is present on the requested resource.
Origin 'http://localhost:6000' is therefore not allowed access
```

You need to resolve the error.
What should you do?
A. Bind an SSL certificate
B. Enable authentication
C. Enable CORS
D. Map a custom domain
E. Add a CDN
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
We need to enable Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS).
References:
https://medium.com/@xinganwang/a-practical-guide-to-cors-51e8fd329a1f

NEW QUESTION: 88
Case Study 6 - Contoso, Ltd
Background
Overview
You are a developer for Contoso, Ltd. The company has a social networking website that is developed as a Single Page Application (SPA). The main web application for the social networking website loads user uploaded content from blob storage.

You are developing a solution to monitor uploaded data for inappropriate content. The following process occurs when users upload content by using the SPA:
* Messages are sent to ContentUploadService.
* Content is processed by ContentAnalysisService.
* After processing is complete, the content is posted to the social network or a rejection message
is posted in its place.
The ContentAnalysisService is deployed with Azure Container Instances from a private Azure Container Registry named contosoimages.
The solution will use eight CPU cores.
Azure Active Directory
Contoso, Ltd. uses Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for both internal and guest accounts.
Requirements
ContentAnalysisService
The company's data science group built ContentAnalysisService which accepts user generated content as a string and returns a probable value for inappropriate content. Any values over a specific threshold must be reviewed by an employee of Contoso, Ltd.
You must create an Azure Function named CheckUserContent to perform the content checks.
Costs
You must minimize costs for all Azure services.
Manual review
To review content, the user must authenticate to the website portion of the ContentAnalysisService using their Azure AD credentials. The website is built using React and all pages and API endpoints require authentication. In order to review content a user must be part of a ContentReviewer role. All completed reviews must include the reviewer's email address for auditing purposes.
High availability
All services must run in multiple regions. The failure of any service in a region must not impact overall application availability.
Monitoring
An alert must be raised if the ContentUploadService uses more than 80 percent of available CPU cores.
Security
You have the following security requirements:
* Any web service accessible over the Internet must be protected from cross site scripting
attacks.
* All websites and services must use SSL from a valid root certificate authority.
* Azure Storage access keys must only be stored in memory and must be available only to the
service.
* All Internal services must only be accessible from internal Virtual Networks (VNets).
* All parts of the system must support inbound and outbound traffic restrictions.
* All service calls must be authenticated by using Azure AD.
User agreements
When a user submits content, they must agree to a user agreement. The agreement allows employees of Contoso, Ltd. to review content, store cookies on user devices, and track user's IP addresses.
Information regarding agreements is used by multiple divisions within Contoso, Ltd.
User responses must not be lost and must be available to all parties regardless of individual service uptime. The volume of agreements is expected to be in the millions per hour.
Validation testing
When a new version of the ContentAnalysisService is available the previous seven days of content must be processed with the new version to verify that the new version does not significantly deviate from the old version.
Issues
Users of the ContentUploadService report that they occasionally see HTTP 502 responses on specific pages.

Code

ContentUploadService

```
CS01 apiVersion: '2018-10-01'
CS02 type: Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups
CS03 location: westus
CS04 name: contentUploadService
CS05 properties:
CS06     containers:
CS07     - name: service
CS08         properties:
CS09         image: contoso/contentUploadService:latest
CS10         ports:
CS11         -  port: 80
CS12            protocol: TCP
CS13         resources:
CS14           requests:
CS15              cpu: 1.0
CS16              memoryInGB: 1.5
CS17
CS18 ipAddress:
CS19     ip: 10.23.121.112
CS20     ports:
CS21       - port: 80
CS22         protocol: TCP
CS23
CS24
CS25 networkProfile:
CS26
id: /subscriptions/98...19/resourceGroups/container/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkProfiles/subnet
```

ApplicationManifest

```
AM01 {
AM02     "id" : "2b079f03-9b06-2d44-98bb-e9182901fcb6",
AM03     "appId" : "7118a7f0-b5c2-4c9d-883c-3d711396fe65",
AM04
AM05     "createdDateTime" : "2019-12-24T06:01:44Z",
AM06     "logoUrl" : null,
AM07     "logoutUrl" : null,
AM08     "name" : "ContentAnalysisService",
AM09
AM10
AM11     "orgRestrictions" : [],
AM12     "parentalControlSettings" : {
AM13       "countriesBlockedForMinors" : [],
AM14       "legalAgeGroupRule" : "Allow"
AM15     },
AM16     "passwordCredentials" : []
AM17 }
```

Hotspot Question

You need to implement the bindings for the CheckUserContent function.
How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

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NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

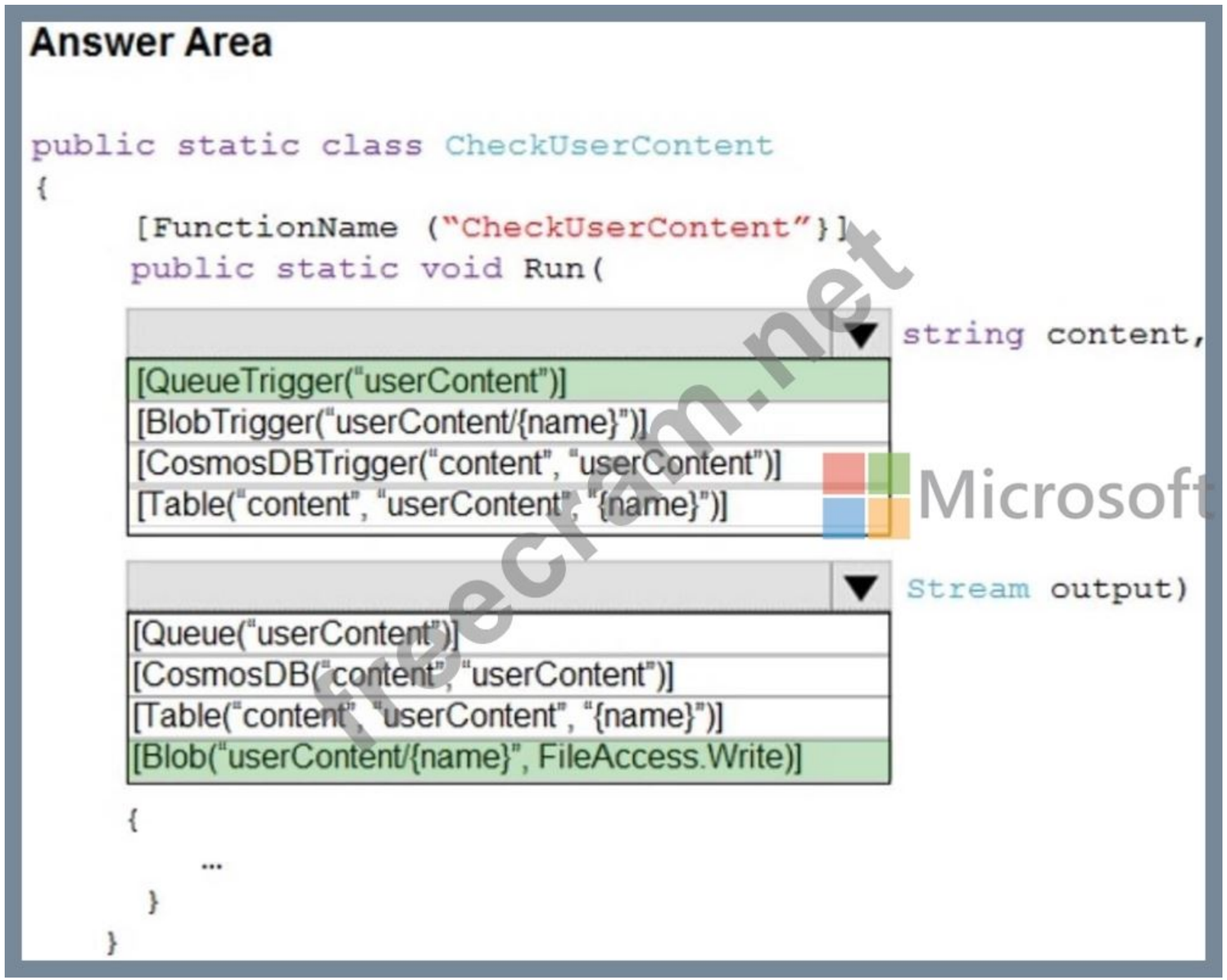
Answer Area

```
public static class CheckUserContent
{
      [FunctionName ("CheckUserContent")]
      public static void Run(
            [QueueTrigger("userContent")]
            [BlobTrigger("userContent/{name}")]
            [CosmosDBTrigger("content", "userContent")]
            [Table("content", "userContent", "{name}")]      string content,
            [Queue("userContent")]
            [CosmosDB("content", "userContent")]
            [Table("content", "userContent", "{name}")]
            [Blob("userContent/{name}", FileAccess.Write)]   Stream output)
      {
          ...
      }
}
```

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Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Box 1: [QueueTrigger(..)]

The "content" parameter is of type "string" so it must be QueueTrigger.

For example BlobTrigger uses Stream type, CosmosDBTrigger uses IReadOnlyList<> type, it seems the Table Storage has no trigger binding.

Box 2: [Blob(..)]

Azure Blob storage output binding for Azure Functions. The output binding allows you to modify and delete blob storage data in an Azure Function.

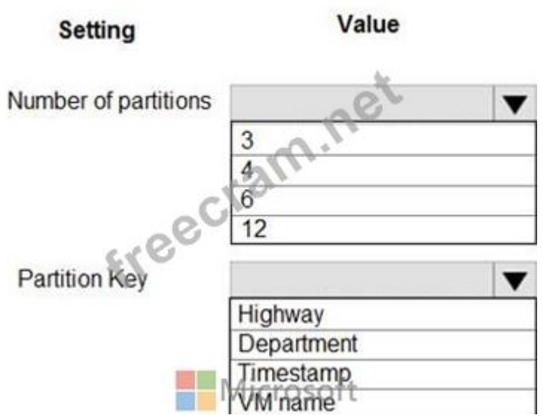
Scenario: You must create an Azure Function named CheckUserContent to perform the content checks. The company's data science group built ContentAnalysisService which accepts user generated content as a string and returns a probable value for inappropriate content. Any values over a specific threshold must be reviewed by an employee of Contoso, Ltd.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-triggers-bindings?tabs=csharp#supported-bindings
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-queue-trigger
https://docs.microsoft.com/cs-cz/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-blob-trigger
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-cosmosdb-v2-trigger

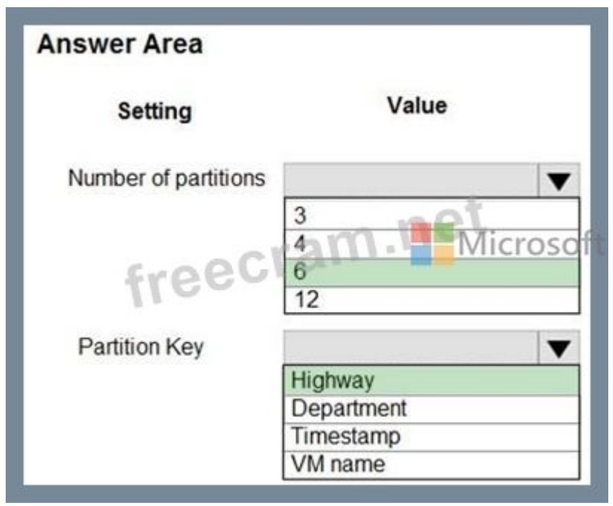
NEW QUESTION: 89
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
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 deploy an Azure Container Apps app and disable ingress on the container app.
Users report that they are unable to access the container app. You investigate and observe that the app has scaled to 0 instances.
You need to resolve the issue with the container app.
Solution: Enable ingress and configure the minimum replicas to 1 for the container app.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Make sure you create a scale rule or set minReplicas to 1 or more if you don't enable ingress. If ingress is disabled and you don't define a minReplicas or a custom scale rule, then your container app will scale to zero and have no way of starting back up.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/scale-app?pivots=azure-cli#default-scale-rule

NEW QUESTION: 90
Hotspot Question
You are building a traffic monitoring system that monitors traffic along six highways. The system produces time series analysis-based reports for each highway.
Data from traffic sensors are stored in Azure Event Hub.
Traffic data is consumed by four departments. Each department has an Azure Web App that displays the time series-based reports and contains a WebJob that processes the incoming data from Event Hub. All Web Apps run on App Service Plans with three instances.
Data throughput must be maximized. Latency must be minimized.
You need to implement the Azure Event Hub.
Which settings should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Answer:



Explanation:
Box 1: 6
The number of partitions is specified at creation and must be between 2 and 32.
There are 6 highways.
Box 2: Highway
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-features

NEW QUESTION: 91
You have implemented code that uses elastic transactions spanning across three different Azure SQL Database logical servers.
Database administration report that some transactions take longer to complete than expected.
You need to use the correct tool to monitor all the transactions originating from the elastic transaction implementation.
Which tool should you use?

A. Use the dependencies section of Azure Applications Insights.
B. Run the sys.dm_tran_active_transactions dynamic management view.
C. Run the sys.dm_tran_current_snapshot dynamic management view.
D. Run the sys.dm_tran_active_snapshot_database_transactions dynamic management view.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Use Dynamic Management Views (DMVs) in SQL DB to monitor status and progress of your ongoing elastic database transactions.
These DMVs are particularly useful:
sys.dm_tran_active_transactions: Lists currently active transactions and their status. The UOW (Unit Of Work) column can identify the different child transactions that belong to the same distributed transaction. All transactions within the same distributed transaction carry the same UOW value.
sys.dm_tran_database_transactions: Provides additional information about transactions, such as placement of the transaction in the log.
sys.dm_tran_locks: Provides information about the locks that are currently held by ongoing transactions References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-elastic-transactions-overview

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NEW QUESTION: 92
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure Batch project that processes and converts files and stores the files in Azure storage. You are developing a function to start the batch job.
You add the following parameters to the function.

Parameter name	Description
fileTasks	a list of tasks to be run
jobId	the identifier that must be assigned to the job
outputContainerSasUrl	a storage SAS URL to store successfully converted files
failedContainerSasUrl	a storage SAS URL to store copies of files that failed to convert

You must ensure that converted files are placed in the container referenced by the outputContainerSasUrl parameter. Files which fail to convert are places in the container referenced by the failedContainerSasUrl parameter.
You need to ensure the files are correctly processed.
How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
public list<CloudTasks> StartTasks(List<FileTask> fileTasks, string jobId,
 string outputContainerSasUrl, string failedContainerSasUrl)
{
  BatchSharedKeyCredentials sharedKeyCredentials =
   new BatchSharedKeyCredentials(batchAccountUrl, batchAccountName,
batchAccountKey);
 List<CloudTask> tasks = new List<CloudTask>();
 using (BatchClient batchClient = BatchClient.Open(sharedKeyCredentials))
{
```

```
CloudJob = batchClient.JobOperations. [GetJob / GetTask / EnableJob / CreateJob] ();

      job.Id = jobId,
      job.PoolInfromation = new PoolInformation { PoolId = poolId };
      job.Commit();
      fileTasks.ForEach((fileTask) =>
      {
        string taskId = $"Task{DateTime.Now.ToFileTimeUtc().ToString()}";
        CloudTask task = new CloudTask (taskId, fileTask.Command);
        List<OutputFile> outputFileList = new List<OutputFile>();
        OutputFileBlobContainerDestination outputContainer =
          new OutputFileBlobContainerDestination(outputContainerSasUrl);
      OutputFileBlobContainerDestination failedContainer =
         new OutputFileBlobContainerDestination (failedContainerSasUrl);
      outputFileList.Add(new OutputFile(fileTask.Output,
         new OutputFileDestination(outputContainer),
         new OutputFileUploadOptions(OutputFileUploadCondition. [TaskSuccess / TaskFailure / TaskCompletion] )));

        outputFileList.Add(new OutputFile(fileTask.Output,
         new OutputFileDestination(failedContainer),
         new OutputFileUploadOptions(OutputFileUploadCondition, [TaskSuccess / TaskFailure / TaskCompletion] )));

        task [OutputFiles / FilesToStage / ResourceFiles / StageFiles] =outputFileList;
        task.Add(task);
        });
        ]
        return tasks,
    }
```

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Answer:

Answer Area

```
public list<CloudTasks> StartTasks(List<FileTask> fileTasks, string jobId,
 string outputContainerSasUrl, string failedContainerSasUrl)
{
  BatchSharedKeyCredentials sharedKeyCredentials =
   new BatchSharedKeyCredentials(batchAccountUrl, batchAccountName,
batchAccountKey);
 List<CloudTask> tasks = new List<CloudTask>();
 using (BatchClient batchClient = BatchClient.Open(sharedKeyCredentials))
{
   CloudJob = batchClient.JobOperations.[ ▼ ]();
```

GetJob
GetTask
EnableJob
CreateJob

```
        job.Id = jobId,
        job.PoolInfromation = new PoolInformation { PoolId = poolId };
        job.Commit();
        fileTasks.ForEach((fileTask) =>
        {
          string taskId = $"Task{DateTime.Now.ToFileTimeUtc().ToString()}";
          CloudTask task = new CloudTask (taskId, fileTask.Command);
          List<OutputFile> outputFileList = new List<OutputFile>();
          OutputFileBlobContainerDestination outputContainer =
           new OutputFileBlobContainerDestination(outputContainerSasUrl);
        OutputFileBlobContainerDestination failedContainer =
           new OutputFileBlobContainerDestination (failedContainerSasUrl);
        outputFileList.Add(new OutputFile(fileTask.Output,
           new OutputFileDestination(outputContainer),
           new OutputFileUploadOptions(OutputFileUploadCondition.[ ▼ ])))
```

TaskSuccess
TaskFailure
TaskCompletion

```
outputFileList.Add(new OutputFile(fileTask.Output,
 new OutputFileDestination(failedContainer),
 new OutputFileUploadOptions(OutputFileUploadCondition,[ ▼ ])))
```

TaskSuccess
TaskFailure
TaskCompletion

```
task [ ▼ ] =outputFileList;
```

OutputFiles
FilesToStage
ResourceFiles
StageFiles

```
task.Add(task);
});
]
return tasks,
```

Explanation:

Box 1: CreateJob

Box 2: TaskSuccess

TaskSuccess: Upload the file(s) only after the task process exits with an exit code of 0.

Incorrect: TaskCompletion: Upload the file(s) after the task process exits, no matter what the exit code was.

Box 3: TaskFailure
TaskFailure:Upload the file(s) only after the task process exits with a nonzero exit code.

Box 4: OutputFiles

To specify output files for a task, create a collection of OutputFile objects and assign it to the CloudTask.OutputFiles property when you create the task.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.batch.protocol.models.outputfileuploadcondition
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/batch-task-output-files

NEW QUESTION: 93
Case Study 9 - Munson's Pickles and Preserves Farm
Background
Munson's Pickles and Preserves Farm is an agricultural cooperative corporation based in Washington, US, with farms located across the United States. The company supports agricultural production resources by distributing seeds fertilizers, chemicals, fuel, and farm machinery to the farms.
Current Environment
The company is migrating all applications from an on-premises datacenter to Microsoft Azure.
Applications support distributors, farmers, and internal company staff.
Corporate website
The company hosts a public website located at
http://www.munsonspicklesandpreservesfarm.com. The site supports farmers and distributors who request agricultural production resources.
Farms
The company created a new customer tenant in the Microsoft Entra admin center to support authentication and authorization for applications.
Distributors
Distributors integrate their applications with data that is accessible by using APIs hosted at
http://www.munsonspicklesandpreservesfarm.com/api to receive and update resource data.
Requirements
The application components must meet the following requirements:
Corporate website
- The site must be migrated to Azure App Service.
- Costs must be minimized when hosting in Azure.
- Applications must automatically scale independent of the compute resources.
- All code changes must be validated by internal staff before release to production.
- File transfer speeds must improve, and webpage-load performance must increase.
- All site settings must be centrally stored, secured without using secrets, and encrypted at rest and in transit.
- A queue-based load leveling pattern must be implemented by using Azure Service Bus queues to support high volumes of website agricultural production resource requests.
Farms
- Farmers must authenticate to applications by using Microsoft Entra ID.
Distributors
- The company must track a custom telemetry value with each API call and monitor performance of all APIs.
- API telemetry values must be charted to evaluate variations and trends for resource data.
Internal staff
- App and API updates must be validated before release to production.
- Staff must be able to select a link to direct them back to the production app when validating an app or API update.
- Staff profile photos and email must be displayed on the website once they authenticate to applications by using their Microsoft Entra ID.
Security

- All web communications must be secured by using TLS/HTTPS.
- Web content must be restricted by country/region to support corporate compliance standards.
- The principle of least privilege must be applied when providing any user rights or process access rights.
- Managed identities for Azure resources must be used to authenticate services that support Microsoft Entra ID authentication.

Issues

Corporate website

- Farmers report HTTP 503 errors at the same time as internal staff report that CPU and memory usage are high.
- Distributors report HTTP 502 errors at the same time as internal staff report that average response times and networking traffic are high.
- Internal staff report webpage load sizes are large and take a long time to load.
- Developers receive authentication errors to Service Bus when they debug locally.

Distributors

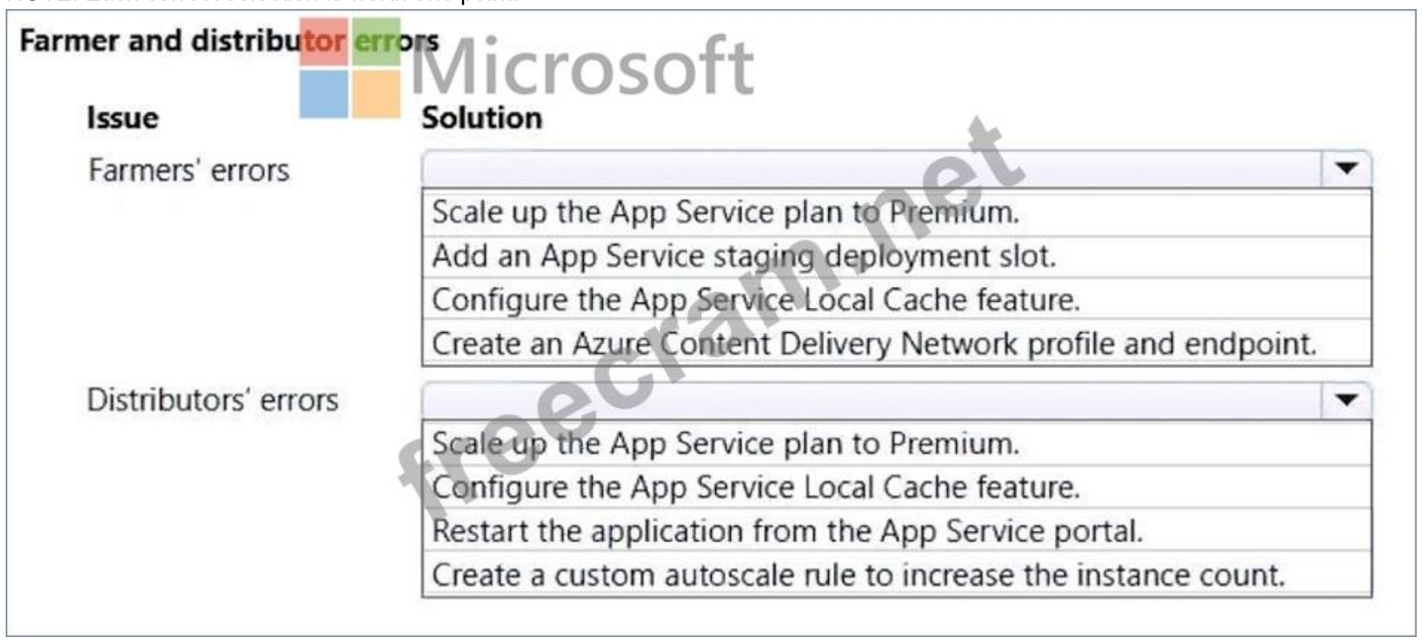
- Many API telemetry values are sent in a short period of time. Telemetry traffic, data costs, and storage costs must be reduced while preserving a statistically correct analysis of the data points sent by the APIs.

Hotspot Question

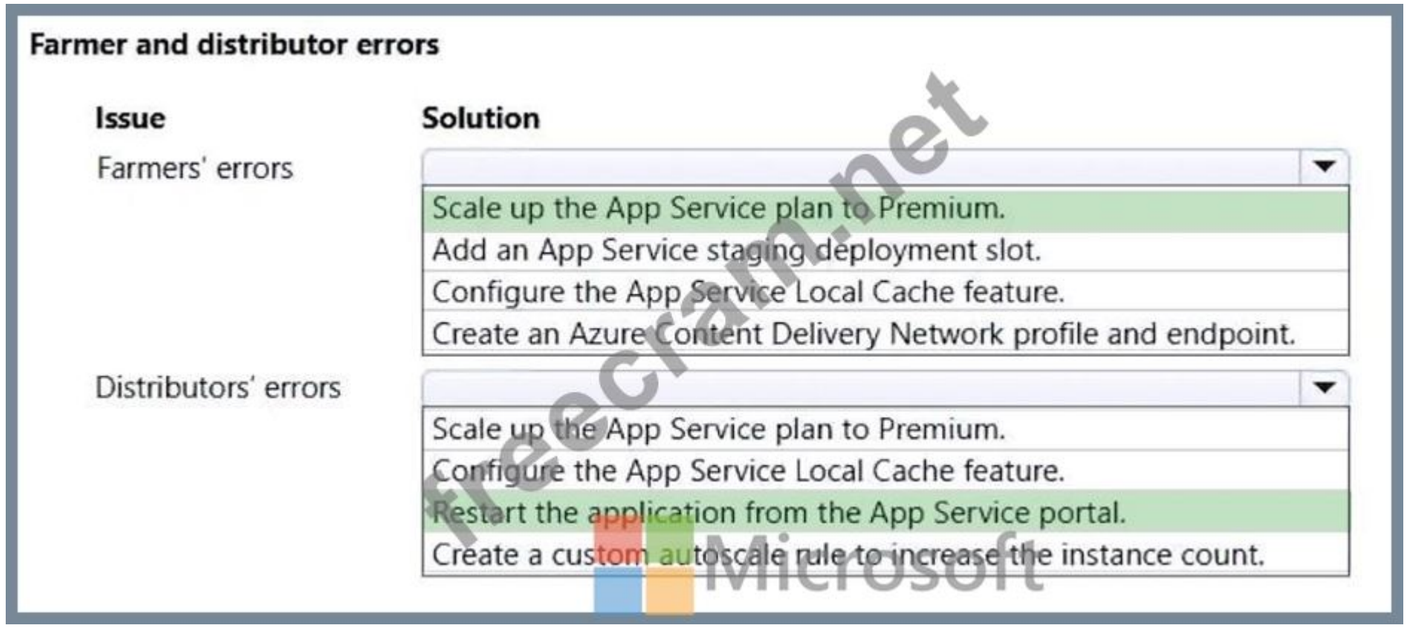
You need to correct the errors for farmers and distributors.

Which solution should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Farmers' errors:

HTTP 503 errors: These errors are most likely due to insufficient compute resources on the App Service plan. Scaling up the App Service plan to Premium will provide more CPU and memory resources, which will help to handle the increased demand and reduce the likelihood of HTTP 503 errors.

Distributors' errors:

HTTP 502 errors: These errors are typically caused by communication problems between the application and the underlying infrastructure. Restarting the application from the App Service portal may resolve the issue.

NEW QUESTION: 94

Case Study 3 - City Power & Light

Background

City Power & Light company provides electrical infrastructure monitoring solutions for homes and businesses. The company is migrating solutions to Azure.

Current environment

Architecture overview

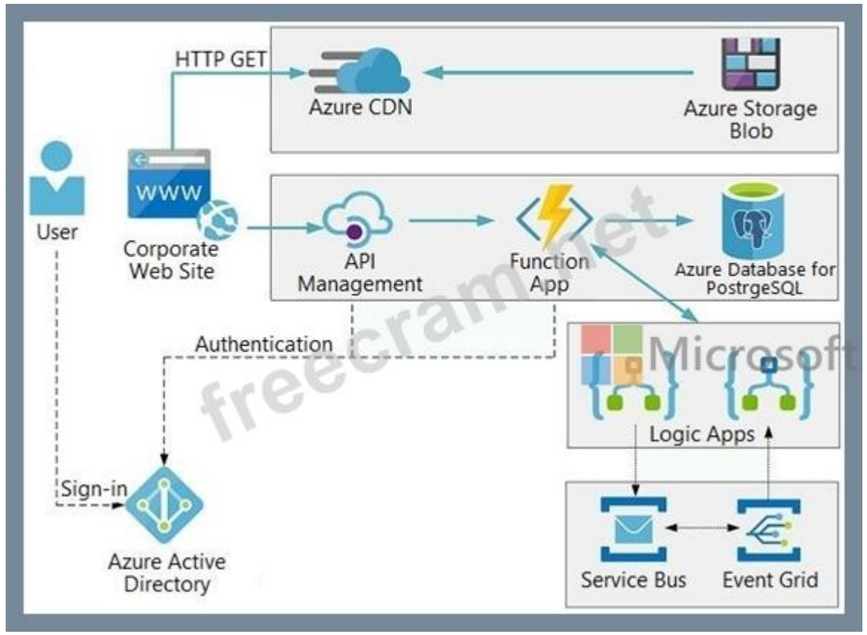
The company has a public website located at http://www.cpandl.com/. The site is a single-page web application that runs in Azure App Service on Linux. The website uses files stored in Azure Storage and cached in Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) to serve static content.

API Management and Azure Function App functions are used to process and store data in Azure Database for PostgreSQL. API Management is used to broker communications to the Azure Function app functions for Logic app integration. Logic apps are used to orchestrate the data processing while Service Bus and Event Grid handle messaging and events.

The solution uses Application Insights, Azure Monitor, and Azure Key Vault.

Architecture diagram

The company has several applications and services that support their business. The company plans to implement serverless computing where possible. The overall architecture is shown below.



User authentication

The following steps detail the user authentication process:

55.The user selects Sign in in the website.

56.The browser redirects the user to the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) sign in page.

57.The user signs in.

58.Azure AD redirects the user's session back to the web application. The URL includes an access token.

59.The web application calls an API and includes the access token in the authentication header.

The application ID is sent as the audience ('aud') claim in the access token.

60.The back-end API validates the access token.

Requirements

Corporate website

* Communications and content must be secured by using SSL.
* Communications must use HTTPS.
* Data must be replicated to a secondary region and three availability zones.
* Data storage costs must be minimized.

Azure Database for PostgreSQL

The database connection string is stored in Azure Key Vault with the following attributes:

* Azure Key Vault name: cpandlkeyvault
* Secret name: PostgreSQLConn
* Id: 80df3e46ffcd4f1cb187f79905e9a1e8

The connection information is updated frequently. The application must always use the latest information to connect to the database.

Azure Service Bus and Azure Event Grid

* Azure Event Grid must use Azure Service Bus for queue-based load leveling.

* Events in Azure Event Grid must be routed directly to Service Bus queues for use in buffering.
* Events from Azure Service Bus and other Azure services must continue to be routed to Azure Event Grid for processing.

Security

* All SSL certificates and credentials must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
* File access must restrict access by IP, protocol, and Azure AD rights.
* All user accounts and processes must receive only those privileges which are essential to perform their intended function.

Compliance

Auditing of the file updates and transfers must be enabled to comply with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The file updates must be read-only, stored in the order in which they occurred, include only create, update, delete, and copy operations, and be retained for compliance reasons.

Issues

Corporate website

While testing the site, the following error message displays:

CryptographicException: The system cannot find the file specified.

Function app

You perform local testing for the RequestUserApproval function. The following error message displays:

'Timeout value of 00:10:00 exceeded by function: RequestUserApproval'

The same error message displays when you test the function in an Azure development environment when you run the following Kusto query:

```
FunctionAppLogs
| where FunctionName = = "RequestUserApproval"
```

Logic app

You test the Logic app in a development environment. The following error message displays:

'400 Bad Request'

Troubleshooting of the error shows an HttpTrigger action to call the RequestUserApproval function.

Code

Corporate website

Security.cs:

```
SC01 public class Security
SC02 {
SC03 var bytes = System.IO.File.ReadAllBytes("~/var/ssl/private");
SC04 var cert = new System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificate2(bytes);
SC05 var certName = cert.FriendlyName;
SC06 }
```

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Function app

RequestUserApproval.cs:

```
RA01 public static class RequestUserApproval
RA02 {
RA03 [FunctionName("RequestUserApproval")]
RA04 public static async Task<IActionResult> Run(
RA05 [HttpTrigger(AuthorizationLevel.Function, "get", "post", Route = null)] HttpRequest req
ILogger log)
RA06 {
RA07    log.LogInformation("RequestUserApproval function processed a request.");
RA08 ...
RA09 return ProcessRequest(req)
RA10    ? (ActionResult)new OkObjectResult($"User approval processed")
RA11    : new BadRequestObjectResult("Failed to process user approval");
RA12 }
RA13 private static bool ProcessRequest(HttpRequest req)
RA14 {
RA15    ...
RA16 }
RA17 }
```

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You need to ensure that all messages from Azure Event Grid are processed.

What should you use?

A. Azure Event Grid topic

B. Azure Service Bus topic

C. Azure Service Bus queue

D. Azure Storage queue

E. Azure Logic App custom connector

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

As a solution architect/developer, you should consider using Service Bus queues when:

Your solution needs to receive messages without having to poll the queue. With Service Bus, you can achieve it by using a long-polling receive operation using the TCP-based protocols that Service Bus supports.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-azure-and-service-bus-queues-compared-contrasted

NEW QUESTION: 95

You develop an ASP.NET Core app that uses Azure App Configuration. You also create an App Configuration containing 100 settings.

The app must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure the consistency of all configuration data when changes to
individual settings occur.
- Handle configuration data changes dynamically without causing the
application to restart.
- Reduce the overall number of requests made to App Configuration APIs.

You must implement dynamic configuration updates in the app.

What are two ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Create and register a sentinel key in the App Configuration store. Set the refreshAll parameter of the Register method to true.

B. Increase the App Configuration cache expiration from the default value.
C. Decrease the App Configuration cache expiration from the default value.
D. Create and configure Azure Key Vault. Implement the Azure Key Vault configuration provider.
E. Register all keys in the App Configuration store. Set the refreshAll parameter of the Register method to false.
F. Create and implement environment variables for each App Configuration store setting.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A sentinel key is a key that you update after you complete the change of all other keys. Your app monitors the sentinel key. When a change is detected, your app refreshes all configuration values. This approach helps to ensure the consistency of configuration in your app and reduces the overall number of requests made to your App Configuration store, compared to monitoring all keys for changes.
You can add a call to the refreshOptions.SetCacheExpiration method to specify the minimum time between configuration refreshes. In this example, you use the default value of 30 seconds.
Adjust to a higher value if you need to reduce the number of requests made to your App Configuration store.
Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-app-configuration/enable-dynamic- configuration-aspnet-core?tabs=core6x

NEW QUESTION: 96
You are a developer at your company.
You need to edit the workflows for an existing Logic App.
What should you use?
A. the Enterprise Integration Pack (EIP)
B. the Logic App Code View
C. the API Connections
D. the Logic Apps Designer
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
1.- Sign in to the Azure portal.
2.- From the left menu, choose All services. In the search box, find "logic apps", and then from the results, select your logic app.
3.- On your logic app's menu, under Development Tools, select Logic App Code View.
4.- The Code View editor opens and shows your workflow definition in JSON format.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-author-definitions

NEW QUESTION: 97
You are developing an Azure Batch solution to perform CPU intensive calculations. The calculations occur at a specific time each week and last for approximately one hour.
Before any changes are made, a timer must be created to measure the initial duration. The timer must start before the first calculation is queued to run on the computer node.
You need to implement the timer.
Before which line should the timer be created?
A. CloudJob = batchClient.JobOperations.CreateJob();
B. batchClient.JobOperations.AddTask(JobId, tasks);
C. batchClient.Utilities.CreateTaskStateMonitor().WaitAll(addedTasks, TaskState.Completed, timeout);
D. using (BatchClient batchClient = BatchClient.Open(cred))
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/quick-run-dotnet
NEW QUESTION: 98

Drag and Drop Question

You are developing a microservices-based application by using Azure Container Apps. The application consists of several containerized services that handle tasks, such as processing orders, managing inventory, and generating reports.

You must deploy two microservices named serviceA and serviceB to support managing inventory.

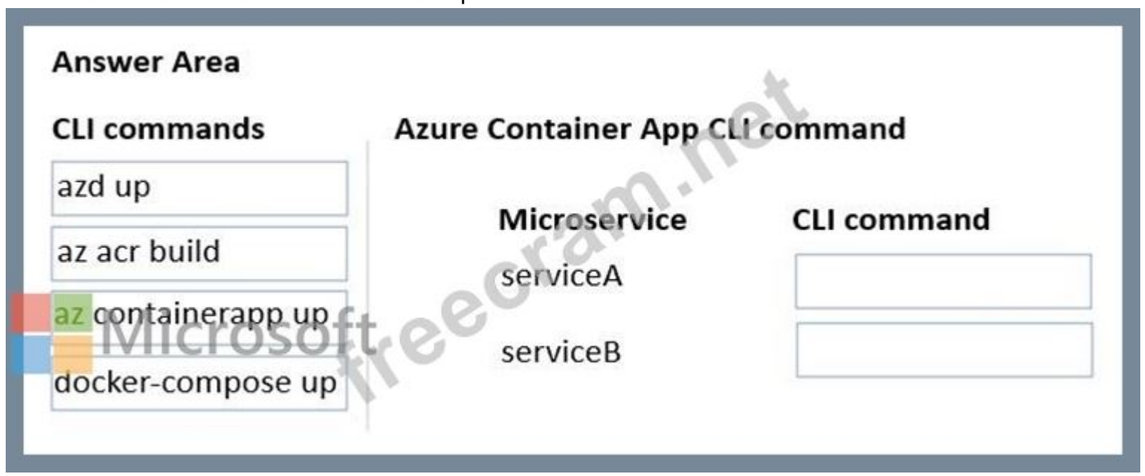
Deployment of the microservices have the following requirements:

- serviceA must create and configure all necessary Azure resources, including multiple Dapr components and an Azure Blob Storage account, by using Bicep files.
- serviceB must create and configure all necessary Azure resources without using Bicep files.
- All microservices must use the same resource group, environment, Azure Container Registry, and Log Analytics workspace.

You need to deploy the microservices.

Which CLI command should you use? To answer, move the appropriate CLI commands to the correct microservices. You may use each CLI command once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to move the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: azd up
serviceA must create and configure all necessary Azure resources, including multiple Dapr components and an Azure Blob Storage account, by using Bicep files.
Developer CLI (azd) templates are regular code repositories that include sample application code, as well as azd configuration and infrastructure files. azd templates enable you to provision Azure resources, deploy your application, configure CI/CD pipelines, and more.
Box 2: az containerapp up
serviceB must create and configure all necessary Azure resources without using Bicep files.
* az containerapp up
Create or update a container app as well as any associated resources (ACR, resource group, container apps environment, GitHub Actions, etc.).
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/developer/azure-developer-cli/azd-templates
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/containerapp

NEW QUESTION: 99
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
You want to implement multi-factor authentication by making use of a conditional access policy.
The conditional access policy must be applied to all users when they access the Azure portal.
Which three settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



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Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1:

The conditional access policy must be applied or assigned to Users and Groups.

Box 2:

The conditional access policy must be applied when users access the Azure portal, which is a cloud app. That is: Microsoft Azure Management Box 3:

Access control must require multi-factor authentication when granting access.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/app-based-mfa

NEW QUESTION: 100

Case Study 8 - VanArsdel, Ltd

Background

VanArsdel, Ltd. is a global office supply company. The company is based in Canada and has retail store locations across the world. The company is developing several cloud-based solutions to support

their stores, distributors, suppliers, and delivery services.

Current environment

Corporate website

The company provides a public website located at http://www.vanarsdelltd.com. The website consists of a React JavaScript user interface, HTML, CSS, image assets, and several APIs hosted in Azure Functions.

Retail Store Locations

The company supports thousands of store locations globally. Store locations send data every hour to an Azure Blob storage account to support inventory, purchasing and delivery services.

Each record includes a location identifier and sales transaction information.

Requirements

The application components must meet the following requirements:

Corporate website

- Secure the website by using SSL.
- Minimize costs for data storage and hosting.
- Implement native GitHub workflows for continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD).
- Distribute the website content globally for local use.
- Implement monitoring by using Application Insights and availability web tests including SSL certificate validity and custom header value verification.
- The website must have 99.95 percent uptime.

Retail store locations

- Azure Functions must process data immediately when data is uploaded to Blob storage. Azure Functions must update Azure Cosmos DB by using native SQL language queries.
- Audit store sale transaction information nightly to validate data, process sales financials, and reconcile inventory.

Delivery services

- Store service telemetry data in Azure Cosmos DB by using an Azure Function. Data must include an item id, the delivery vehicle license plate, vehicle package capacity, and current vehicle location coordinates.
- Store delivery driver profile information in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) by using an Azure Function called from the corporate website.

Inventory services

The company has contracted a third-party to develop an API for inventory processing that requires access to a specific blob within the retail store storage account for three months to include read-only access to the data.

Security

- All Azure Functions must centralize management and distribution of configuration data for different environments and geographies, encrypted by using a company-provided RSA-HSM key.
- Authentication and authorization must use Azure AD and services must use managed identities where possible.

Issues

Retail Store Locations

- You must perform a point-in-time restoration of the retail store location data due to an unexpected and accidental deletion of data.
- Azure Cosmos DB queries from the Azure Function exhibit high Request Unit (RU) usage and contain multiple, complex queries that exhibit high point read latency for large items as the function app is scaling.

Question

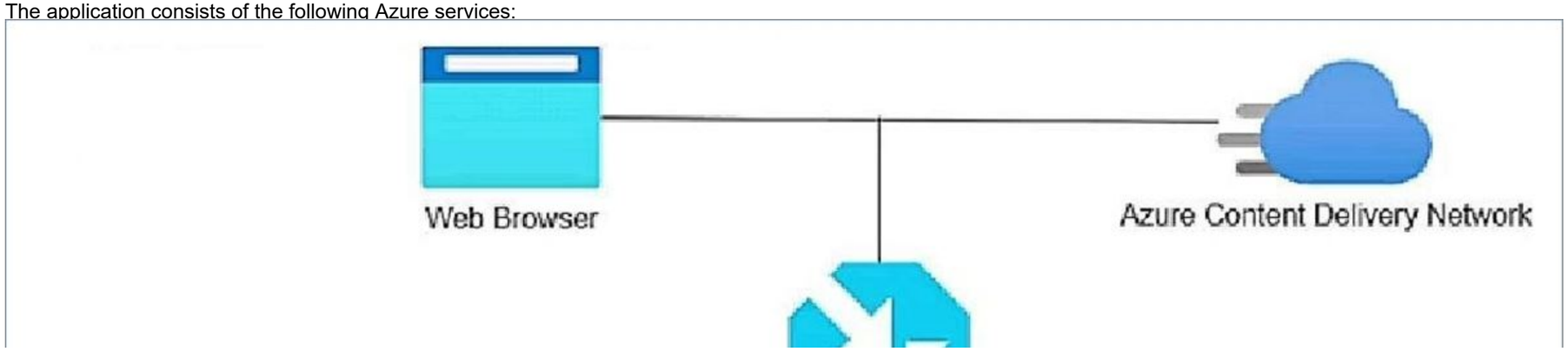
You need to test the availability of the corporate website.

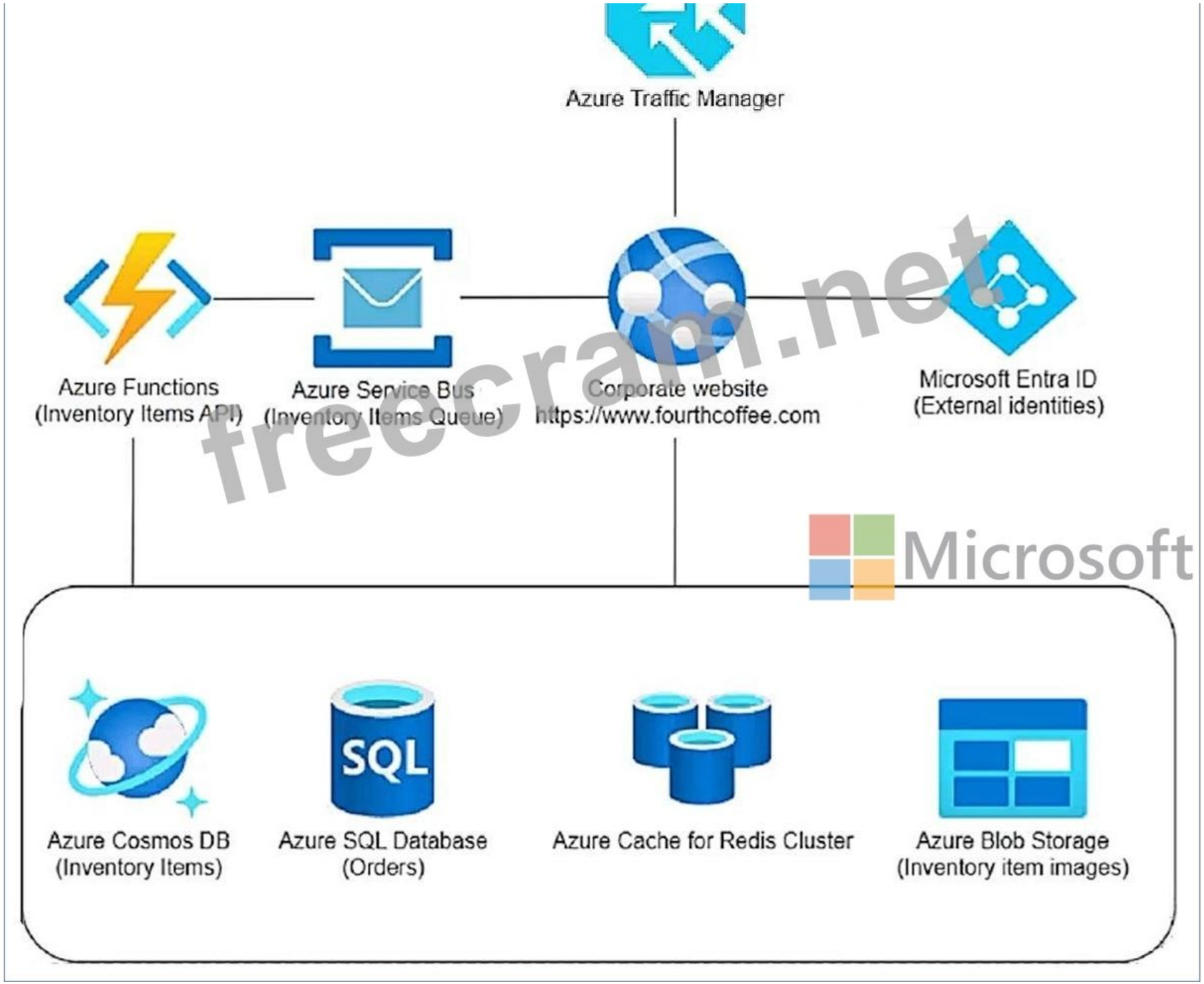
Which two test types can you use?

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A. Custom testing using the TrackAvailability API method
B. Standard
C. URL Ping
D. Multi-step
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-overview#types-of-tests

NEW QUESTION: 101
Case Study 10 - Fourth Coffee
Background
Fourth Coffee is a global coffeehouse chain and coffee company recognized as one of the world's most influential coffee brands. The company is renowned for its specialty coffee beverages, including a wide range of espresso-based drinks, teas, and other beverages. Fourth Coffee operates thousands of stores worldwide.
Current environment
The company is developing cloud-native applications hosted in Azure.
Corporate website
The company hosts a public website located at http://www.fourthcoffee.com/. The website is used to place orders as well as view and update inventory items.
Inventory items
In addition to its core coffee offerings, Fourth Coffee recently expanded its menu to include inventory items such as lunch items, snacks, and merchandise. Corporate team members constantly update inventory. Users can customize items. Corporate team members configure inventory items and associated images on the website.
Orders
Associates in the store serve customized beverages and items to customers. Orders are placed on the website for pickup.
The application components process data as follows:
1. Azure Traffic Manager routes a user order request to the corporate website hosted in Azure App Service.
2. Azure Content Delivery Network serves static images and content to the user.
3. The user signs in to the application through a Microsoft Entra ID for customers tenant.
4. Users search for items and place an order on the website as item images are pulled from Azure Blob Storage.
5. Item customizations are placed in an Azure Service Bus queue message.
6. Azure Functions processes item customizations and saves the customized items to Azure Cosmos DB.
7. The website saves order details to Azure SQL Database.
8. SQL Database query results are cached in Azure Cache for Redis to improve performance.
The application consists of the following Azure services:





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Requirements
The application components must meet the following requirements:
- Azure Cosmos DB development must use a native API that receives the latest updates and stores data in a document format.
- Costs must be minimized for all Azure services.
- Developers must test Azure Blob Storage integrations locally before deployment to Azure.
Testing must support the latest versions of the Azure Storage APIs.
Corporate website
- User authentication and authorization must allow one-time passcode sign-in methods and social identity providers (Google or Facebook).
- Static web content must be stored closest to end users to reduce network latency.
Inventory items
- Customized items read from Azure Cosmos DB must maximize throughput while ensuring data is accurate for the current user on the website.
- Processing of inventory item updates must automatically scale and enable updates across an entire Azure Cosmos DB container.
- Inventory items must be processed in the order they were placed in the queue.
- Inventory item images must be stored as JPEG files in their native format to include exchangeable image file format (data) stored with the blob data upon upload of the image file.
- The Inventory Items API must securely access the Azure Cosmos DB data.
Orders
- Orders must receive inventory item changes automatically after inventory items are updated or saved.
Issues
- Developers are storing the Azure Cosmos DB credentials in an insecure clear text manner within the Inventory Items API code.
- Production Azure Cache for Redis maintenance has negatively affected application performance.
You need to mitigate the Azure Cache for Redis issue.
What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Test application code by rebooting all nodes in the test environment.
B. Configure client connections to retry commands with exponential backoff.
C. Modify the maxmemory policy to evict the least frequently used keys out of all keys.
D. Increase the maxmemory-reserved and maxfragmentationmemory-reserved values.
E. Test application code by purging the cache in the test environment.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
If your Azure Cache for Redis underwent a failover, all client connections from the node that went down are transferred to the node that is still running. The server load could spike because of the increased connections. You can try rebooting your client applications so that all the client connections get recreated and redistributed among the two nodes.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-cache-for-redis/cache-troubleshoot-server

NEW QUESTION: 102
You are building a website that uses Azure Blob storage for data storage. You configure Azure Blob storage lifecycle to move all blobs to the archive tier after 30 days.
Customers have requested a service-level agreement (SLA) for viewing data older than 30 days.
You need to document the minimum SLA for data recovery.
Which SLA should you use?
A. at least two days
B. between one and 15 hours
C. at least one day

D. between zero and 60 minutes
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
- Standard priority: The rehydration request will be processed in the order it was received and may take up to 15 hours.
- High priority: The rehydration request will be prioritized over Standard requests and may finish in under 1 hour for objects under ten GB in size.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers?tabs=azure-portal#archive-access-tier
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-rehydration?tabs=azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 103
You are developing several Azure API Management (APIM) hosted APIs.
You must transform the APIs to hide private backend information and obscure the technology stack used to implement the backend processing.
You need to protect all APIs.
What should you do?
A. Configure and apply a new inbound policy scoped to a product.
B. Configure and apply a new outbound policy scoped to the operation.
C. Configure and apply a new outbound policy scoped to global.
D. Configure and apply a new backend policy scoped to global.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To safeguard private backend information and mask the underlying technology stack utilized in the backend processes of your Azure API Management (APIM) hosted APIs, implement and apply a fresh global-scoped outbound policy. This policy will uniformly apply the necessary transformations and concealments to the responses of all APIs within your APIM instance, ensuring a consistent approach to securing backend details and technology stack disclosure.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/set-edit-policies?tabs=form

NEW QUESTION: 104
Case Study 8 - VanArsdel, Ltd
Background
VanArsdel, Ltd. is a global office supply company. The company is based in Canada and has retail store locations across the world. The company is developing several cloud-based solutions to support their stores, distributors, suppliers, and delivery services.
Current environment
Corporate website
The company provides a public website located at http://www.vanarsdelltd.com. The website consists of a React JavaScript user interface, HTML, CSS, image assets, and several APIs hosted in Azure Functions.
Retail Store Locations
The company supports thousands of store locations globally. Store locations send data every hour to an Azure Blob storage account to support inventory, purchasing and delivery services.
Each record includes a location identifier and sales transaction information.
Requirements
The application components must meet the following requirements:
Corporate website
- Secure the website by using SSL.
- Minimize costs for data storage and hosting.
- Implement native GitHub workflows for continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD).
- Distribute the website content globally for local use.

- Implement monitoring by using Application Insights and availability web tests including SSL certificate validity and custom header value verification.
- The website must have 99.95 percent uptime.

Retail store locations

- Azure Functions must process data immediately when data is uploaded to Blob storage. Azure Functions must update Azure Cosmos DB by using native SQL language queries.
- Audit store sale transaction information nightly to validate data, process sales financials, and reconcile inventory.

Delivery services

- Store service telemetry data in Azure Cosmos DB by using an Azure Function. Data must include an item id, the delivery vehicle license plate, vehicle package capacity, and current vehicle location coordinates.
- Store delivery driver profile information in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) by using an Azure Function called from the corporate website.

Inventory services

The company has contracted a third-party to develop an API for inventory processing that requires access to a specific blob within the retail store storage account for three months to include read-only access to the data.

Security

- All Azure Functions must centralize management and distribution of configuration data for different environments and geographies, encrypted by using a company-provided RSA-HSM key.
- Authentication and authorization must use Azure AD and services must use managed identities where possible.

Issues

Retail Store Locations

- You must perform a point-in-time restoration of the retail store location data due to an unexpected and accidental deletion of data.
- Azure Cosmos DB queries from the Azure Function exhibit high Request Unit (RU) usage and contain multiple, complex queries that exhibit high point read latency for large items as the function app is scaling.

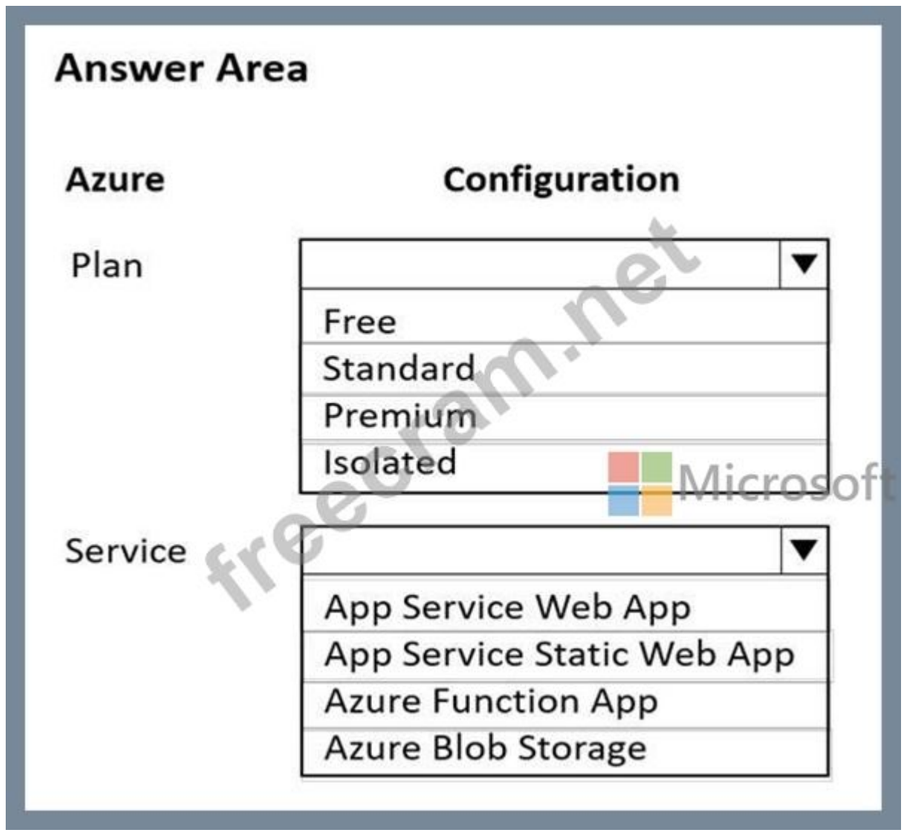
Question

Hotspot Question

You need to implement the corporate website.

How should you configure the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


Answer Area
Azure
Configuration
Plan
Free
Standard
Premium
Isolated
Service
App Service Web App
App Service Static Web App
Azure Function App
Azure Blob Storage

Answer:

Answer Area

Azure	Configuration
Plan	Free **Standard** Premium Isolated
Service	**App Service Web App** App Service Static Web App Azure Function App Azure Blob Storage

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Explanation:

Box 1: Standard

Below is a high-level comparison of the features as per the pricing tier for the App Service Plan.

Note: Corporate website

The company provides a public website located at http://www.vanarsdelltd.com. The website consists of a React JavaScript user interface, HTML, CSS, image assets, and several APIs hosted in Azure Functions.

Corporate website requirements:

- Secure the website by using SSL.
- Minimize costs for data storage and hosting.
- Implement native GitHub workflows for continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD).
- Distribute the website content globally for local use.
- Implement monitoring by using Application Insights and availability web tests including SSL certificate validity and custom header value verification.
- The website must have 99.95 percent uptime.

Box 2: App Service Web App

A Web App is a web application that is hosted in an App Service. The App Service is the managed service in Azure that enables you to deploy a web application and make it available to your customers on the Internet in a very short amount of time.

Reference:

https://azure-training.com/2018/12/27/understanding-app-services-app-service-plan-and-ase/

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview

NEW QUESTION: 105

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 develop a software as a service (SaaS) offering to manage photographs. Users upload photos to a web service which then stores the photos in Azure Storage Blob storage. The storage account type is General-purpose V2.
When photos are uploaded, they must be processed to produce and save a mobile-friendly version of the image. The process to produce a mobile-friendly version of the image must start in less than one minute.
You need to design the process that starts the photo processing.
Solution: Convert the Azure Storage account to a BlockBlobStorage storage account.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Not necessary to convert the account, instead move photo processing to an Azure Function triggered from the blob upload..
Azure Storage events allow applications to react to events. Common Blob storage event scenarios include image or video processing, search indexing, or any file-oriented workflow.
Note: Only storage accounts of kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2) and BlobStorage support event integration. Storage (general purpose v1) does not support integration with Event Grid.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview

NEW QUESTION: 106
This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.
You company has an on-premises deployment of MongoDB, and an Azure Cosmos DB account that makes use of the MongoDB API.
You need to devise a strategy to migrate MongoDB to the Azure Cosmos DB account.
You include the Data Management Gateway tool in your migration strategy.
Instructions: Review the underlined text. If it makes the statement correct, select "No change required." If the statement is incorrect, select the answer choice that makes the statement correct.
A. No change required
B. mongorestore
C. Azure Storage Explorer
D. AzCopy
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
mongodump/mongorestore is the best pair of migration tools for migrating your entire MongoDB database. The compact BSON format will make more efficient use of network resources as the data is inserted into Azure Cosmos DB.
mongodump exports your existing data as a BSON file.
mongorestore imports your BSON file dump into Azure Cosmos DB.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/mongodb/tutorial-mongotools-cosmos-db
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/mongodb-pre-migration/

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NEW QUESTION: 107

Drag and Drop Question

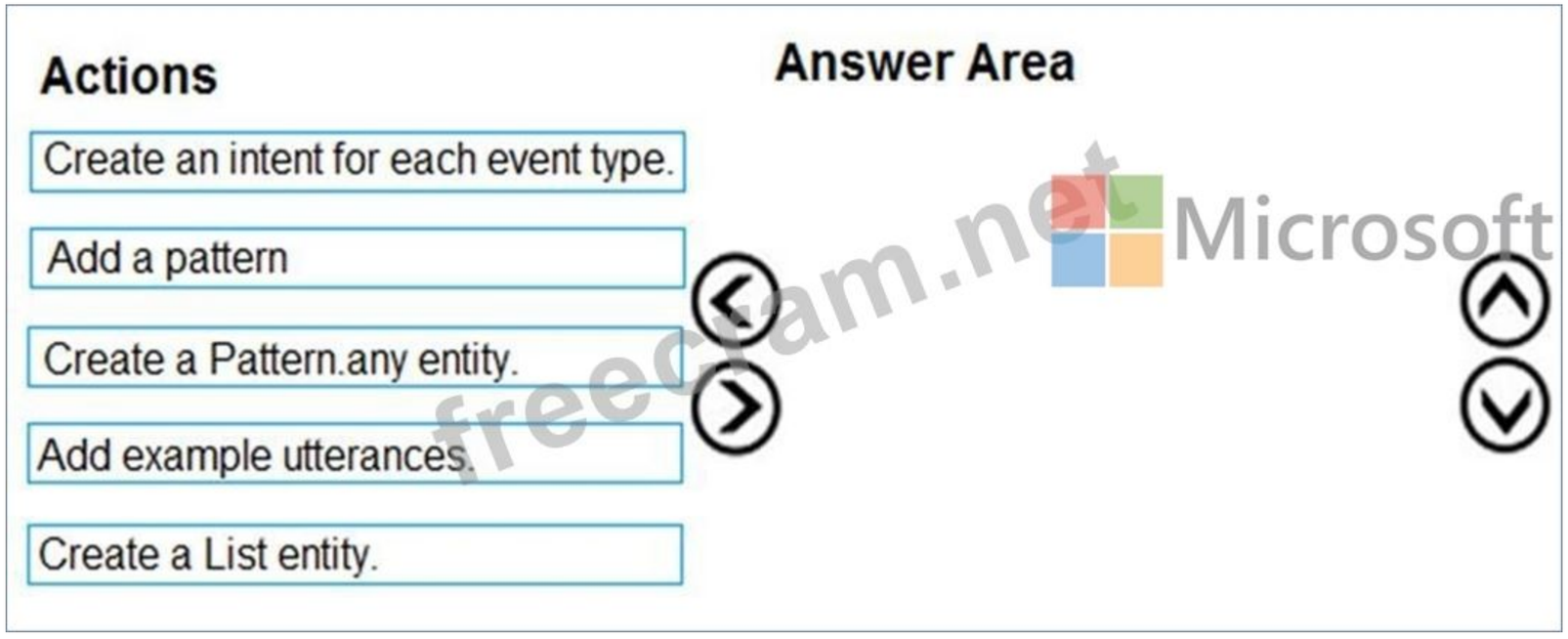
You develop a bot by using Language Understanding Intelligence Service (LUIS) and the .NET Bot framework. You use LUIS in the Azure portal to optimize the bot.

You review the utterances and determine that users are requesting time and venue information for events.

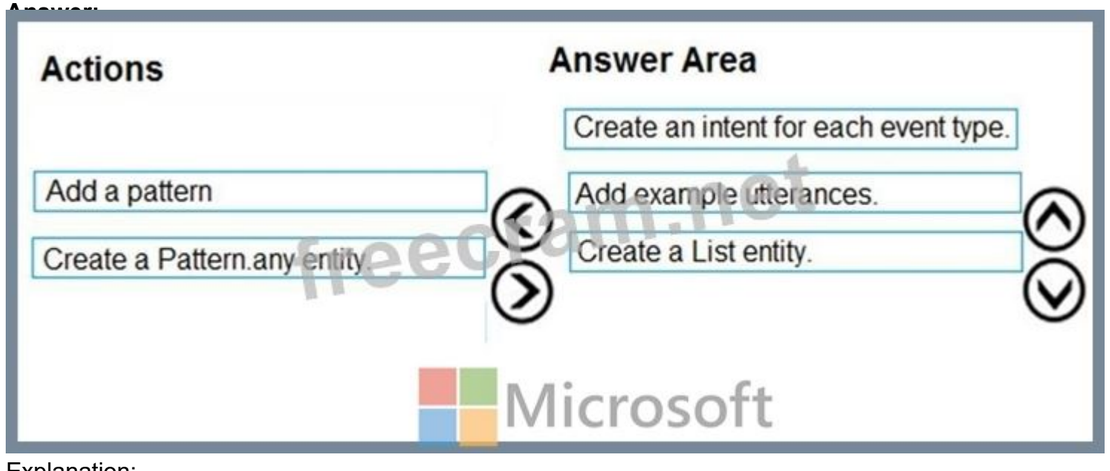
You need to improve the prediction efficiency of the bot.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Step 1: Create an intent for each event type

Identify your intents

Step 2: Add example utterances

Create example utterances for each intent
Step 3: Create a List Entity
Identify your entities
A list entity is an explicitly specified list of values. Each value consists of one or more synonyms.
In a travel app, you might choose to create a list entity to represent airport names.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cognitive-services/luis/luis-how-plan-your-app

NEW QUESTION: 108
Hotspot Question
A company develops a series of mobile games. All games use a single leaderboard service.
You have the following requirements:
- Code must be scalable and allow for growth.
- Each record must consist of a playerId, gameId, score, and time
played.
- When users reach a new high score, the system will save the new score using the SaveScore function below.
- Each game is assigned an Id based on the series title.
You plan to store customer information in Azure Cosmos DB. The following data already exists in the database:

PartitionKey	RowKey	Email
Harp	Walter	wharp@contoso.com
Smith	Steve	ssmith@contoso.com
Smith	Jeff	jsmith@contoso.com

You develop the following code to save scores in the data store. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 public void SaveScore(string gameId, string playerId, int score, long timePlayed)
02 {
03 CloudStorageAccount storageAccount = CloudStorageAccount.Parse(connectionString);
04 CloudTableClient tableClient = storageAccount.CreateCloudTableClient();
05 CloudTable table = tableClient.GetTableReference("scoreTable");
06 table.CreateIfNotExists();
07 var scoreRecord = new PlayerScore(gameId, playerId, score, timePlayed);
08 TableOperation insertOperation = TableOperation.Insert(scoreRecord);
09 table.Execute(insertOperation);
10 }
```

You develop the following code to query the database. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 CloudTableClient tableClient = account.CreateCloudTableClient();
02 CloudTable table = tableClient.GetTableReference ("people");
03 TableQuery < CustomerEntity> query = new TableQuery <CustomerEntity >( )
04 .where( TableQuery.CombineFilters (
05 TableQuery.GenerateFilterCondition (PartitionKey, QueryComparisons.Equal , "Smith"),
06 TableOperators.And , TableQuery.GenerateFilterCondition(Email, QueryComparisons.Equal, "ssmith@contoso.com")
07 ));
08 await table.ExecuteQuerySegmentedAsync< CustomerEntity>(query, null);
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SaveScore will work with Cosmos DB.	○	○
SaveScore will update and replace a record if one already exists with the same playerId and gameId.	○	○
Leader board data for the game will be automatically partitioned using gameId.	○	○
SaveScore will store the values for the gameId and playerId parameters in the database.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SaveScore will work with Cosmos DB.	○	○
SaveScore will update and replace a record if one already exists with the same playerId and gameId.	○	○
Leader board data for the game will be automatically partitioned using gameId.	○	○
SaveScore will store the values for the gameId and playerId parameters in the database.	○	○

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

Create a table.

A CloudTableClient object lets you get reference objects for tables and entities. The following code creates a CloudTableClient object and uses it to create a new CloudTable object, which represents a table // Retrieve storage account from connection-string.

```
CloudStorageAccount storageAccount =
CloudStorageAccount.parse(storageConnectionString);
// Create the table client.
CloudTableClient tableClient = storageAccount.createCloudTableClient();
// Create the table if it doesn't exist.
String tableName = "people";
CloudTable cloudTable = tableClient.getTableReference(tableName);
```

cloudTable.createIfNotExists();
Box 2: No
New records are inserted with TableOperation.insert. Old records are not updated.
To update old records TableOperation.insertOrReplace should be used instead.
Box 3: No
Box 4: Yes
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/table-storage-how-to-use-java

NEW QUESTION: 109
Case Study 6 - Contoso, Ltd
Background
Overview
You are a developer for Contoso, Ltd. The company has a social networking website that is developed as a Single Page Application (SPA). The main web application for the social networking website loads user uploaded content from blob storage.
You are developing a solution to monitor uploaded data for inappropriate content. The following process occurs when users upload content by using the SPA:
* Messages are sent to ContentUploadService.
* Content is processed by ContentAnalysisService.
* After processing is complete, the content is posted to the social network or a rejection message
is posted in its place.
The ContentAnalysisService is deployed with Azure Container Instances from a private Azure Container Registry named contosoimages.
The solution will use eight CPU cores.
Azure Active Directory
Contoso, Ltd. uses Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for both internal and guest accounts.
Requirements
ContentAnalysisService
The company's data science group built ContentAnalysisService which accepts user generated content as a string and returns a probable value for inappropriate content. Any values over a specific threshold must be reviewed by an employee of Contoso, Ltd.
You must create an Azure Function named CheckUserContent to perform the content checks.
Costs
You must minimize costs for all Azure services.
Manual review
To review content, the user must authenticate to the website portion of the ContentAnalysisService using their Azure AD credentials. The website is built using React and all pages and API endpoints require authentication. In order to review content a user must be part of a ContentReviewer role. All completed reviews must include the reviewer's email address for auditing purposes.
High availability
All services must run in multiple regions. The failure of any service in a region must not impact overall application availability.
Monitoring
An alert must be raised if the ContentUploadService uses more than 80 percent of available CPU cores.
Security
You have the following security requirements:
* Any web service accessible over the Internet must be protected from cross site scripting

attacks.

* All websites and services must use SSL from a valid root certificate authority.
* Azure Storage access keys must only be stored in memory and must be available only to the service.
* All Internal services must only be accessible from internal Virtual Networks (VNets).
* All parts of the system must support inbound and outbound traffic restrictions.
* All service calls must be authenticated by using Azure AD.

User agreements

When a user submits content, they must agree to a user agreement. The agreement allows employees of Contoso, Ltd. to review content, store cookies on user devices, and track user's IP addresses.

Information regarding agreements is used by multiple divisions within Contoso, Ltd.

User responses must not be lost and must be available to all parties regardless of individual service uptime. The volume of agreements is expected to be in the millions per hour.

Validation testing

When a new version of the ContentAnalysisService is available the previous seven days of content must be processed with the new version to verify that the new version does not significantly deviate from the old version.

Issues

Users of the ContentUploadService report that they occasionally see HTTP 502 responses on specific pages.

Code

ContentUploadService

```
CS01 apiVersion: '2018-10-01'
CS02 type: Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups
CS03 location: westus
CS04 name: contentUploadService
CS05 properties:
CS06     containers:
CS07     - name: service
CS08       properties:
CS09       image: contoso/contentUploadService:latest
CS10       ports:
CS11       - port: 80
CS12         protocol: TCP
CS13       resources:
CS14         requests:
CS15           cpu: 1.0
CS16           memoryInGB: 1.5
CS17
CS18 ipAddress:
CS19     ip: 10.23.121.112
CS20     ports:
CS21       - port: 80
CS22       protocol: TCP
CS23
CS24
CS25 networkProfile:
CS26
id: /subscriptions/98...19/resourceGroups/container/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkProfiles/subnet
```

ApplicationManifest

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```
AM01 {
AM02      "id" : "2b079f03-9b06-2d44-98bb-e9182901fcb6",
AM03      "appId" : "7118a7f0-b5c2-4c9d-833c-3d711396fe65",
AM04
AM05      "createdDateTime" : "2019-12-24T06:01:44Z",
AM06      "logoUrl" : null,
AM07      "logoutUrl" : null,
AM08      "name" : "ContentAnalysisService",
AM09
AM10
AM11      "orgRestrictions" : [],
AM12      "parentalControlSettings" : {
AM13       "countriesBlockedForMinors" : [],
AM14        "legalAgeGroupRule" : "Allow"
AM15      },
AM16      "passwordCredentials" : []
AM17 }
```

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You need to monitor ContentUploadService according to the requirements.

Which command should you use?

az monitor metrics alert create -n alert -g ... - -scopes ... - -condition

A. "avg Percentage CPU > 8"

az monitor metrics alert create -n alert -g ... - -scopes ... - -condition

B. "avg Percentage CPU > 80"

az monitor metrics alert create -n alert -g ... - -scopes ... - -condition

C. "CPU Usage > 800"

az monitor metrics alert create -n alert -g ... - -scopes ... - -condition

D. "CPU Usage > 8"

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

We are dealing with containers here not VM so "CPU usage" is a valid condition. Had it been VM then it should have been "Percentage CPU usage". The CPU usage measurement is in milicores.

80% of a core would be 800 milicores.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/metrics-supported#microsoftcontainerinstancecontainergroups

NEW QUESTION: 110

Drag and Drop Question

You are developing a new page for a website that uses Azure Cosmos DB for data storage. The feature uses documents that have the following format:

```
{
     "name": "John",
     "city" : "Seattle"
}
```

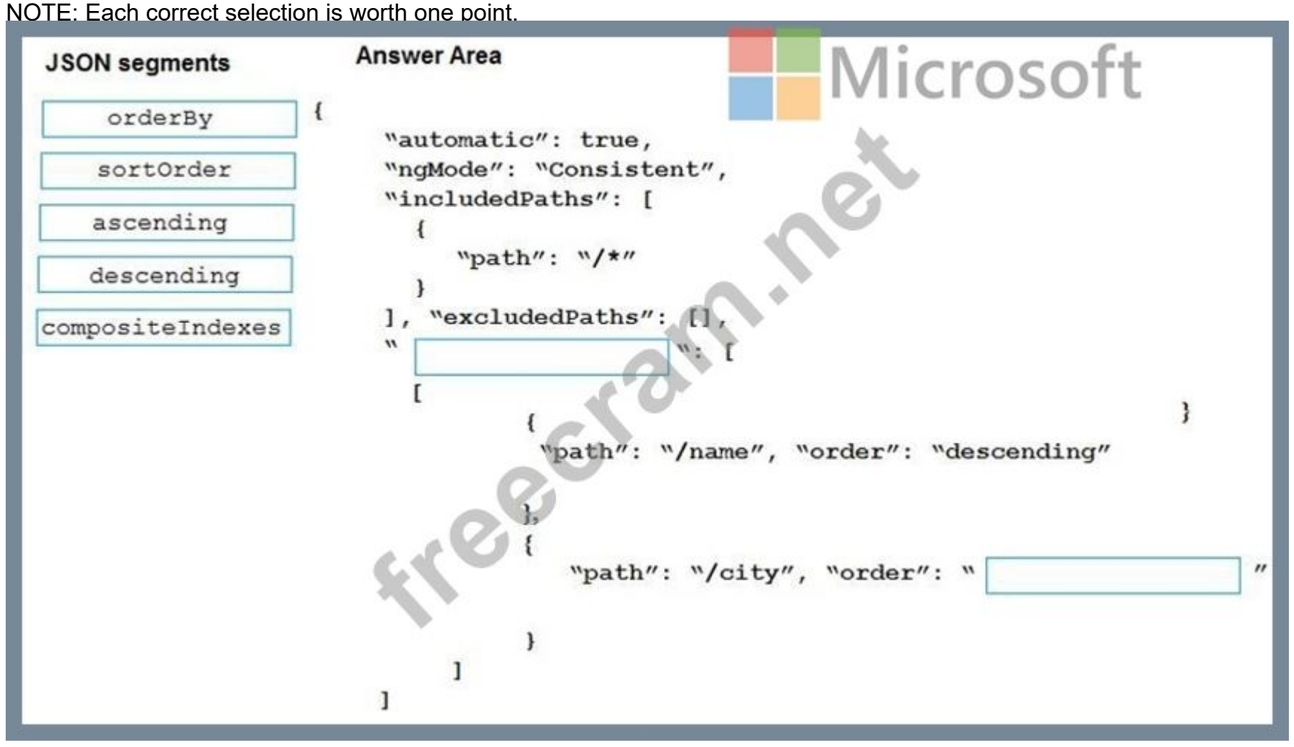
You must display data for the new page in a specific order. You create the following query for the page:

```
SELECT*
FROM People p
ORDER BY p.name, p.city DESC
```

You need to configure a Cosmos DB policy to the support the query.

How should you configure the policy? To answer, drag the appropriate JSON segments to the correct locations. Each JSON segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



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Answer:

JSON segments

orderBy

sortOrder

descending

Answer Area

```
{
  "automatic": true,
  "ngMode": "Consistent",
  "includedPaths": [
    {
      "path": "/*"
    }
  ], "excludedPaths": [],
  " compositeIndexes ": [
    [
      {
        "path": "/name", "order": "descending"
      },
      {
        "path": "/city", "order": " ascending "
      }
    ]
  ]
}
```

Explanation:

Box 1: compositeIndexes

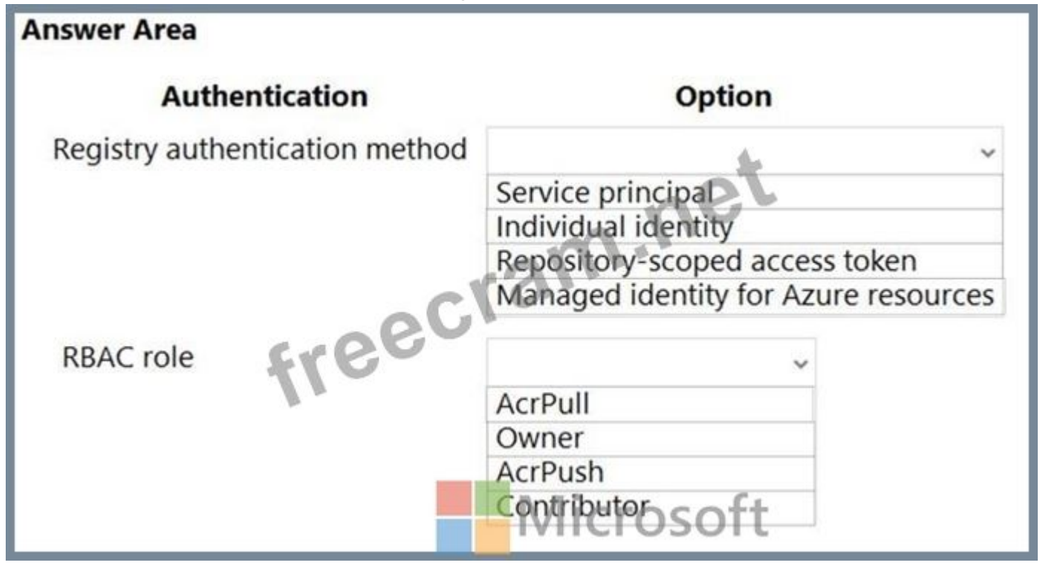
Queries that have an ORDER BY clause with two or more properties require a composite index.

You can also define a composite index to improve the performance of many equality and range queries. By default, no composite indexes are defined so you should add composite indexes as needed.

Box 2: ascending

In the scenario composite index defined as name ASC and age DESC. It is optional to specify the order. If not specified, the order is ascending.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/index-policy#composite-indexes
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/how-to-manage-indexing-policy?tabs=dotnetv2%2Cpythonv3#composite-index-defined-for-name-asc-age-asc

NEW QUESTION: 111
Hotspot Question
You develop a containerized application. You plan to deploy the application to a new Azure Container instance by using a third-party continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) utility.
The deployment must be unattended and include all application assets. The third-party utility must only be able to push and pull images from the registry. The authentication must be managed by Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
You need to ensure that the third-party utility can access the registry.
Which authentication options should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Answer Area

Authentication	Option
Registry authentication method	Service principal Individual identity Repository-scoped access token Managed identity for Azure resources
RBAC role	AcrPull Owner AcrPush Contributor

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Explanation:

Box 1: Service principal

Applications and container orchestrators can perform unattended, or "headless," authentication by using an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) service principal.

Incorrect Answers:

Individual AD identity does not support unattended push/pull Repository-scoped access token is not integrated with AD identity Managed identity for Azure resources is used to authenticate to an Azure container registry from another Azure resource.

Box 2: AcrPush

AcrPush provides pull/push permissions only and meets the principle of least privilege.

Incorrect Answers:

AcrPull only allows pull permissions it does not allow push permissions. Owner and Contributor allow pull/push permissions but does not meet the principle of least privilege.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-authentication?tabs=azure-cli

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-roles?tabs=azure-cli

NEW QUESTION: 112

Hotspot Question

You are developing an application that use an Azure blob named data to store application data.

The application creates blob snapshots to allow application state to be reverted to an earlier state. The Azure storage account has soft deleted enabled.

The system performs the following operations in order:

- The blob is updated
- Snapshot 1 is created.

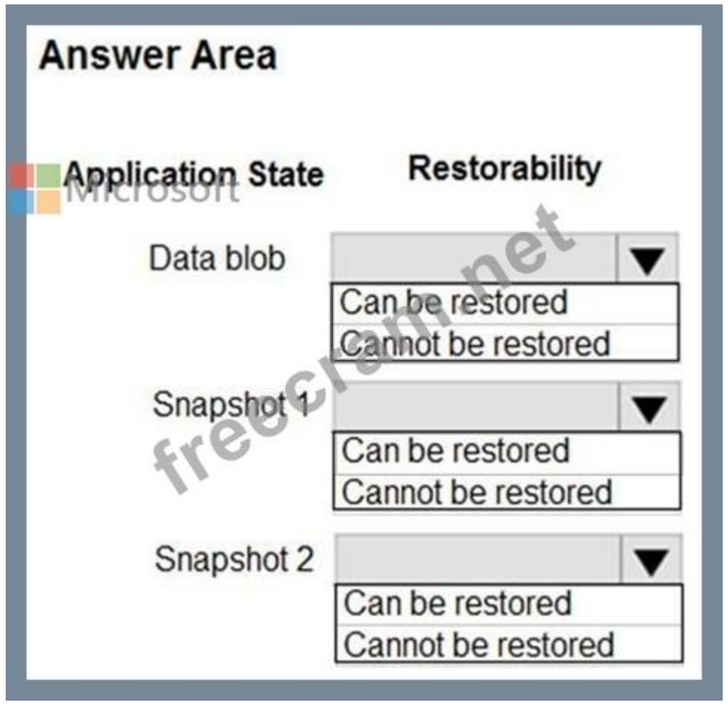
- Snapshot 2 is created.
- Snapshot 1 is deleted.

A system error then deletes the data blob and all snapshots.

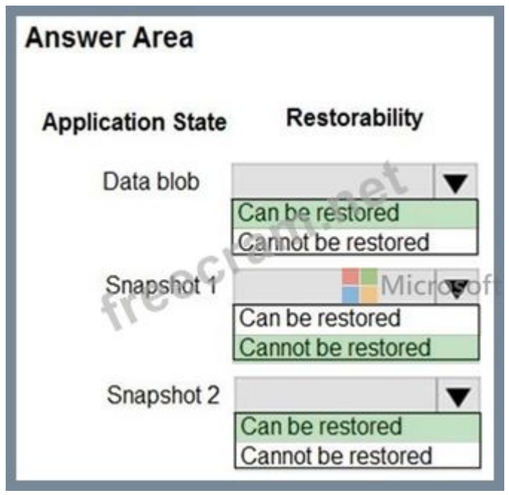
You need to determine which application states can be restored.

What is the restorability of the application data? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Can be restored
When enabled, soft delete enables you to save and recover your data when blobs or blob snapshots are deleted. This protection extends to blob data that is erased as the result of an overwrite.
Box 2: Cannot be restored
It has been deleted.
Box 3: Can be restored
It has not been deleted.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-soft-delete

NEW QUESTION: 113
Drag and Drop Question
You develop a web app that uses tier D1 app service plan by using the Web Apps feature of Microsoft Azure App Service.
Spikes in traffic have caused increases in page load times.
You need to ensure that the web app automatically scales when CPU load is about 85 percent and minimize costs.
Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.



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Answer:

Step 1: Configure the web app to the Standard App Service Tier
The Standard tier supports auto-scaling, and we should minimize the cost.
Step 2: Enable autoscaling on the web app
First enable autoscale
Step 3: Add a Scale condition
Step 4: Add a scale rule
Scale rule is within the Scale condition.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/app-service-autoscale-rules/6-autoscale-a-web-app

NEW QUESTION: 114
Hotspot Question
You are developing a .NET application that communicates with Azure Storage.
A message must be stored when the application initializes.
You need to implement the message.
How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
CloudStorageAccount storageAccount = CloudStorageAccount.Parse
(CloudConfigurationManager.GetSetting ("StorageConnectionString"));

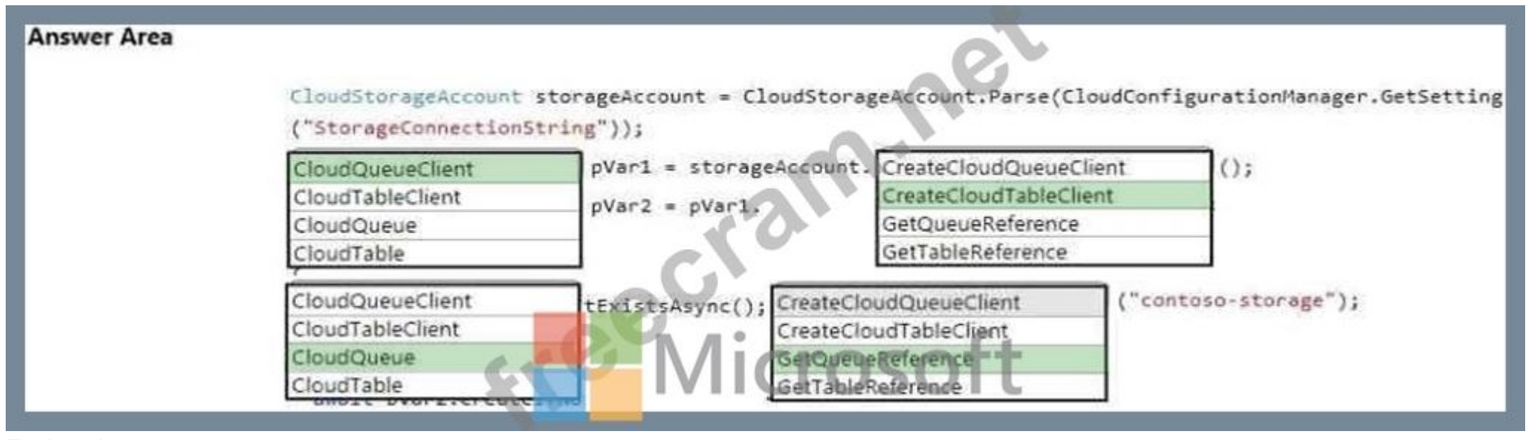
[ ▼ ] pVar1 = storageAccount. [ ▼ ] ();
    CloudQueueClient                CreateCloudQueueClient
    CloudTableClient                CreateCloudTableClient
    CloudQueue                      GetQueueReference
    CloudTable                      GetTableReference

[ ▼ ] pVar2 = pVar1. [ ▼ ] ("contoso-storage");
    CloudQueueClient                CreateCloudQueueClient
    CloudTableClient                CreateCloudTableClient
    CloudQueue                      GetQueueReference
    CloudTable                      GetTableReference

try
{
  await pVar2.CreateIfNotExistsAsync();
}
catch (StorageException x)
{
  throw;
}
CloudQueueMessage cloudQueueMessage = new CloudQueueMessage("App Launch: <iUserID>");
await pVar2.AddMessageAsync(cloudQueueMessage);
```

Microsoft
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Answer:



Explanation:
For .NET V12 SDK is as follows :

string connectionString = ConfigurationManager.AppSettings["StorageConnectionString"]; QueueClient queueClient = new QueueClient(connectionString, queueName); queueClient.CreateIfNotExists(); Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/queues/storage-dotnet-how-to-use-queues?tabs=dotnetv11

NEW QUESTION: 115
Hotspot Question
You are developing a microservices-based application by using Azure Container Apps. The application consists of several containerized services that handle tasks, such as processing orders, managing inventory, and generating reports.
Processing orders has the following requirements:
- Orders must be triggered by a web request.
- Additional replicas must be added when the total number of web
requests exceeds 300 for at least 15 seconds.
- Processing orders must always be available based on incoming web
requests.
- Costs must be minimized for the Azure Container Apps instance.
You need to configure scaling.
How should you complete the CLI command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Azure Container App CLI command

```
az containerapp [ ▼ ] \
                  env
                  create
                  add-on
--name OrderProcessingApp \
--resource-group MyResourceGroup \
--environment MyEnvironmentName \
--image myimage:latest
--min-replicas [ ▼ ] \
                  0
                  1
                  10
--max-replicas 10 \
--scale-rule-name azure-http-rule \
--scale-rule-type http \
--scale-rule-http-concurrency 20
```

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Answer:

Answer Area

Azure Container App CLI command

```
az containerapp [create ▼] \
--name OrderProcessingApp \
--resource-group MyResourceGroup \
--environment MyEnvironmentName \
--image myimage:latest
--min-replicas [0 ▼] \
--max-replicas 10 \
--scale-rule-name azure-http-rule \
--scale-rule-type http \
--scale-rule-http-concurrency 20
```

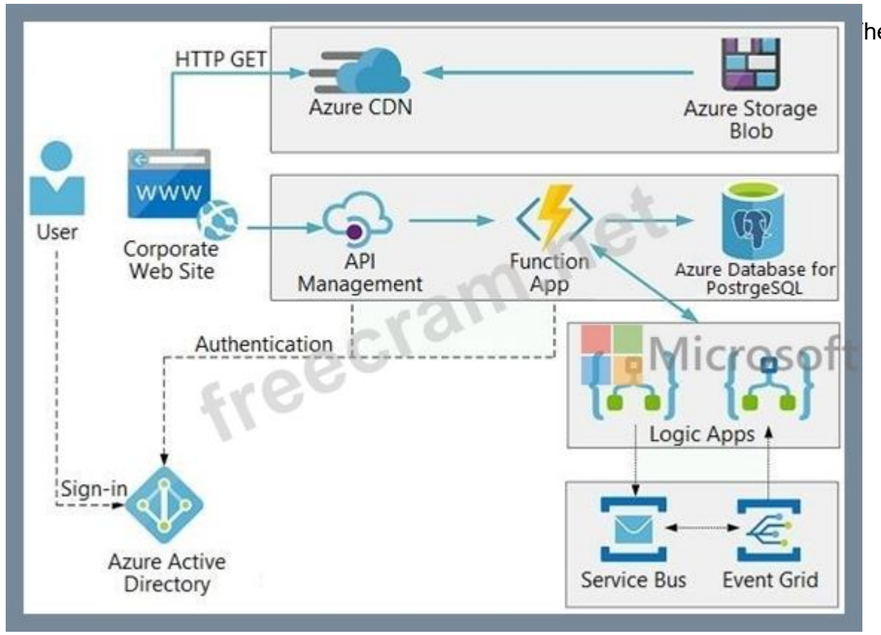
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Explanation:
Box 1: create
Example:
Create a container app with resource requirements and replica count limits.
az containerapp create -n my-containerapp -g MyResourceGroup \
--image nginx --environment MyContainerappEnv \
--cpu 0.5 --memory 1.0Gi \
--min-replicas 4 --max-replicas 8
Box 2: 0
Parameter:
--min-replicas
The minimum number of replicas.
Azure Container Apps manages automatic horizontal scaling through a set of declarative scaling rules. As a container app revision scales out, new instances of the revision are created on- demand. These instances are known as replicas.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/containerapp
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/scale-app

NEW QUESTION: 116
Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up.
However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.
You are configuring a web app that delivers streaming video to users. The application makes use of continuous integration and deployment.
You need to ensure that the application is highly available and that the users' streaming experience is constant. You also want to configure the application to store data in a geographic location that is nearest to the user.
Solution: You include the use of an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) in your design.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Streaming video files to the client on demand. Video benefits from the low latency and reliable connectivity available from the globally located datacenters that offer CDN connections. Microsoft Azure Media Services (AMS) integrates with Azure CDN to deliver content directly to the CDN for further distribution.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/best-practices/cdn#how-and-why-a-cdn-is-used

NEW QUESTION: 117
Case Study 3 - City Power & Light
Background
City Power & Light company provides electrical infrastructure monitoring solutions for homes and businesses. The company is migrating solutions to Azure.
Current environment
Architecture overview
The company has a public website located at http://www.cpandl.com/. The site is a single-page web application that runs in Azure App Service on Linux. The website uses files stored in Azure Storage and cached in Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) to serve static content.
API Management and Azure Function App functions are used to process and store data in Azure Database for PostgreSQL. API Management is used to broker communications to the Azure Function app functions for Logic app integration. Logic apps are used to orchestrate the data processing while Service Bus and Event Grid handle messaging and events.
The solution uses Application Insights, Azure Monitor, and Azure Key Vault.
Architecture diagram

he company plans to implement serverless computing where possible. The overall architecture is shown below.



User authentication

The following steps detail the user authentication process:

25.The user selects Sign in in the website.

26.The browser redirects the user to the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) sign in page.

27.The user signs in.

28.Azure AD redirects the user's session back to the web application. The URL includes an access token.

29.The web application calls an API and includes the access token in the authentication header.

The application ID is sent as the audience ('aud') claim in the access token.

30.The back-end API validates the access token.

Requirements

Corporate website

* Communications and content must be secured by using SSL.
* Communications must use HTTPS.
* Data must be replicated to a secondary region and three availability zones.
* Data storage costs must be minimized.

Azure Database for PostgreSQL

The database connection string is stored in Azure Key Vault with the following attributes:

* Azure Key Vault name: cpandlkeyvault
* Secret name: PostgreSQLConn
* Id: 80df3e46ffcd4f1cb187f79905e9a1e8

The connection information is updated frequently. The application must always use the latest information to connect to the database.

Azure Service Bus and Azure Event Grid

* Azure Event Grid must use Azure Service Bus for queue-based load leveling.

* Events in Azure Event Grid must be routed directly to Service Bus queues for use in buffering.
* Events from Azure Service Bus and other Azure services must continue to be routed to Azure Event Grid for processing.

Security

* All SSL certificates and credentials must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
* File access must restrict access by IP, protocol, and Azure AD rights.
* All user accounts and processes must receive only those privileges which are essential to perform their intended function.

Compliance

Auditing of the file updates and transfers must be enabled to comply with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The file updates must be read-only, stored in the order in which they occurred, include only create, update, delete, and copy operations, and be retained for compliance reasons.

Issues

Corporate website

While testing the site, the following error message displays:

CryptographicException: The system cannot find the file specified.

Function app

You perform local testing for the RequestUserApproval function. The following error message displays:

'Timeout value of 00:10:00 exceeded by function: RequestUserApproval'

The same error message displays when you test the function in an Azure development environment when you run the following Kusto query:

```
FunctionAppLogs
| where FunctionName = = "RequestUserApproval"
```

Logic app

You test the Logic app in a development environment. The following error message displays:

'400 Bad Request'

Troubleshooting of the error shows an HttpTrigger action to call the RequestUserApproval function.

Code

Corporate website

Security.cs:

```
SC01 public class Security
SC02 {
SC03 var bytes = System.IO.File.ReadAllBytes("~/var/ssl/private");
SC04 var cert = new System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificate2(bytes);
SC05 var certName = cert.FriendlyName;
SC06 }
```

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Function app

RequestUserApproval.cs:

```
RA01 public static class RequestUserApproval
RA02 {
RA03 [FunctionName("RequestUserApproval")]
RA04 public static async Task<IActionResult> Run(
RA05 [HttpTrigger(AuthorizationLevel.Function, "get", "post", Route = null)] HttpRequest req
ILogger log)
RA06 {
RA07    log.LogInformation("RequestUserApproval function processed a request.");
RA08 ...
RA09 return ProcessRequest(req)
RA10    ? (ActionResult)new OkObjectResult($"User approval processed")
RA11    : new BadRequestObjectResult("Failed to process user approval");
RA12 }
RA13 private static bool ProcessRequest(HttpRequest req)
RA14 {
RA15    ...
RA16 }
RA17 }
```

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Hotspot Question

You need to retrieve the database connection string.

Which values should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

REST API Endpoint:

https:// [ ] .vault.azure.net/secrets/ [ ] /

cpandlkeyvault
PostgreSQLConn
80df3e46ffcd4f1cb187f79905e9a1e8

cpandlkeyvault
PostgreSQLConn
80df3e46ffcd4f1cb187f79905e9a1e8

Variable type to access Azure Key Vault secret values:

[ ]

Environment
Session
ViewState
Querystring

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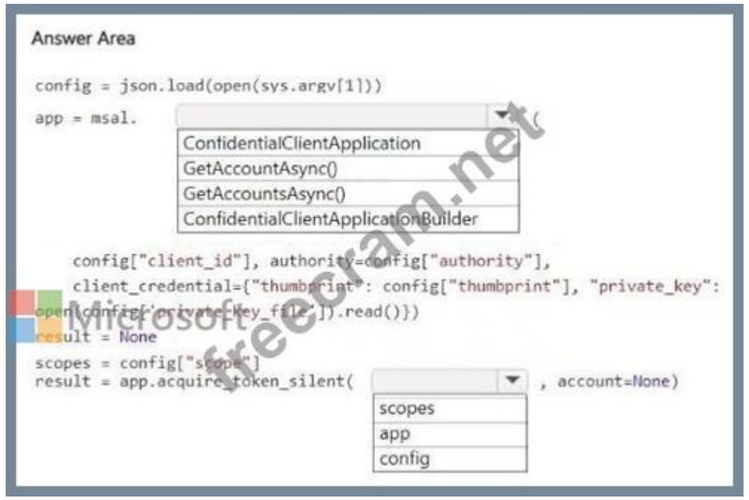
Answer:



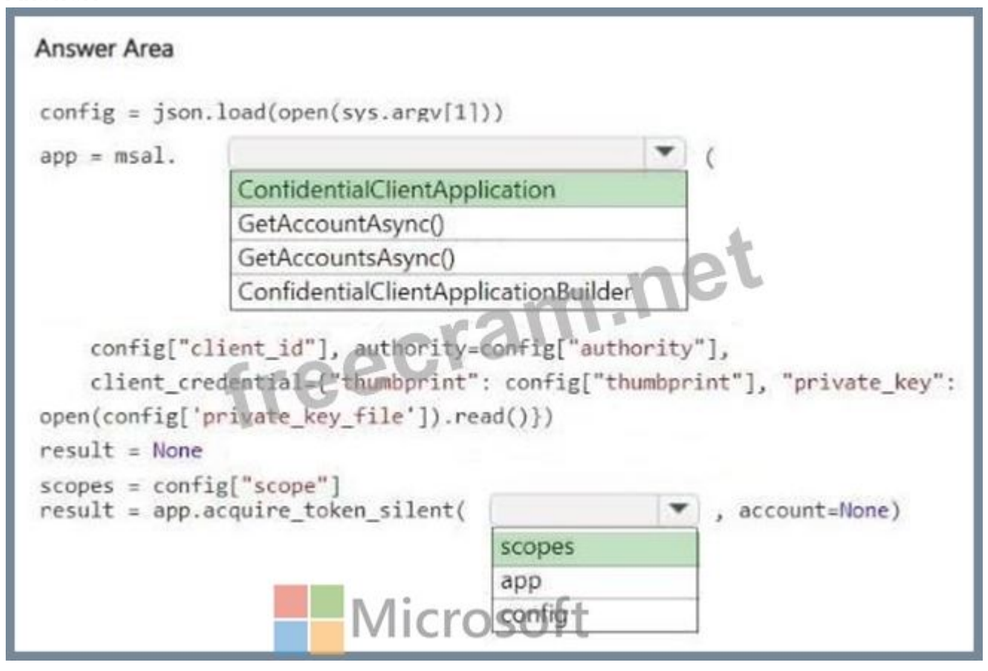
Explanation:
Azure database connection string retrieve REST API vault.azure.net/secrets/ Box 1: cpandlkeyvault We specify the key vault, cpandlkeyvault.
Scenario: The database connection string is stored in Azure Key Vault with the following attributes:
Azure Key Vault name: cpandlkeyvault
Secret name: PostgreSQLConn
Id: 80df3e46ffcd4f1cb187f79905e9a1e8
Box 2: PostgreSQLConn
We specify the secret, PostgreSQLConn
Example, sample request:
https://myvault.vault.azure.net//secrets/mysecretname/4387e9f3d6e14c459867679a90fd0f79?api
-version=7.1
Box 3: Environment
If a reference is not resolved properly, the reference value will be used instead. This means that for application settings, an environment variable would be created Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/keyvault/getsecret/getsecret

NEW QUESTION: 118
Hotspot Question
You are developing a web application that makes calls to the Microsoft Graph API. You register the application in the Azure portal and upload a valid X509 certificate.
You create an appsettings.json file containing the certificate name, client identifier for the application, and the tenant identifier of the Microsoft Entra ID. You create a method named ReadCertificate to return the X509 certificate by name.
You need to implement code that acquires a token by using the certificate.
How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 119

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 develop and deploy an Azure App Service API app to a Windows-hosted deployment slot named Development. You create additional deployment slots named Testing and Production. You enable auto swap on the Production deployment slot.

You need to ensure that scripts run and resources are available before a swap operation occurs.

Solution: Disable auto swap. Update the app with a method named statuscheck to run the scripts.
Re-enable auto swap and deploy the app to the Production slot.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Instead update the web.config file to include the applicationInitialization configuration element.
Specify custom initialization actions to run the scripts.
Note: Some apps might require custom warm-up actions before the swap. The applicationInitialization configuration element in web.config lets you specify custom initialization actions. The swap operation waits for this custom warm-up to finish before swapping with the target slot. Here's a sample web.config fragment.
<system.webServer>
<applicationInitialization>
<add initializationPage="/" hostName="[app hostname]" />
<add initializationPage="/Home/About" hostName="[app hostname]" />
</applicationInitialization>
</system.webServer>
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots#troubleshoot-swaps

NEW QUESTION: 120
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 on the review screen.
You are developing an application that needs to react to events from multiple Azure services, such as Azure Blob Storage and Azure Resource Manager, in near-real time.
The application must meet the following requirements:
- Handle a high volume of events without manual intervention.
- Receive only specific events relevant to your application, based on event types or resource patterns.
- Ensure that no events are missed, even if the processing application is temporarily unavailable.
- Use Azure Functions for processing events without managing any infrastructure.
- Minimize the amount of custom code required for event routing and handling.
You need to develop the solution.
Solution: Configure Azure Event Grid system topics for each Azure service. Create event subscriptions with Advanced Filters to receive only the relevant events. Use Azure Functions with Event Grid triggers to process the events. Enable Dead-lettering on the event subscriptions to handle failures and ensure reliable delivery.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Configure Azure Event Grid system topics for each Azure service. Create event subscriptions with Advanced Filters to receive only the relevant events. Use Azure Functions with Event Grid triggers to process the events. Enable Dead-lettering on the event subscriptions to handle failures and ensure reliable delivery.

Using system topics, advanced filters, Event Grid triggers, and dead-lettering allows Azure Event Grid to handle high volumes of events by enabling efficient routing, scalable delivery, and reliable message handling. Advanced filters and resource patterns ensure that only relevant events are delivered to subscribers, while Event Grid triggers enable serverless functions to react to events at scale. Dead-lettering provides a safety net for messages that cannot be delivered, ensuring high availability and reliability.

Reference:

https://cosmin-vladutu.medium.com/azure-event-grid-vs-azure-service-bus-vs-event-hubs-when-to-use-each-12900bb32ce8

NEW QUESTION: 121

A company is developing a solution that allows smart refrigerators to send temperature information to a central location.

The solution must receive and store messages until they can be processed. You create an Azure Service Bus instance by providing a name, pricing tier, subscription, resource group, and location.

You need to complete the configuration.

Which Azure CLI or PowerShell command should you run?

A.

```
az group create
  --name fridge-rg
  --location fridge-loc
```

B.

```
New-AzureRmServiceBusQueue
  -ResourceGroupName fridge-rg
  -NamespaceName fridge-ns
  -Name fridge-q
  -EnablePartitioning $False
```

C.

```
connectionString=$(az servicebus namespace authorization-rule keys list
  --resource-group fridge-rg
  --fridge-ns fridge-ns
  --name RootManageSharedAccessKey
  --query primaryConnectionString --output tsv)
```

D.

```
az servicebus namespace create
  --resource-group fridge-rg
  --name fridge-ns
  --location fridge-loc
```

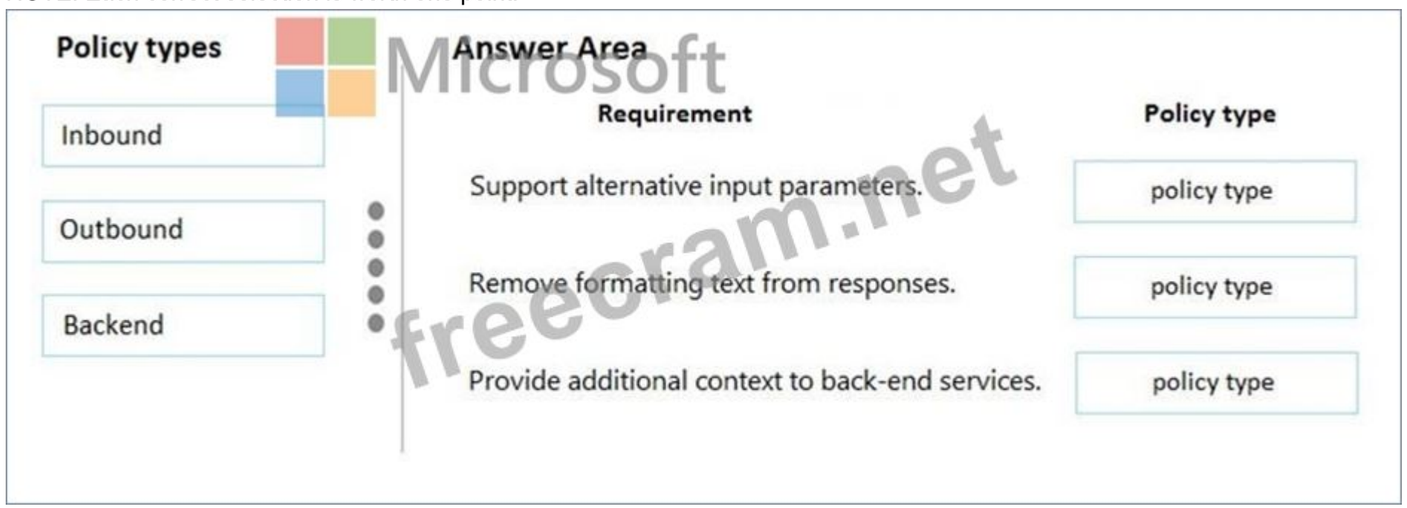
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The next step in the process should be to create a queue IMO (as discussed in similar questions earlier). How the commans looks depends on what type of command prompt you are using (Azure CLI, PowerShell, Bash, ...).

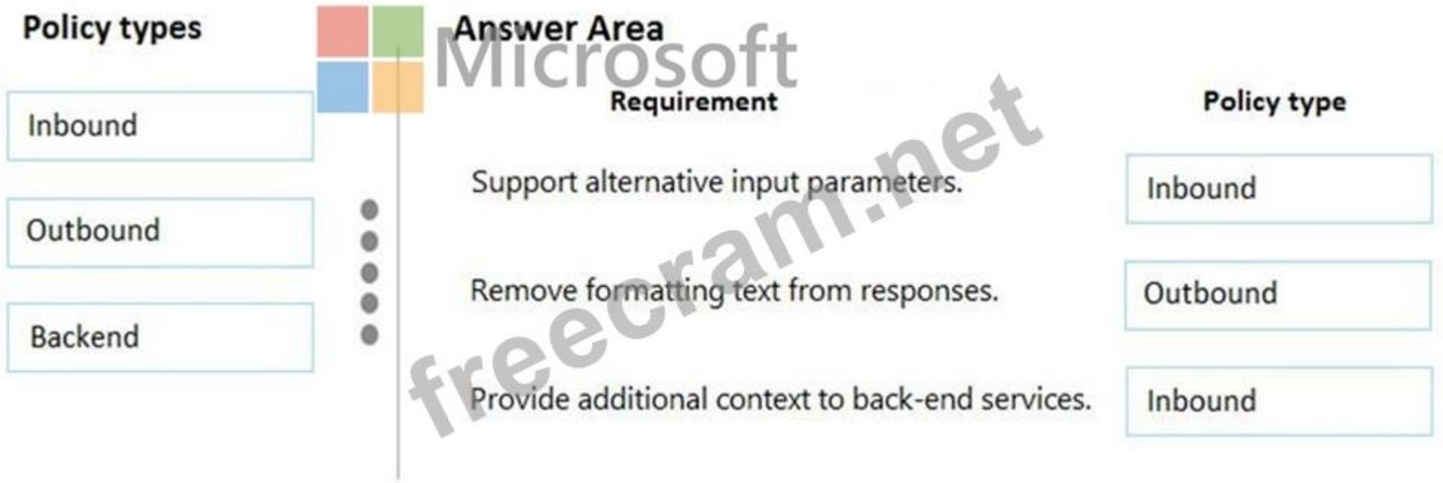
https://learn.microsoft.com/zh-cn/powershell/module/azurerm.servicebus/new-azurermservicebusqueue?view=azurermps-6.13.0&viewFallbackFrom=azurermps-6.11.0

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NEW QUESTION: 122
Drag and Drop Question
You have an application that provides weather forecasting data to external partners. You use Azure API Management to publish APIs.
You must change the behavior of the API to meet the following requirements:
* Support alternative input parameters
* Remove formatting text from responses
* Provide additional context to back-end services
Which types of policies should you implement? To answer, drag the policy types to the correct requirements. Each policy type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



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Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-policies
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-transformation-policies#forward-context-information-to-the-backend-service

NEW QUESTION: 123
Case Study 8 - VanArsdel, Ltd
Background
VanArsdel, Ltd. is a global office supply company. The company is based in Canada and has retail store locations across the world. The company is developing several cloud-based solutions to support their stores, distributors, suppliers, and delivery services.
Current environment
Corporate website
The company provides a public website located at http://www.vanarsdelltd.com. The website consists of a React JavaScript user interface, HTML, CSS, image assets, and several APIs hosted in Azure Functions.
Retail Store Locations
The company supports thousands of store locations globally. Store locations send data every hour to an Azure Blob storage account to support inventory, purchasing and delivery services.
Each record includes a location identifier and sales transaction information.
Requirements
The application components must meet the following requirements:
Corporate website
- Secure the website by using SSL.
- Minimize costs for data storage and hosting.
- Implement native GitHub workflows for continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD).
- Distribute the website content globally for local use.
- Implement monitoring by using Application Insights and availability web tests including SSL certificate validity and custom header value verification.
- The website must have 99.95 percent uptime.
Retail store locations
- Azure Functions must process data immediately when data is uploaded to Blob storage. Azure Functions must update Azure Cosmos DB by using native SQL language queries.

- Audit store sale transaction information nightly to validate data, process sales financials, and reconcile inventory.

Delivery services

- Store service telemetry data in Azure Cosmos DB by using an Azure Function. Data must include an item id, the delivery vehicle license plate, vehicle package capacity, and current vehicle location coordinates.
- Store delivery driver profile information in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) by using an Azure Function called from the corporate website.

Inventory services

The company has contracted a third-party to develop an API for inventory processing that requires access to a specific blob within the retail store storage account for three months to include read-only access to the data.

Security

- All Azure Functions must centralize management and distribution of configuration data for different environments and geographies, encrypted by using a company-provided RSA-HSM key.
- Authentication and authorization must use Azure AD and services must use managed identities where possible.

Issues

Retail Store Locations

- You must perform a point-in-time restoration of the retail store location data due to an unexpected and accidental deletion of data.
- Azure Cosmos DB queries from the Azure Function exhibit high Request Unit (RU) usage and contain multiple, complex queries that exhibit high point read latency for large items as the function app is scaling.

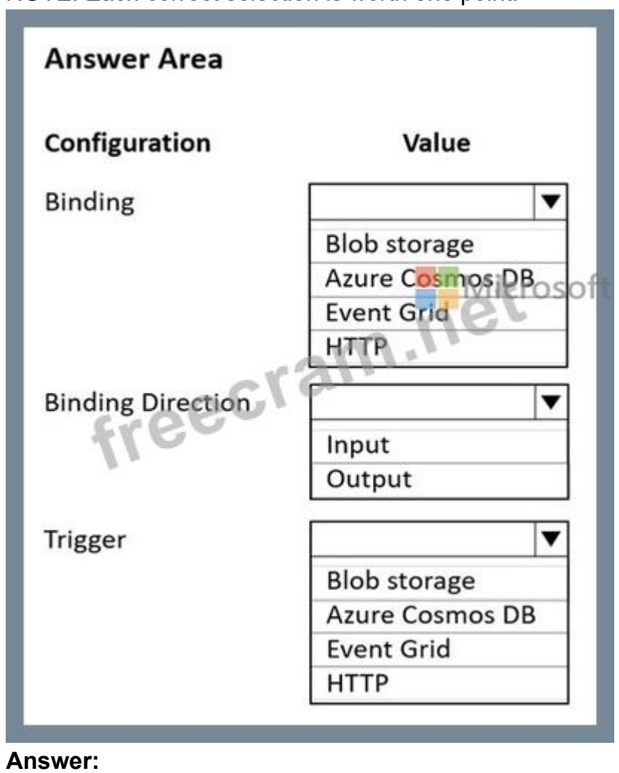
Question

Hotspot Question

You need to implement the retail store location Azure Function.

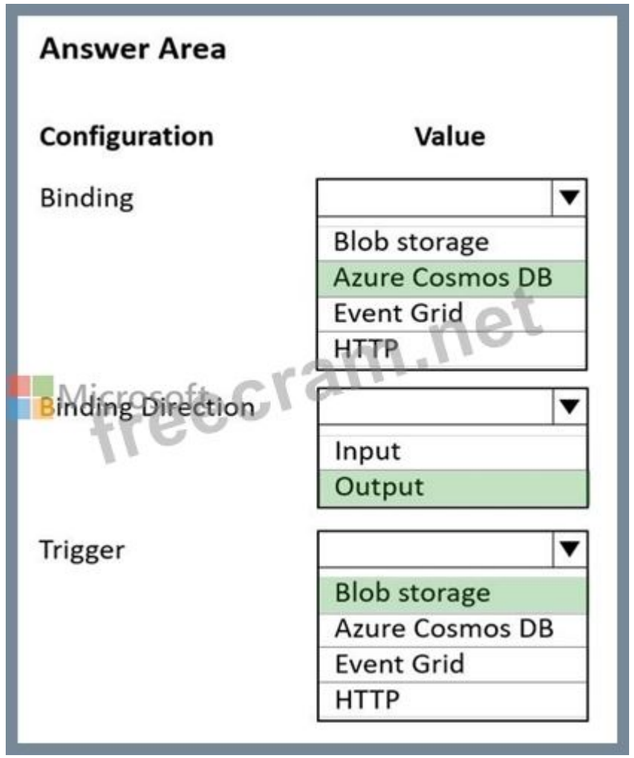
How should you configure the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



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Answer:



Explanation:
Scenario: Retail store locations: Azure Functions must process data immediately when data is uploaded to Blob storage.
Box 1: Azure Cosmos DB
Box 2: Output
Box 3: Blob storage
The Blob storage trigger starts a function when a new or updated blob is detected.
Azure Functions integrates with Azure Storage via triggers and bindings. Integrating with Blob storage allows you to build functions that react to changes in blob data as well as read and write values.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-blob-trigger

NEW QUESTION: 124
Hotspot Question
A construction company creates three-dimensional models from photographs and design diagrams of buildings. The company plans to store high-resolution photographs and blueprint files in Azure Blob Storage. The files are currently stored in the construction company's office.
You are developing a tool to connect to Azure Storage, create container, and then upload the files. The tool must remain responsive to the end user while it is running and performing remote I/O operations. It must also wait for methods to complete before continuing.
You need to complete the configuration.
How should you complete the code? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct solution is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
public static void Main()
{
  Console.WriteLine("Starting");
```

[▼]
- ProcessAsync().GetAwaiter().GetResult();
- ProcessAsync();
- awaitProcessAsync();

```
Console.WriteLine ("Finished.");
}
private static async Task PrcoessAsync()
{
  CloudStorageAccount storageAccount = null;
  CloudBlobContainer cloudBlobContainer = null;
  string storageConnectionString = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("storageconnectionstring");
  if (CloudStorageAccount.TryParse(storageConnectionString, out storageAccount))
  {
    try
    {
    CloudBlobClient cloudBlobClient = storageAccount.CreateCloudBlobClient();
    .cloudBlobContainer = cloudBlobClient.GetContainerReference("blobs" + Guid.NewGuid().ToString())
```

[▼]
- await cloudBlobContainer.CreateAsync();
- cloudBlobContainer.Create();

```
    }
  }
}
```

Answer:

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Answer Area

```
public static void Main()
{
  Console.WriteLine("Starting");
```

[ProcessAsync().GetAwaiter().GetResult(); | ProcessAsync(); | awaitProcessAsync();]

```
Console.WriteLine ("Finished.");
}
private static async Task PrcoessAsync()
{
  CloudStorageAccount storageAccount = null;
  CloudBlobContainer cloudBlobContainer = null;
  string storageConnectionString = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("storageconnectionstring");
  if (CloudStorageAccount.TryParse(storageConnectionString, out storageAccount))
  {
    try
    {
    CloudBlobClient cloudBlobClient = storageAccount.CreateCloudBlobClient();
    .cloudBlobContainer = cloudBlobClient.GetContainerReference("blobs" + Guid.NewGuid().ToString())
```

[await cloudBlobContainer.CreateAsync(); | cloudBlobContainer.Create();]

```
    }
  }
}
```

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Microsoft

Explanation:
Box 1: ProcessAsync();
Box 2: await cloudBlobContainer.CreatAsync();
If you specify that a method is an async method by using the async modifier, you enable the following two capabilities.
The marked async method can use await to designate suspension points. The await operator tells the compiler that the async method can't continue past that point until the awaited asynchronous process is complete. In the meantime, control returns to the caller of the async method.
The suspension of an async method at an await expression doesn't constitute an exit from the method, and finally blocks don't run.
The marked async method can itself be awaited by methods that call it.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/programming-guide/concepts/async/

NEW QUESTION: 125
Drag and Drop Question
You develop and deploy a web app to Azure App Service in a production environment. You scale out the web app to four instances and configure a staging slot to support changes.
You must monitor the web app in the environment to include the following requirements:
- Increase web app availability by re-routing requests away from instances with error status codes and automatically replace instances if they remain in an error state after one hour.
- Send web server logs, application logs, standard output, and standard error messaging to an Azure Storage blob account.
You need to configure Azure App Service.
Which values should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate configuration value to the correct requirements. Each configuration value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Health check

Health check increases your application's availability by re-routing requests away from unhealthy instances, and replacing instances if they remain unhealthy. Your App Service plan should be scaled to two or more instances to fully utilize Health check.

Box 2: Diagnostic setting

Azure provides built-in diagnostics to assist with debugging an App Service app.

With the new Azure Monitor integration, you can create Diagnostic Settings to send logs to Storage Accounts, Event Hubs and Log Analytics.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/monitor-instances-health-check

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs

NEW QUESTION: 126

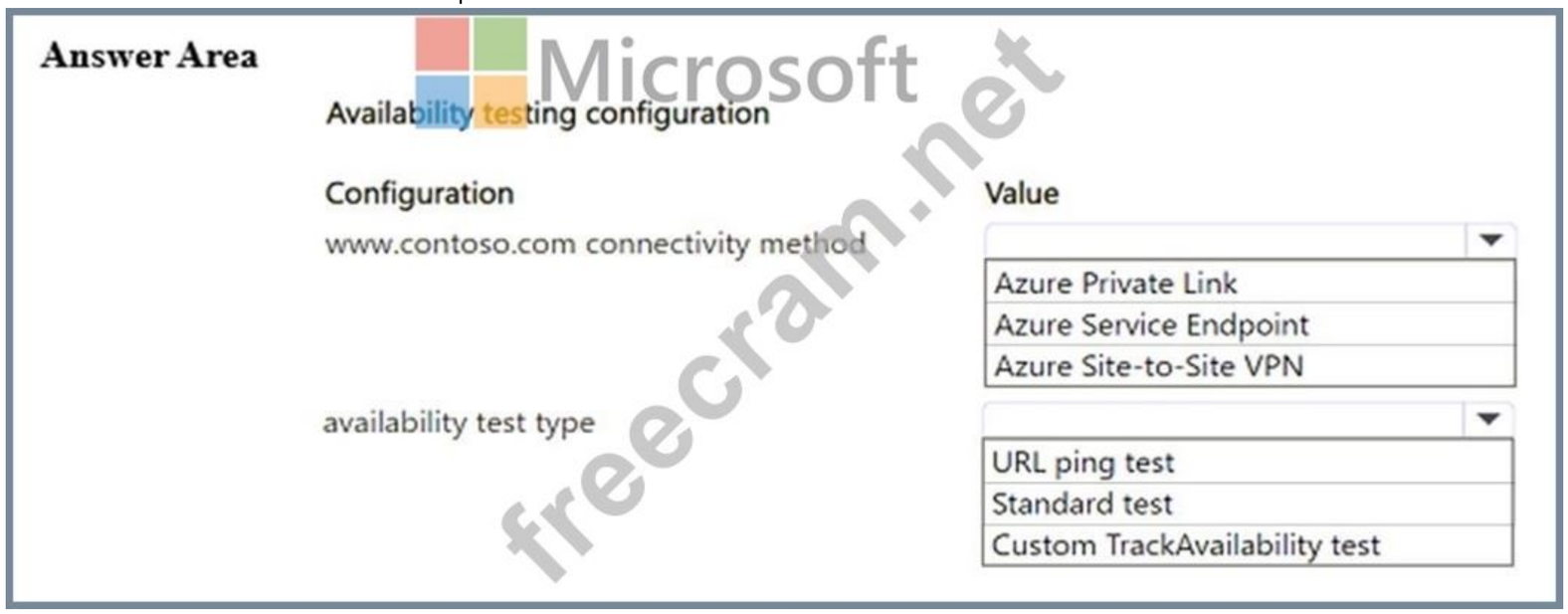
You are developing a .NET Core MVC application that allows customers to research independent holiday accommodation providers.

You want to implement Azure Search to allow the application to search the index by using various criteria to locate documents related to accommodation.
You want the application to allow customers to search the index by using regular expressions.
What should you do?
A. Configure the SearchMode property of the SearchParameters class.
B. Configure the QueryType property of the SearchParameters class.
C. Configure the Facets property of the SearchParameters class.
D. Configure the Filter property of the SearchParameters class.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The SearchParameters.QueryType Property gets or sets a value that specifies the syntax of the search query. The default is 'simple'. Use 'full' if your query uses the Lucene query syntax.
You can write queries against Azure Search based on the rich Lucene Query Parser syntax for specialized query forms: wildcard, fuzzy search, proximity search, regular expressions are a few examples.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.search.models.searchparameters
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.search.models.searchparameters.querytype

NEW QUESTION: 127
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.
You are developing and deploying several ASP.Net web applications to Azure App Service. You plan to save session state information and HTML output. You must use a storage mechanism with the following requirements:
- Share session state across all ASP.NET web applications
- Support controlled, concurrent access to the same session state data for multiple readers and a single writer
- Save full HTTP responses for concurrent requests
You need to store the information.
Proposed Solution: Deploy and configure an Azure Database for PostgreSQL. Update the web applications.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The worst solution from a performance and scalability standpoint is to use a database backed session state provider. Instead use Azure Cache for Redis.

NEW QUESTION: 128
A development team 'XRP' is developing an application.
The application will be storing its data in Azure Table storage.
Below are the fields that are going to be stored in the table:
- Region
- Email address
- Phone number
To insert a batch of records _____ snippet of code needs to be completed that would be used .
A. Insert
B. InsertOrMerge
C. Execute
D. ExecuteBatch
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 129
Hotspot Question
You have an on-premises, internal-only website named www-contoso.com and an Azure Application Insights instance named AppInsights1.
You need to implement availability testing of www.contoso.com by using AppInsights1. Your solution must minimize development effort.
How should you configure the test? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Microsoft
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Answer:

Answer Area

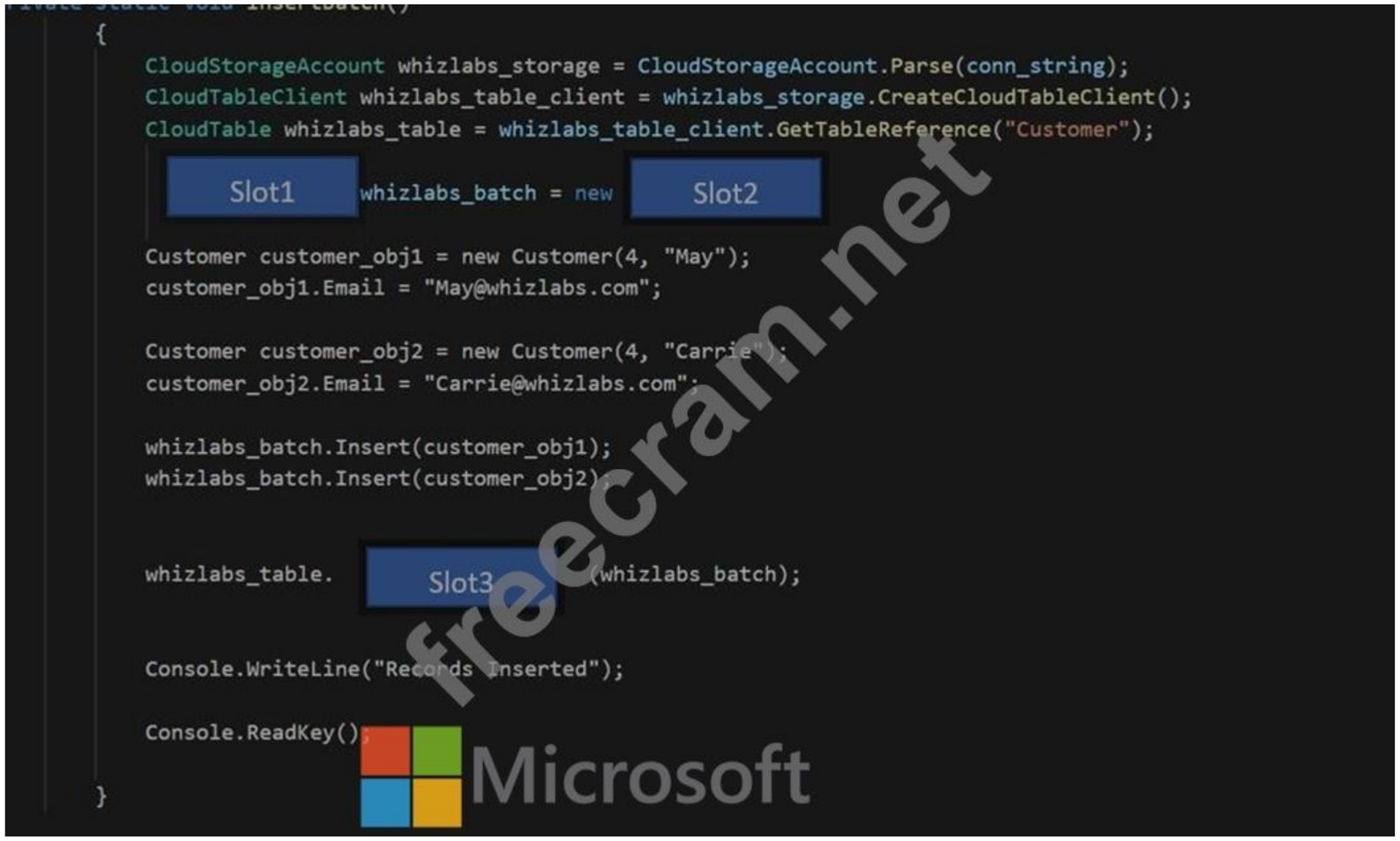
Availability testing configuration

Configuration	Value
www.contoso.com connectivity method	Azure Private Link **Azure Service Endpoint** Azure Site-to-Site VPN
availability test type	URL ping test **Standard test** Custom TrackAvailability test

Microsoft
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Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Service Endpoint
Application Insights enables you to set up recurring web tests that monitor your website or application's availability and responsiveness from various points around the world.
Box 2: Standard test
Standard test: A type of availability test that checks the availability of a website by sending a single request, similar to the deprecated URL ping test. In addition to validating whether an endpoint is responding and measuring the performance, Standard tests also include TLS/SSL certificate validity, proactive lifetime check, HTTP request verb (for example, GET,HEAD, and POST), custom headers, and custom data associated with your HTTP request.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability

NEW QUESTION: 130
A development team is developing an application. The application will be storing its data in Azure Table storage. Below are the fields that are going to be stored in the table
- Region
- Email address
- Phone number
The following snippet of code needs to be completed that would be used to insert a batch of records.



Which of the following will go into Slot3?

A. ExecuteBatch

B. Execute

C. Insert

D. InsertOrMerge

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/table-storage-how-to-use-dotnet

NEW QUESTION: 131

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure Virtual Machine (VM) named VM1 running Windows Server 2022 and an Azure Key Vault instance named kv1.

You are developing a .NET application named App1 that you plan to deploy to VM1.

You have the following requirements:

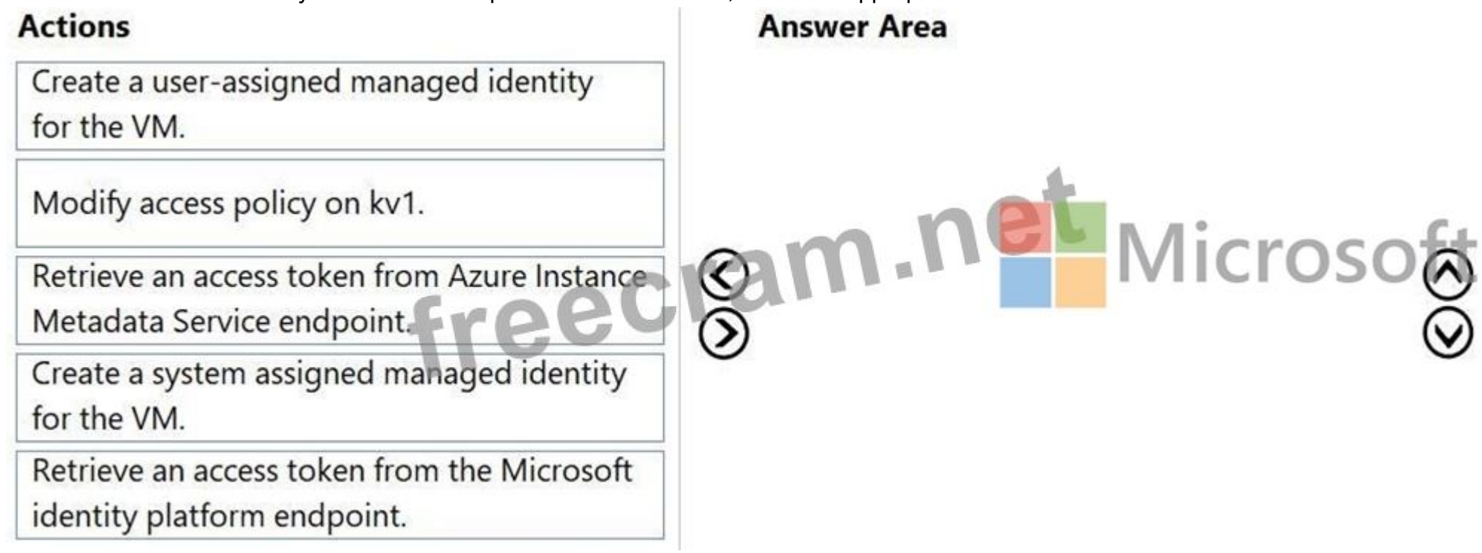
- App1 will require access to kv1.
- The identity used by App1 to access kv1 must be automatically

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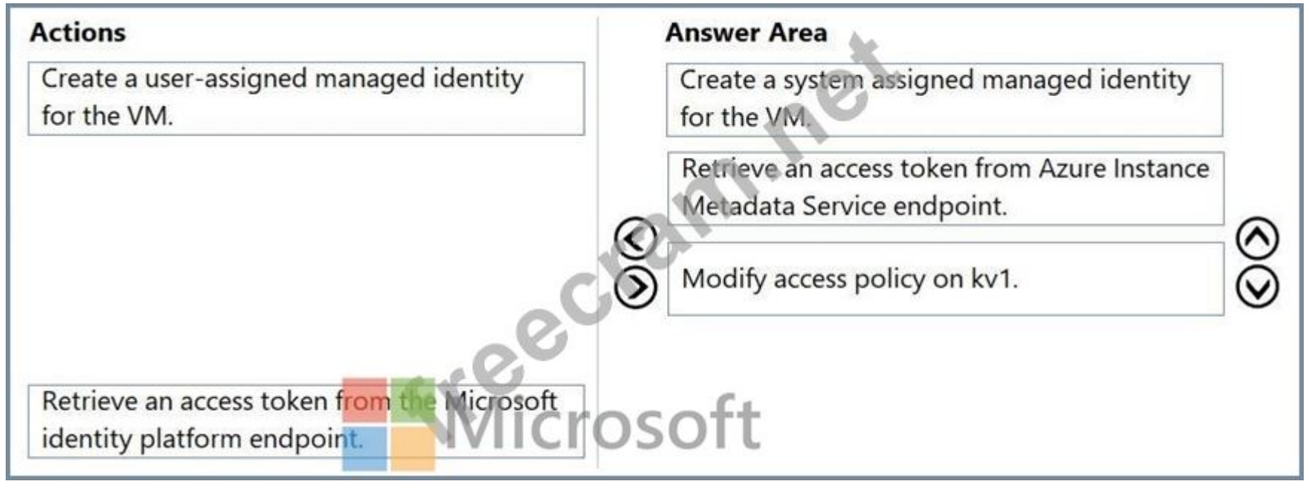
deprovisioned when VM1 is deleted.

You need to identify the procedure that will meet the requirements.

Which three actions should you include in the procedure? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 132

Case Study 6 - Contoso, Ltd

Background

Overview

You are a developer for Contoso, Ltd. The company has a social networking website that is developed as a Single Page Application (SPA). The main web application for the social networking website loads user uploaded content from blob storage.

You are developing a solution to monitor uploaded data for inappropriate content. The following process occurs when users upload content by using the SPA:

* Messages are sent to ContentUploadService.

* Content is processed by ContentAnalysisService.
* After processing is complete, the content is posted to the social network or a rejection message
is posted in its place.
The ContentAnalysisService is deployed with Azure Container Instances from a private Azure Container Registry named contosoimages.
The solution will use eight CPU cores.
Azure Active Directory
Contoso, Ltd. uses Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for both internal and guest accounts.
Requirements
ContentAnalysisService
The company's data science group built ContentAnalysisService which accepts user generated content as a string and returns a probable value for inappropriate content. Any values over a specific threshold must be reviewed by an employee of Contoso, Ltd.
You must create an Azure Function named CheckUserContent to perform the content checks.
Costs
You must minimize costs for all Azure services.
Manual review
To review content, the user must authenticate to the website portion of the ContentAnalysisService using their Azure AD credentials. The website is built using React and all pages and API endpoints require authentication. In order to review content a user must be part of a ContentReviewer role. All completed reviews must include the reviewer's email address for auditing purposes.
High availability
All services must run in multiple regions. The failure of any service in a region must not impact overall application availability.
Monitoring
An alert must be raised if the ContentUploadService uses more than 80 percent of available CPU cores.
Security
You have the following security requirements:
* Any web service accessible over the Internet must be protected from cross site scripting
attacks.
* All websites and services must use SSL from a valid root certificate authority.
* Azure Storage access keys must only be stored in memory and must be available only to the
service.
* All Internal services must only be accessible from internal Virtual Networks (VNets).
* All parts of the system must support inbound and outbound traffic restrictions.
* All service calls must be authenticated by using Azure AD.
User agreements
When a user submits content, they must agree to a user agreement. The agreement allows employees of Contoso, Ltd. to review content, store cookies on user devices, and track user's IP addresses.
Information regarding agreements is used by multiple divisions within Contoso, Ltd.
User responses must not be lost and must be available to all parties regardless of individual service uptime. The volume of agreements is expected to be in the millions per hour.
Validation testing
When a new version of the ContentAnalysisService is available the previous seven days of content must be processed with the new version to verify that the new version does not significantly deviate from the old version.
Issues
Users of the ContentUploadService report that they occasionally see HTTP 502 responses on specific pages.
Code
ContentUploadService

```
CS01 apiVersion: '2018-10-01'
CS02 type: Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups
CS03 location: westus
CS04 name: contentUploadService
CS05 properties:
CS06     containers:
CS07     - name: service
CS08         properties:
CS09         image: contoso/contentUploadService:latest
CS10         ports:
CS11         -  port: 80
CS12            protocol: TCP
CS13         resources:
CS14           requests:
CS15              cpu: 1.0
CS16              memoryInGB: 1.5
CS17
CS18 ipAddress:
CS19     ip: 10.23.121.112
CS20     ports:
CS21       - port: 80
CS22         protocol: TCP
CS23
CS24
CS25 networkProfile:
CS26
id: /subscriptions/98...19/resourceGroups/container/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkProfiles/subnet
```

ApplicationManifest

```
AM01 {
AM02     "id" : "2b079f03-9b06-2d44-98bb-e9182901fcb6",
AM03     "appId" : "7118a7f0-b5c2-4c9d-883c-3d711396fe65",
AM04
AM05     "createdDateTime" : "2019-12-24T06:01:44Z",
AM06     "logoUrl" : null,
AM07     "logoutUrl" : null,
AM08     "name" : "ContentAnalysisService",
AM09
AM10
AM11     "orgRestrictions" : [],
AM12     "parentalControlSettings" : {
AM13       "countriesBlockedForMinors" : [],
AM14       "legalAgeGroupRule" : "Allow"
AM15     },
AM16     "passwordCredentials" : []
AM17 }
```

You need to investigate the http server log output to resolve the issue with the ContentUploadService.

Which command should you use first?

A. az webapp log

B. az ams live-output

C. az monitor activity-log
D. az container attach
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The ContentAnalysisService is deployed with Azure Container Instances from a private Azure Container Registry named contosoimages.
ConentCotainerService is hosted in container services. Hense, the correct answer is az container attach.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-get-logs#attach-output-streams
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-get-logs

NEW QUESTION: 133
You are a developing a SaaS application that stores data as key value pairs.
You must make multiple editions of the application available. In the lowest cost edition, the performance must be best-effort, and there is no regional failover. In higher cost editions customers must be able to select guaranteed performance and support for multiple regions.
Azure costs must be minimized.
Which Azure Cosmos DB API should you use for the application?
A. MongoDB
B. Table API
C. Core
D. Cassandra
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 134
Hotspot Question
You are developing a web application that uses the Microsoft Identity platform for user and resource authentication. The web application called several REST APIs.
You are implementing various authentication and authorization flows for the web application.
You need to validate the claims in the authentication token.
Which token type should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Requirement	Token type
Identify users for the application by using a JWT token that contains claims.	Access / ID / Refresh / SAML
Identify the permissions granted to APIs by using a JWT token that contains claims.	Access / ID / Refresh / SAML
Provide the web application with long-term access to resources on behalf of users without requiring interaction with those users.	Access / ID / Refresh / SAML
Provide XML representations of claims that can be consumed by applications that use WS-Federation.	Access / ID / Refresh / SAML

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Answer:

Answer Area

Requirement	Token type
Identify users for the application by using a JWT token that contains claims.	ID
Identify the permissions granted to APIs by using a JWT token that contains claims.	Access
Provide the web application with long-term access to resources on behalf of users without requiring interaction with those users.	Refresh
Provide XML representations of claims that can be consumed by applications that use WS-Federation.	SAML

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Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/active-directory-configurable-token-lifetimes#token-lifetime-policies-for-access-saml-and-id-tokens
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/refresh-tokens#refresh-token-lifetime

NEW QUESTION: 135
Hotspot Question

A software as a service (SaaS) company provides document management services. The company has a service that consists of several Azure web apps. All Azure web apps run in an Azure App Service Plan named PrimaryASP.

You are developing a new web service by using a web app named ExcelParser. The web app contains a third-party library for processing Microsoft Excel files. The license for the third-party library stipulates that you can only run a single instance of the library.

You need to configure the service.

How should you complete the script? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
Set-AzAppServicePlan `
  -ResourceGroupName $rg `
  -Name "PrimaryASP" `
```

[▼]
- NumberOfSites 1
- PerSiteScaling $true
- TargetWorkerCount = 1
- MaxNumberOfWorkers = 1
- SiteConfig.NumberOfWorkers = 1

```
$app = Get-AzWebApp `
  -ResourceGroupName $rg `
  -Name "ExcelParser"
$app.
```

[▼]
- NumberOfSites 1
- PerSiteScaling $true
- TargetWorkerCount = 1
- MaxNumberOfWorkers = 1
- SiteConfig.NumberOfWorkers = 1

```
Set-AzWebApp $app
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
Set-AzAppServicePlan '
  -ResourceGroupName $rg '
  -Name "PrimaryASP" '
```

- NumberOfSites 1
- **PerSiteScaling $true**
- TargetWorkerCount = 1
- MaxNumberOfWorkers = 1
- SiteConfig.NumberOfWorkers = 1

```
$app = Get-AzWebApp '
  -ResourceGroupName $rg '
  -Name "ExcelParser"
$app.
```

- NumberOfSites 1
- PerSiteScaling $true
- TargetWorkerCount = 1
- MaxNumberOfWorkers = 1
- **SiteConfig.NumberOfWorkers = 1**

```
Set-AzWebApp $app
```

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Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-per-app

NEW QUESTION: 136
Hotspot Question
You are developing a workflow solution using Azure technologies.
What should you implement to meet each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Requirement	Tool
Debug the solution by using Visual Studio.	Durable functions only / Logic Apps only / Durable functions and Logic Apps
Use a collection of ready-made actions.	Durable functions only / Logic Apps only / Durable functions and Logic Apps
Deploy the component by using Visual Studio Team Services.	Durable functions only / Logic Apps only / Durable functions and Logic Apps

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Answer:

Answer Area

Requirement	Tool
Debug the solution by using Visual Studio.	Durable functions only / **Logic Apps only** / Durable functions and Logic Apps
Use a collection of ready-made actions.	**Durable functions only** / Logic Apps only / Durable functions and Logic Apps
Deploy the component by using Visual Studio Team Services.	Durable functions only / Logic Apps only / **Durable functions and Logic Apps**

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Explanation:
Box 1: Logic Apps only

You can manually trigger a logic app deployed in Azure from Visual Studio. On the Logic App Designer toolbar, choose Run Trigger.
To check the status and diagnose problems with logic app runs, you can review the details, such as inputs and outputs, for those runs in Visual Studio.
Box 2: Durable functions only
Box 3: Durable functions and Logic Apps
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/manage-logic-apps-with-visual-studio
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/durable/durable-functions-create-portal

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NEW QUESTION: 137
Hotspot Question
You develop an image upload service that is exposed using Azure API Management. Images are analyzed after upload for automatic tagging.
Images over 500 KB are processed by a different backend that offers a lower tier of service that costs less money. The lower tier of service is denoted by a header named x-large-request.
Images over 500 KB must never be processed by backends for smaller images and must always be charged the lower price.
You need to implement API Management policies to ensure that images are processed correctly.
How should you complete the API Management inbound policy? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Answer Area

```
<inbound>
  <base/>
  <set-variable name="imageSize" value="@(context.Request.Headers["Content-Length"][0])"/>
  <choose>
    <when condition="@(int.Parse(context.Variables.GetValueOrDefault<string>("imageSize"))<512000)">
      <set-headername="x-large-request"exists-action="[ ]">
        <value>true</value>
      </set-header>
    </when>
    <otherwise>
      <[ ] ="{{large-image-host}}"/>
    </otherwise>
  </choose>
</inbound>
```

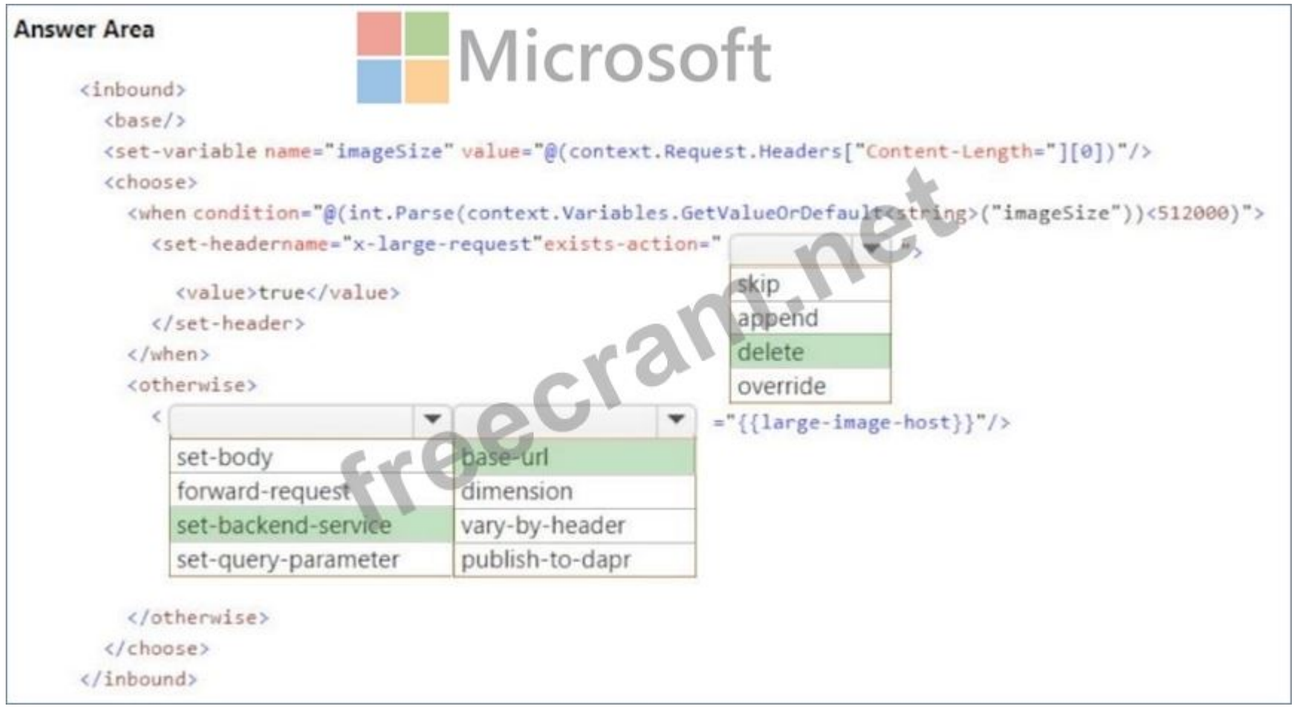
skip
append
delete
override

set-body	base-url
forward-request	dimension
set-backend-service	vary-by-header
set-query-parameter	publish-to-dapr

Microsoft
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Answer:

Answer Area



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Explanation:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/set-header-policy#attributes
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/set-backend-service-policy

NEW QUESTION: 138

Drag and Drop Question

You are developing an ASP.NET Core website that can be used to manage photographs which are stored in Azure Blob Storage containers.

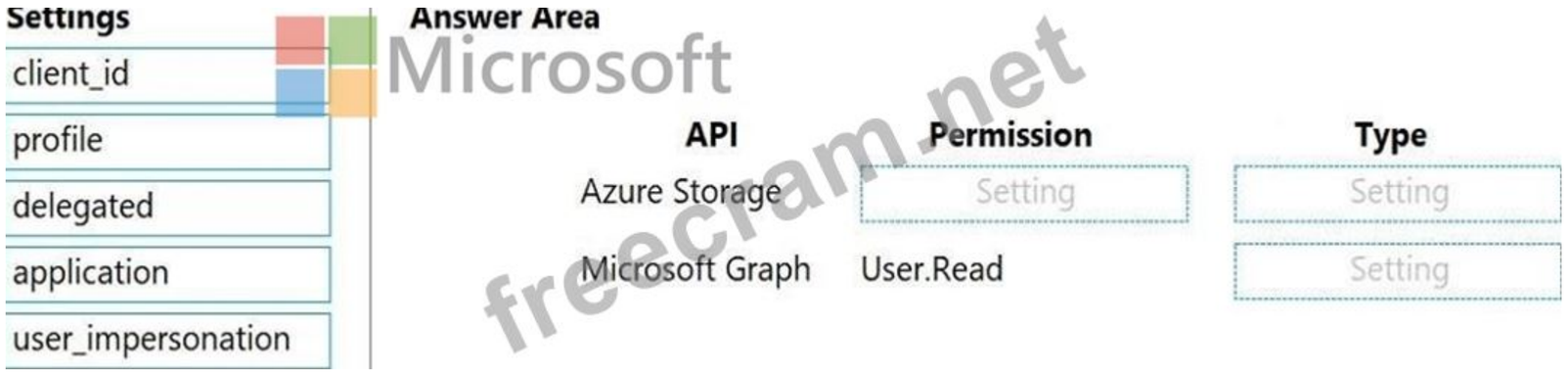
Users of the website authenticate by using their Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) credentials.

You implement role-based access control (RBAC) role permissions on the containers that store photographs. You assign users to RBAC roles.

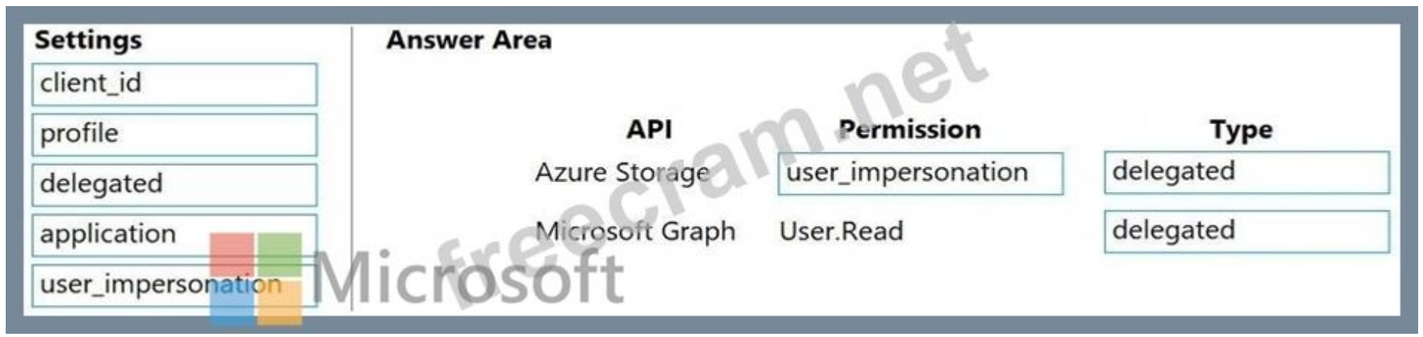
You need to configure the website's Azure AD Application so that user's permissions can be used with the Azure Blob containers.

How should you configure the application? To answer, drag the appropriate setting to the correct location. Each setting can be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: user_impersonation

The built-in user_impersonation scope indicates that the token is being requested on behalf of the user. Azure Storage exposes a single delegation scope named user_impersonation that permits applications to take any action allowed by the user.

Box 2: delegated

Example:

1. Select the API permissions section
2. Click the Add a permission button and then:

Ensure that the My APIs tab is selected

3. In the list of APIs, select the API TodoListService-aspnetcore.
4. In the Delegated permissions section, ensure that the right permissions are checked:

user_impersonation.

5. Select the Add permissions button.

Box 3: delegated

Example

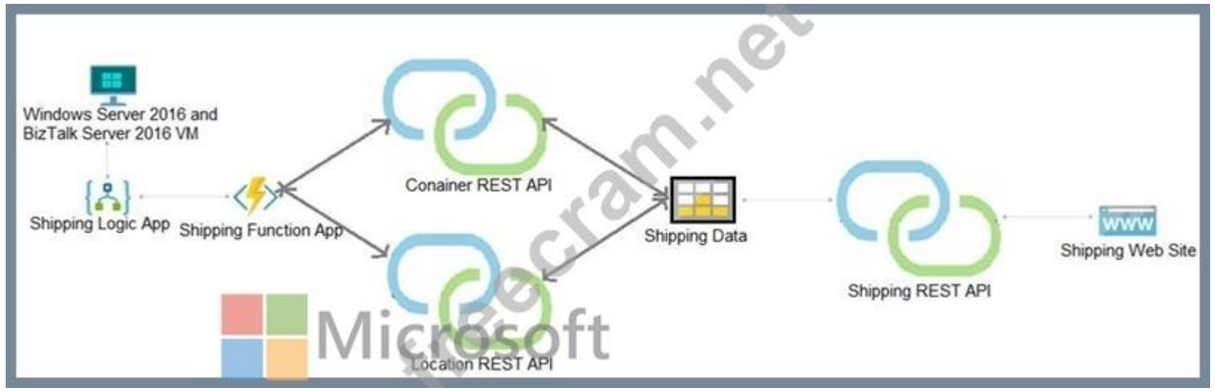
1. Select the API permissions section
2. Click the Add a permission button and then,

Ensure that the Microsoft APIs tab is selected

3. In the Commonly used Microsoft APIs section, click on Microsoft Graph
4. In the Delegated permissions section, ensure that the right permissions are checked:

User.Read. Use the search box if necessary.
5. Select the Add permissions button
Reference:
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/31404128/azure-ad-app-application-permissions-vs-delegated-permissions
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/v2-permissions-and-consent
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-auth-aad-app?tabs=dotnet
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/authorize-with-azure-active-directory

NEW QUESTION: 139
Case Study 5 - Wide World Importers
Background
Wide World Importers is moving all their datacenters to Azure. The company has developed several applications and services to support supply chain operations and would like to leverage serverless computing where possible.
Current environment
Windows Server 2016 virtual machine
This virtual machine (VM) runs Biz Talk Server 2016. The VM runs the following workflows:
* Ocean Transport - This workflow gathers and validates container information including
container contents and arrival notices at various shipping ports.
* Inland Transport - This workflow gathers and validates trucking information including fuel
usage, number of stops, and routes.
The VM supports the following REST API calls:
* Container API - This API provides container information including weight, contents, and other
attributes.
* Location API - This API provides location information regarding shipping ports of call and truck
stops.
* Shipping REST API - This API provides shipping information for use and display on the
shipping website.
Shipping Data
The application uses MongoDB JSON document storage database for all container and transport information.
Shipping Web Site
The site displays shipping container tracking information and container contents. The site is located at http://shipping.wideworldimporters.com Proposed solution The on-premises shipping application must be moved to Azure. The VM has been migrated to a new Standard_D16s_v3 Azure VM by using Azure Site Recovery and must remain running in Azure to complete the BizTalk component migrations. You create a Standard_D16s_v3 Azure VM to host BizTalk Server. The Azure architecture diagram for the proposed solution is shown below:



Shipping Logic App

The Shipping Logic app must meet the following requirements:

* Support the ocean transport and inland transport workflows by using a Logic App.
* Support industry-standard protocol X12 message format for various messages including vessel content details and arrival notices.
* Secure resources to the corporate VNet and use dedicated storage resources with a fixed costing model.
* Maintain on-premises connectivity to support legacy applications and final BizTalk migrations.

Shipping Function app

Implement secure function endpoints by using app-level security and include Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

REST APIs

The REST API's that support the solution must meet the following requirements:

* Secure resources to the corporate VNet.
* Allow deployment to a testing location within Azure while not incurring additional costs.
* Automatically scale to double capacity during peak shipping times while not causing application downtime.
* Minimize costs when selecting an Azure payment model.

Shipping data

Data migration from on-premises to Azure must minimize costs and downtime.

Shipping website

Use Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) and ensure maximum performance for dynamic content while minimizing latency and costs.

Issues

Windows Server 2016 VM

The VM shows high network latency, jitter, and high CPU utilization. The VM is critical and has not been backed up in the past. The VM must enable a quick restore from a 7-day snapshot to include in-place restore of disks in case of failure.

Shipping website and REST APIs

The following error message displays while you are testing the website:

```
Failed to load http://test-shippingapi.wideworldimporters.com/: No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin'
header is present on the requested resource. Origin 'http://testwideworldimporters.com/' is
therefore not allowed access.
```

You need to secure the Shipping Logic App.
What should you use?
A. Azure App Service Environment (ASE)
B. Azure AD B2B integration
C. Integration Service Environment (ISE)
D. VNet service endpoint
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Scenario: The Shipping Logic App requires secure resources to the corporate VNet and use dedicated storage resources with a fixed costing model.
You can access to Azure Virtual Network resources from Azure Logic Apps by using integration service environments (ISEs).
Sometimes, your logic apps and integration accounts need access to secured resources, such as virtual machines (VMs) and other systems or services, that are inside an Azure virtual network.
To set up this access, you can create an integration service environment (ISE) where you can run your logic apps and create your integration accounts.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/connect-virtual-network-vnet-isolated-environmentoverview

NEW QUESTION: 140
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.
You are developing and deploying several ASP.Net web applications to Azure App Service. You plan to save session state information and HTML output. You must use a storage mechanism with the following requirements:
- Share session state across all ASP.NET web applications
- Support controlled, concurrent access to the same session state data for multiple readers and a single writer
- Save full HTTP responses for concurrent requests
You need to store the information.
Proposed Solution: Deploy and configure Azure Cache for Redis. Update the web applications.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Cache for Redis provides a session state provider that you can use to store your session state inmemory with Azure Cache for Redis instead of a SQL Server database. To use the caching session state provider, first configure your cache, and then configure your ASP.NET application for cache using the Azure Cache for Redis Session State NuGet package.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-cache-for-redis/cache-aspnet-session- stateprovider

NEW QUESTION: 141
Case Study 7 - Proseware, Inc
Background
You are a developer for Proseware, Inc. You are developing an application that applies a set of governance policies for Proseware's internal services, external services, and applications. The application will also provide a shared library for common functionality.
Requirements
Policy service
You develop and deploy a stateful ASP.NET Core 2.1 web application named Policy service to an Azure App Service Web App. The application reacts to events from Azure Event Grid and performs policy actions based on those events.

The application must include the Event Grid Event ID field in all Application Insights telemetry.
Policy service must use Application Insights to automatically scale with the number of policy actions that it is performing.
Policies
Log Policy
All Azure App Service Web Apps must write logs to Azure Blob storage. All log files should be saved to a container named logdrop. Logs must remain in the container for 15 days.
Authentication events
Authentication events are used to monitor users signing in and signing out. All authentication events must be processed by Policy service. Sign outs must be processed as quickly as possible.
PolicyLib
You have a shared library named PolicyLib that contains functionality common to all ASP.NET Core web services and applications. The PolicyLib library must:
* Exclude non-user actions from Application Insights telemetry.
* Provide methods that allow a web service to scale itself
* Ensure that scaling actions do not disrupt application usage
Other
Anomaly detection service
You have an anomaly detection service that analyzes log information for anomalies. It is implemented as an Azure Machine Learning model. The model is deployed as a web service.
If an anomaly is detected, an Azure Function that emails administrators is called by using an HTTP WebHook.
Health monitoring
All web applications and services have health monitoring at the /health service endpoint.
Policy loss
When you deploy Policy service, policies may not be applied if they were in the process of being applied during the deployment.
Performance issue
When under heavy load, the anomaly detection service undergoes slowdowns and rejects connections.
Notification latency
Users report that anomaly detection emails can sometimes arrive several minutes after an anomaly is detected.
Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

EventGridController.cs

```
EG01  public class EventGridController : Controller
EG02  {
EG03    public static AsyncLocal<string> EventId = new AsyncLocal<string>();
EG04    public IActionResult Process([FromBody]) string eventsJson
EG05    {
EG06      var events = JArray.Parse(eventsJson);
EG07
EG08      foreach (var @event in events)
EG09      {
EG10        EventId.Value = @event ["id"].ToString();
EG11        if (@event["topic"].ToString().Contains("providers/Microsoft.Storage"))
EG12        {
EG13          SendToAnomalyDetectionService(@event["data"]["url"].ToString());
EG14         }
EG15
EG16         {
EG17           EnsureLogging(@event["subject"].ToString());
EG18         }
EG19        }
EG20         return null;
EG21    }
EG22    private void EnsureLogging(string resource)
EG23    {
EG24      . . .
EG25    }
EG26    private async Task SendToAnomalyDetectionService(string uri)
EG27    {
EG28      var content = GetLogData(uri);
EG29      var scoreRequest = new
EG30      {
EG31        Inputs = new Dictionary<string, List<Dictionary<string, string>>>()
EG32        {
EG33            {
EG34                "input1"
```

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```
:G36            {
:G37               new Dictionary<string, string>()
:G38               {
:G39              {
:G40                "logcontent", content
:G41               }
:G42              }
:G43            }
:G44          },
:G45        },
:G46        GlobalParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>() { }
:G47       };
:G48       var result = await (new HttpClient()).PostAsJsonAsync(". . .", scoreRequest)
:G49       var rawModelResult = await result.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
:G50       var modelResult = JObject.Parse(rawModelResult);
:G51       if (modelResult["notify"].HasValues)
:G52       {
:G53         . . .
:G54        }
:G55     }
:G56     private (string name, string resourceGroup) ParseResourceId(string
esourceId)
:G57     {
:G58       . . .
:G59      }
:G60       private string GetLogData(string uri)
:G61     {
:G62       . . .
:G63     }
:G64     static string BlobStoreAccountSAS(string containerName)
:G65     {
:G66       . . .
:G67      ]
```

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

```
LoginEvent.cs
LE01  public class LoginEvent
LE02  {
LE03
LE04  public string subject { get; set; }
LE05  public DateTime eventTime { get; set; }
LE06  public Dictionary<string, string> data { get; set; }
LE07  public string Serialize()
LE08  {
LE09    return JsonConvert.SerializeObject(this);
LE10   }
LE11 }
```

Drag and Drop Question

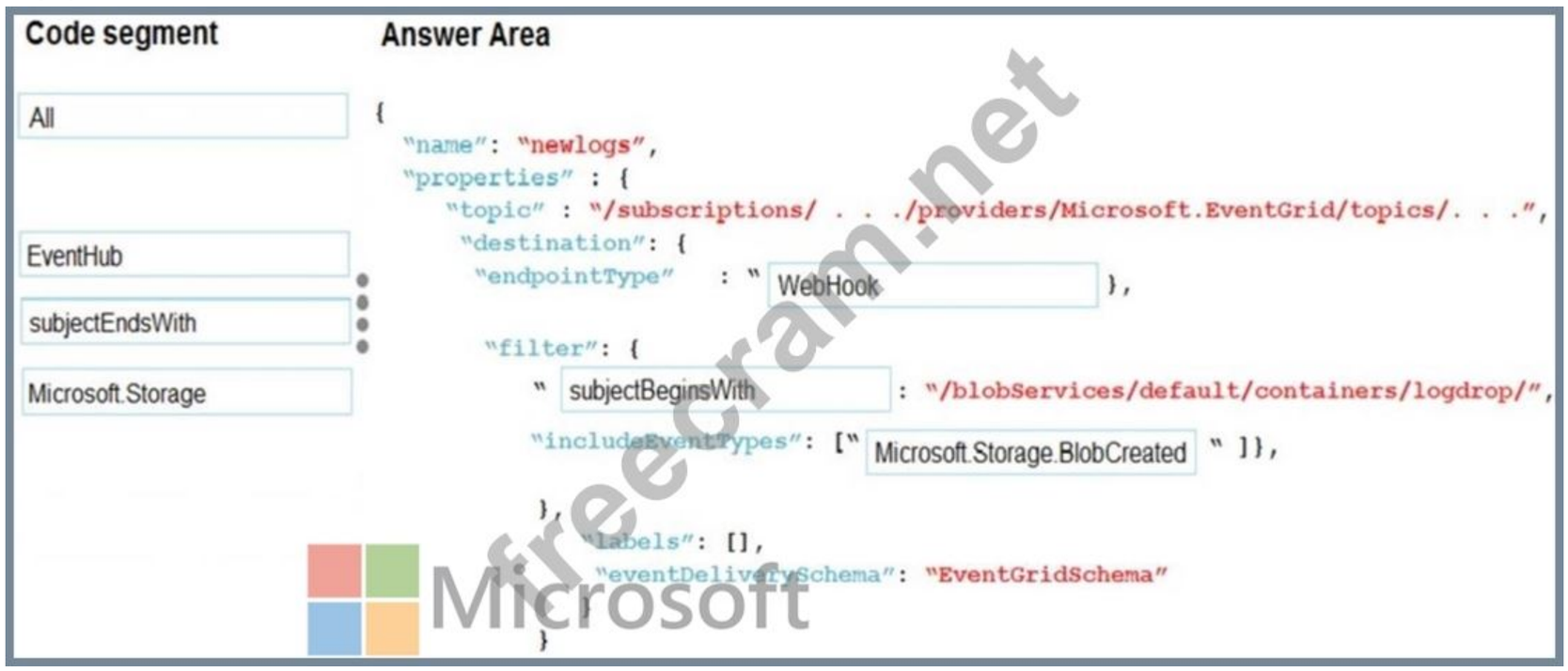
You need to implement the Log policy.

How should you complete the Azure Event Grid subscription? To answer, drag the appropriate JSON segments to the correct locations. Each JSON segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need

to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1:WebHook
Scenario: If an anomaly is detected, an Azure Function that emails administrators is called by using an HTTP WebHook.

endpointType: The type of endpoint for the subscription (webhook/HTTP, Event Hub, or queue).
Box 2: SubjectBeginsWith
Box 3: Microsoft.Storage.BlobCreated
Scenario: Log Policy
All Azure App Service Web Apps must write logs to Azure Blob storage. All log files should be saved to a container named logdrop. Logs must remain in the container for 15 days.
Example subscription schema
{
"properties": {
"destination": {
"endpointType": "webhook",
"properties": {
"endpointUrl":
"https://example.azurewebsites.net/api/HttpTriggerCSharp1?code=VXbGWce53l48Mt8wuotr0GP myJ/nDT4hgdFj9DpBiRt38qqnnm5OFg==" }
},
"filter": {
"includedEventTypes": ["Microsoft.Storage.BlobCreated", "Microsoft.Storage.BlobDeleted"],
"subjectBeginsWith": "blobServices/default/containers/mycontainer/log",
"subjectEndsWith": ".jpg",
"isSubjectCaseSensitive ": "true"
}
}
}
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/subscription-creation-schema

NEW QUESTION: 142
A company is implementing a publish-subscribe (Pub/Sub) messaging component by using Azure Service Bus. You are developing the first subscription application.
In the Azure portal you see that messages are being sent to the subscription for each topic. You create and initialize a subscription client object by supplying the correct details, but the subscription application is still not consuming the messages.
You need to complete the source code of the subscription client
What should you do?
A. await subscriptionClient.CloseAsync();
B. await subscriptionClient.AddRuleAsync(new RuleDescription (RuleDescription.DefaultRuleName, new TrueFilter()));
C. subscriptionClient.RegisterMessageHandler(ProcessMessagesAsync, messageHandlerOptions);
D. subscriptionClient = new SubscriptionClient(ServiceBusConnectionString, TopicName, SubscriptionName);
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Using topic client, call RegisterMessageHandler which is used to receive messages continuously from the entity. It registers a message handler and begins a new thread to receive messages.
This handler is waited on every time a new message is received by the receiver.
subscriptionClient.RegisterMessageHandler(ReceiveMessagesAsync, messageHandlerOptions); References:
https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/article/azure-service-bus-topic-and-subscription-pub-sub/

NEW QUESTION: 143
You are creating a hazard notification system that has a single signaling server which triggers audio and visual alarms to start and stop.
You implement Azure Service Bus to publish alarms. Each alarm controller uses Azure Service Bus to receive alarm signals as part of a transaction. Alarm events must be recorded for audit purposes. Each transaction record must include information about the alarm type that was activated.
You need to implement a reply trail auditing solution.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer resents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Assign the value of the hazard message SessionID property to the ReplyToSessionId property.
B. Assign the value of the hazard message MessageId property to the DevileryCount property.
C. Assign the value of the hazard message SessionID property to the SequenceNumber property.
D. Assign the value of the hazard message MessageId property to the CorrelationId property.
E. Assign the value of the hazard message SequenceNumber property to the DeliveryCount property.
F. Assign the value of the hazard message MessageId property to the SequenceNumber property.
Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
D: CorrelationId: Enables an application to specify a context for the message for the purposes of correlation; for example, reflecting the MessageId of a message that is being replied to.
A: ReplyToSessionId: This value augments the ReplyTo information and specifies which SessionId should be set for the reply when sent to the reply entity.
Incorrect Answers:
B, E: DeliveryCount
Number of deliveries that have been attempted for this message. The count is incremented when a message lock expires, or the message is explicitly abandoned by the receiver. This property is read-only.
C, E: SequenceNumber
The sequence number is a unique 64-bit integer assigned to a message as it is accepted and stored by the broker and functions as its true identifier. For partitioned entities, the topmost 16 bits reflect the partition identifier.
Sequence numbers monotonically increase and are gapless.
They roll over to 0 when the 48-64 bit range is exhausted. This property is read-only.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-messages-payloads

NEW QUESTION: 144
You develop and deploy an Azure App Service web app. The app is deployed to multiple regions and uses Azure Traffic Manager. Application Insights is enabled for the app.
You need to analyse app uptime for each month.
Which two solutions will achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Azure Monitor logs
B. Application Insights alerts
C. Azure Monitor metrics
D. Application Insights web tests
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/creating-a-web-test-alert-programmatically-with-application-insights/

NEW QUESTION: 145
Background
Case Study 7 - Proseware, Inc
You are a developer for Proseware, Inc. You are developing an application that applies a set of governance policies for Proseware's internal services, external services, and applications. The application will also provide a

shared library for common functionality.

Requirements

Policy service

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Policies

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PolicyLib

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If an anomaly is detected, an Azure Function that emails administrators is called by using an HTTP WebHook.

Health monitoring

All web applications and services have health monitoring at the /health service endpoint.

Policy loss

When you deploy Policy service, policies may not be applied if they were in the process of being applied during the deployment.

Performance issue

When under heavy load, the anomaly detection service undergoes slowdowns and rejects connections.

Notification latency

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EG28      var content = GetLogData(uri);
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```

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:G59      }
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:G61     {
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LoginEvent.cs

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LE07  public string Serialize()
LE08  {
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LE11 }
```

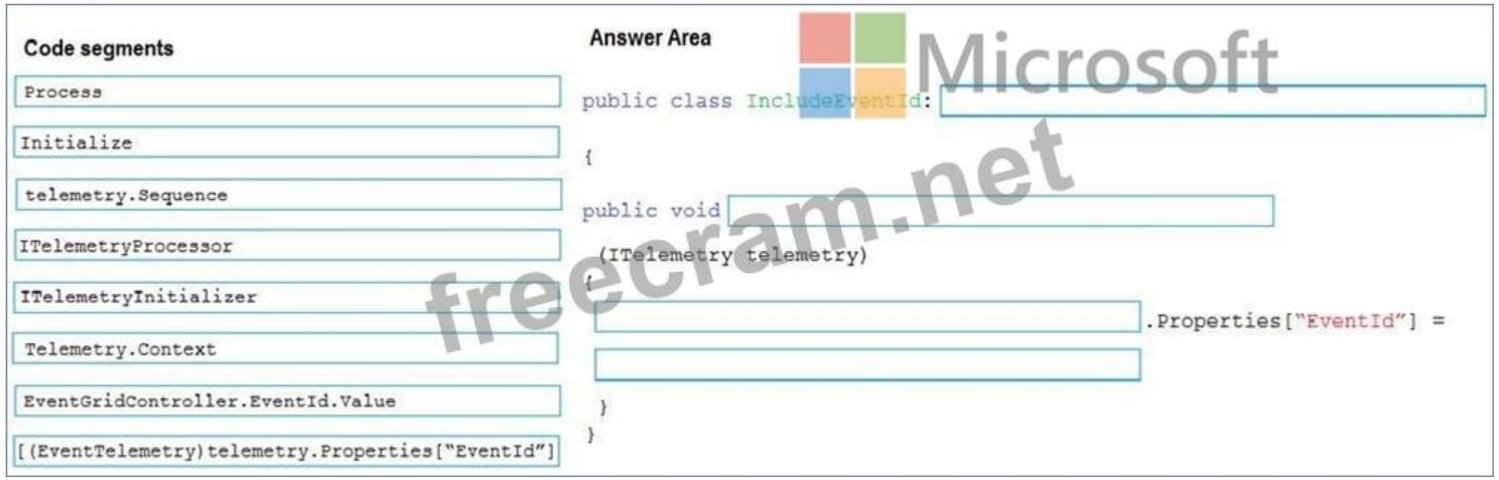
Drag and Drop Question

You need to ensure that PolicyLib requirements are met.

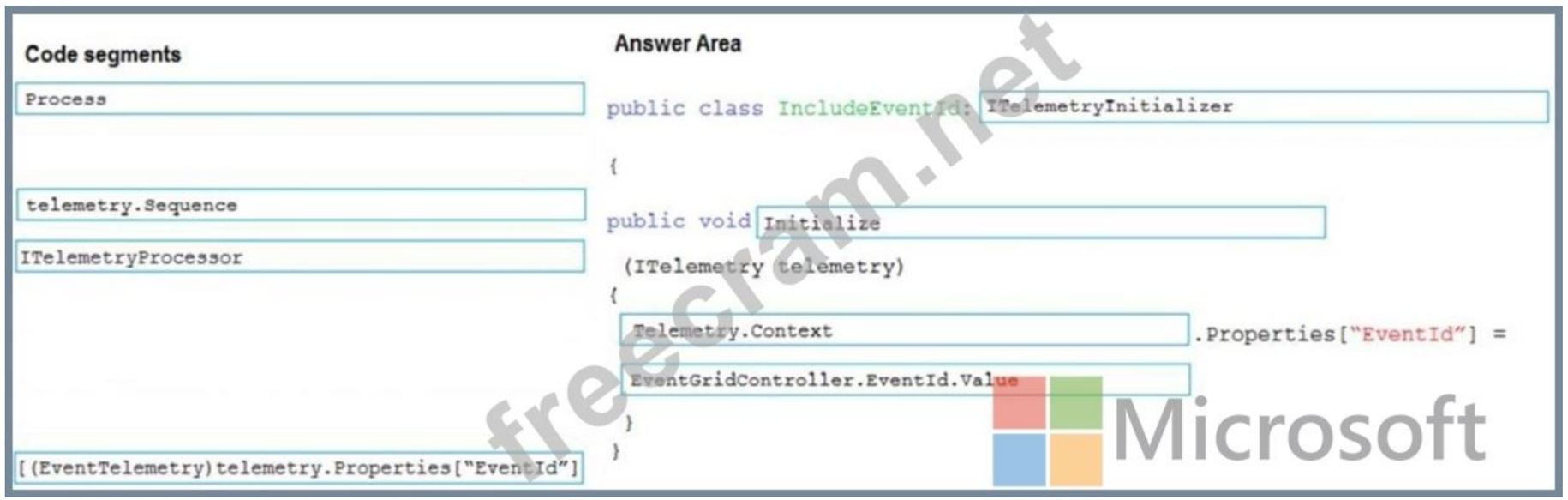
How should you complete the code segment? To answer, drag the appropriate code segments to the correct locations. Each code segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar

between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

* EventId is held by class EventGridController
* You can add properties to telemetry by implementing ITelemetryInitializer which defines the Initialize method.
* ITelemetry.Context.Properties is correct, but shouldn't be used any more as obsolete public class IncludeEventId : ITelemetryInitializer

```
{
public void Initialize (ITelemetry telemetry)
{
telemetry.Context.Properties["EventId"] = EventgridController.EventId.Value;
}
```

}
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/api-custom-events-metrics#sampling-filtering-and-processing-telemetry
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.applicationinsights.datacontracts.telemetrycontext.properties?view=azure- dotnet#Microsoft_ApplicationInsights_DataContracts_TelemetryContext_Properties

NEW QUESTION: 146
You create an Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL database.
You plan to use the Azure Cosmos DB .NET SDK v3 API for NoSQL to upload the following files:

File Name	File Size
File1	1MB
File2	2MB
File3	3MB
File4	4MB
File5	5MB

You receive the following error message when uploading the files: "413 Entity too large".
You need to determine which files you can upload to the Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL database.
Which files can you upload?
A. File1, File2, File3, File4, and File5
B. File1 and File2 only
C. File1, File2, and File3 only
D. File1, File2, File3, and File4 only
E. File1 only
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Each file has a maximum size of 2 MB. So File 1, File 2 Only can be uploaded.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/concepts-limits#per-item-limits

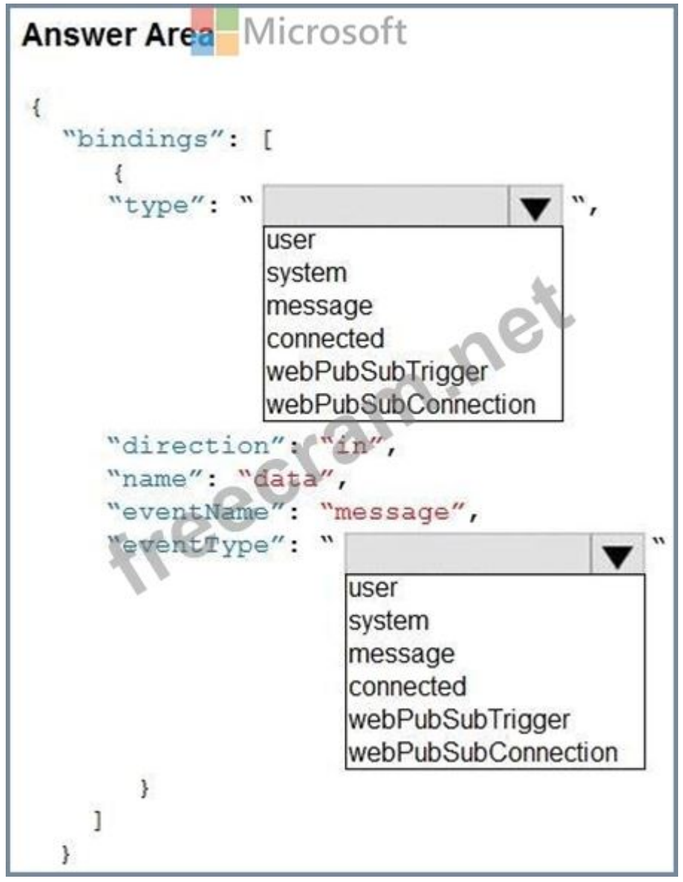
NEW QUESTION: 147
You need to design network connectivity for a subnet in an Azure virtual network. The subnet will contain 30 virtual machines. The virtual machines will establish outbound connections to internet hosts by using the same a pool of four public IP addresses, inbound connections to the virtual machines will be prevented.
What should include in the design?
A. User Defined Routes
B. Azure Private Link
C. Azure Virtual WAN
D. NAT Gateway
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 148
Hotspot Question
You are developing a service where customers can report news events from a browser using Azure Web PubSub. The service is implemented as an Azure Function App that uses the JSON WebSocket subprotocol to receive news events.

You need to implement the bindings for the Azure Function App.

How should you configure the binding? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



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Answer:

Answer Area

```
{
  "bindings": [
     {
     "type": "                    ",
     "direction": "in",
     "name": "data",
     "eventName": "message",
     "eventType": "                    "
     }
  ]
}
```

- "type" dropdown: user, system, message, connected, webPubSubTrigger, webPubSubConnection
- "eventType" dropdown: user, system, message, connected, webPubSubTrigger, webPubSubConnection

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Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-web-pubsub/reference-functions-bindings?tabs=javascript

NEW QUESTION: 149
You are developing a software solution for an autonomous transportation system. The solution uses large data sets and Azure Batch processing to simulate navigation sets for entire fleets of vehicles.
You need to create compute nodes for the solution on Azure Batch.

What should you do?

A. In a .NET method, call the method: BatchClient.PoolOperations.CreateJob

B. In Python, implement the class: JobAddParameter

C. In the Azure portal, create a Batch account.

D. In Azure CLI, run the command: az batch pool create

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A Batch job is a logical grouping of one or more tasks. A job includes settings common to the tasks, such as priority and the pool to run tasks on. The app uses the BatchClient.JobOperations.CreateJob method to create a job on your pool.

Note:

Step 1: Create a pool of compute nodes. When you create a pool, you specify the number of compute nodes for the pool, their size, and the operating system. When each task in your job runs, it's assigned to execute on one of the nodes in your pool.

Step 2 : Create a job. A job manages a collection of tasks. You associate each job to a specific pool where that job's tasks will run.

Step 3: Add tasks to the job. Each task runs the application or script that you uploaded to process the data files it downloads from your Storage account. As each task completes, it can upload its output to Azure Storage.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/quick-run-dotnet

NEW QUESTION: 150

Hotspot Question

You are developing an Azure Function App by using Visual Studio. The app will process orders input by an Azure Web App. The web app places the order information into Azure Queue Storage.

You need to review the Azure Function App code shown below.

```
[FunctionName("ProcessOrders")]
public static void ProcessOrders([QueueTrigger("incoming-orders")]CloudQueueMessage myQueueItem, [Table("Orders")]ICollector<Order> tableBindings, TraceWriter log
{
  log.Info($"Processing Order: {myQueueItem.Id}");
  log.Info($"Queue Insertion Time: {myQueueItem.InsertionTime}");
  log.Info($"Queue Expiration Time: {myQueueItem.ExpirationTime}");
  tableBindings.Add(JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<Order>(myQueueItem.AsString));
}
[FunctionName("ProcessOrders-Poison")]
public static void ProcessFailedOrders([QueueTrigger("incoming-orders-poison")]CloudQueueMessage myQueueItem, TraceWriter log)
{
  log.Error($"Failed to process order: {myQueueItem.AsString}");
  . . .
}
```

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NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

	Yes	No
The code will log the time that the order was processed from the queue.	○	○
When the ProcessOrders function fails, the function will retry up to five times for a given order, including the first try.	○	○
When there are multiple orders in the queue, a batch of orders will be retrieved from the queue and the ProcessOrders function will run multiple instances concurrently to process the orders.	○	○
The ProcessOrders function will output the order to an Orders table in Azure Table Storage.	○	○

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Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
The code will log the time that the order was processed from the queue.	○	●
When the ProcessOrders function fails, the function will retry up to five times for a given order, including the first try.	●	○
When there are multiple orders in the queue, a batch of orders will be retrieved from the queue and the ProcessOrders function will run multiple instances concurrently to process the orders.	●	○
The ProcessOrders function will output the order to an Orders table in Azure Table Storage.	●	○

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Explanation:

Box 1: No

ExpirationTime -The time that the message expires.

InsertionTime -The time that the message was added to the queue.

Box 2: Yes

maxDequeueCount -The number of times to try processing a message before moving it to the poison queue. Default value is 5.

Box 3: Yes

When there are multiple queue messages waiting, the queue trigger retrieves a batch of messages and invokes function instances concurrently to process them. By default, the batch size is 16. When the number being processed gets down to 8, the runtime gets another batch and starts processing those messages. So the maximum number of concurrent messages being processed per function on one virtual machine (VM) is 24.

Box 4: Yes

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-queue

NEW QUESTION: 151

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 are implementing an application by using Azure Event Grid to push near-real-time information to customers.
You have the following requirements:
- You must send events to thousands of customers that include hundreds
of various event types.
- The events must be filtered by event type before processing.
- Authentication and authorization must be handled by using Microsoft
Entra ID.
- The events must be published to a single endpoint.
You need to implement Azure Event Grid.
Solution: Publish events to a partner topic. Create an event subscription for each customer.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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NEW QUESTION: 152
What is Durable Functions?
A. Durable Functions is an extension of Azure Functions, that allow you to simplify complex stateful executions in a serverless-environment
B. Durable Functions is a logical container for a single workflow that you define using triggers and actions.
C. Durable Functions is a serverless compute service that enables you to run code on-demand without having to explicitly provision or manage infrastructure.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 153
You are developing an Azure Function that calls external APIs by providing an access token for the API.
The access token is stored in a secret named token in an Azure Key Vault named mykeyvault.
You need to ensure the Azure Function can access to the token.
Which value should you store in the Azure Function App configuration?
A. KeyVault:mykeyvault;Secret:token
B. App:Settings:Secret:mykeyvault:token
C. AZUREKVCONNSTR_ https://mykeyveult.vault.ezure.net/secrets/token/
D. @Microsoft.KeyVault(SecretUri=https://mykeyvault.vault.azure.net/secrets/token/)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Add Key Vault secrets reference in the Function App configuration.
Syntax: @Microsoft.KeyVault(SecretUri={copied identifier for the username secret}) Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-key-vault-references?tabs=azure-powershell

NEW QUESTION: 154
Drag and Drop Question
You are developing an Azure solution.
You need to develop code to access a secret stored in Azure Key Vault.
How should you complete the code segment? To answer, drag the appropriate code segments to the correct location. Each code segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



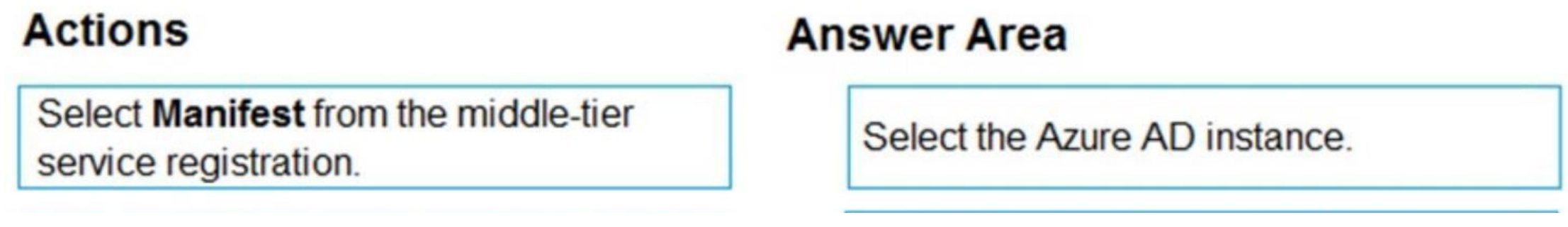
Explanation:
Box 1: SecretClient
Box 2: DefaultAzureCredential
In below example, the name of your key vault is expanded to the key vault URI, in the format "https://<your-key-vault-name>.vault.azure.net". This example is using 'DefaultAzureCredential()' class from Azure Identity Library, which allows to use the same code across different environments with different options to provide identity.

string keyVaultName = Environment.GetEnvironmentVariable("KEY_VAULT_NAME"); var kvUri =
"https://" + keyVaultName + ".vault.azure.net";
var client = new SecretClient(new Uri(kvUri), new DefaultAzureCredential()); Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/secrets/quick-create-net

NEW QUESTION: 155
Drag and Drop Question
You develop a web application.
You need to register the application with an active Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:



In Enterprise Applications, select **New application.**

In App Registrations, select **New registration.**

Add a Cryptographic key.

Create a new application and provide the name, account type, and redirect URL

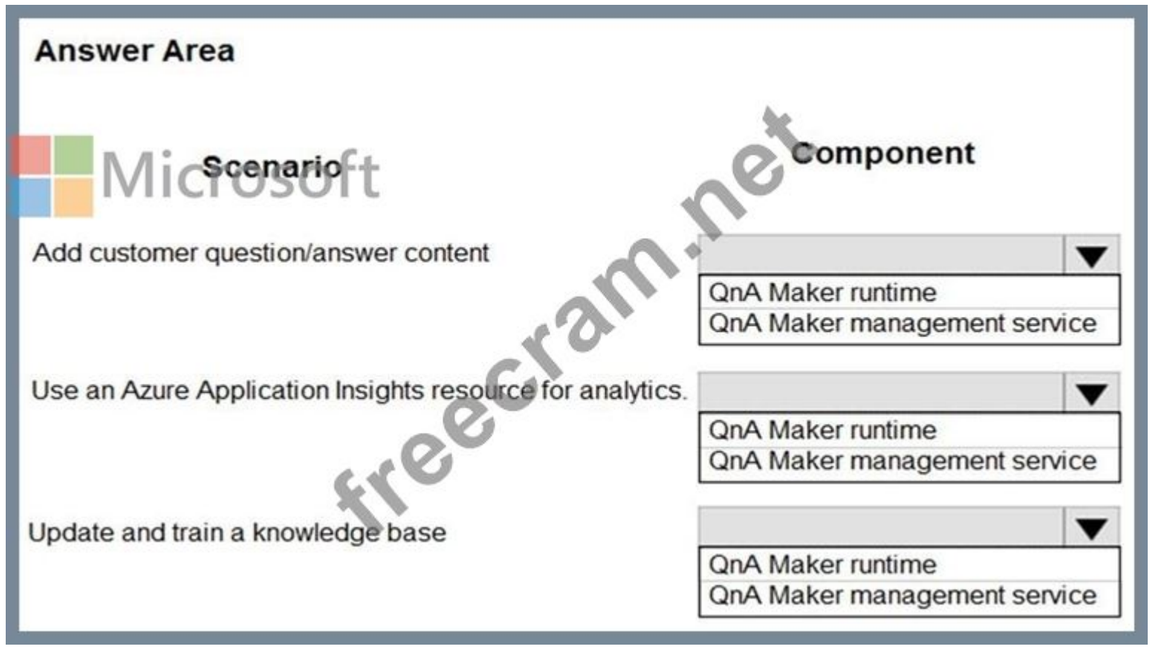
Use an access token to access the secure resource.

Explanation:
Step 1: Select the Azure AD instance
Step 2: In App Registration, select new registration
Step 3: Create a new application and provide the name, account type, and redirect URL Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/quickstart-register-app

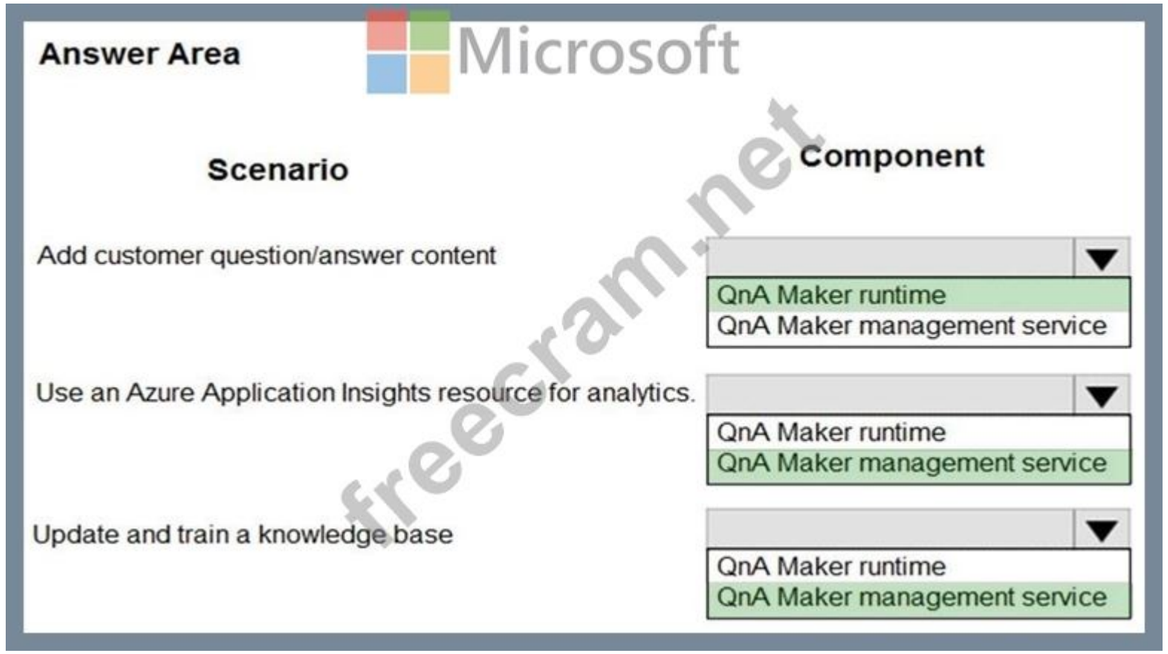
NEW QUESTION: 156
You are preparing to deploy a website to an Azure Web App from a GitHub repository. The website includes static content generated by a script.

You plan to use the Azure Web App continuous deployment feature.
You need to run the static generation script before the website starts serving traffic.
What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Add the path to the static content generation tool to WEBSITE_RUN_FROM_PACKAGE setting in the host.json file.
B. Add a PreBuild target in the websites csproj project file that runs the static content generation script.
C. Create a file named run.cmd in the folder /run that calls a script which generates the static content and deploys the website.
D. Create a file named .deployment in the root of the repository that calls a script which generates the static content and deploys the website.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
B: ZIP package itself gets mounted directly as the read-only wwwroot directory (https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-run-package). Hence, it cannot generate static files from there. Meantime, using PreBuild is acceptable.
D: To customize your deployment, include a .deployment file in the repository root.
You just need to add a file to the root of your repository with the name .deployment and the content:
[config]
command = YOUR COMMAND TO RUN FOR DEPLOYMENT
this command can be just running a script (batch file) that has all that is required for your deployment, like copying files from the repository to the web root directory for example.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-local-git?tabs=cli
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/visualstudio/msbuild/msbuild-targets?view=vs-2022 (for build pipeline in Azure DevOps)

NEW QUESTION: 157
Hotspot Question
You are creating a bot for a company by using QnA Maker.
You need to ensure that the company can update the bot without third-party assistance.
What should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 158

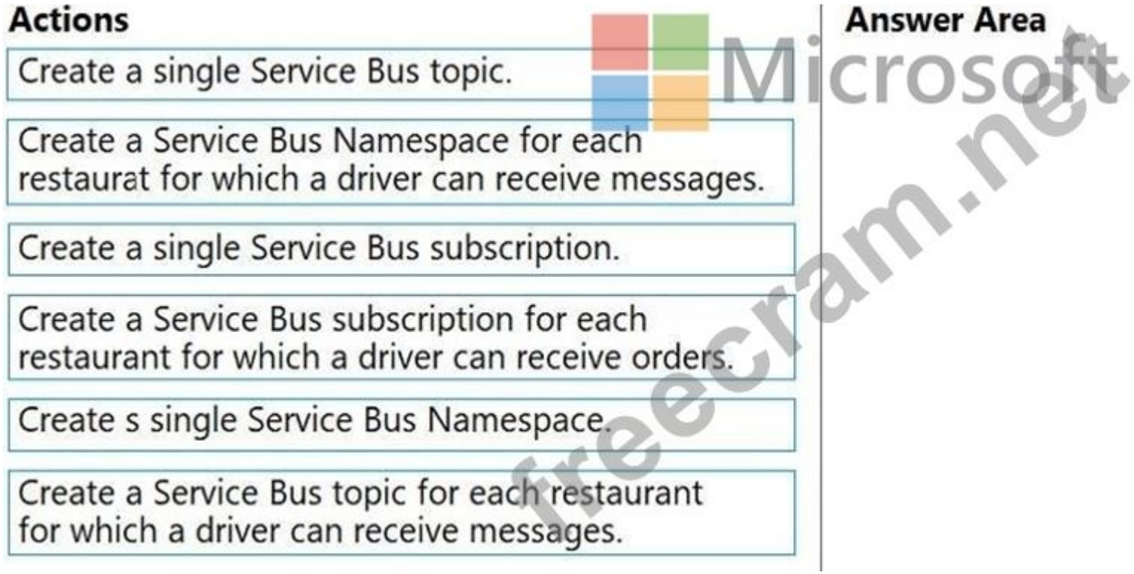
Drag and Drop Question

You develop software solutions for a mobile delivery service. You are developing a mobile app that users can use to order from a restaurant in their area. The app uses the following workflow:

1. A driver selects the restaurants from which they will deliver orders.
2. Orders are sent to all available drivers in an area.
3. Only orders for the selected restaurants will appear for the driver.
4. The first driver to accept an order removes it from the list of available orders.

You need to implement an Azure Service Bus solution.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



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Answer:

Actions

Create a Service Bus Namespace for each restaurat for which a driver can receive messages.

Create a single Service Bus subscription.

Create a Service Bus topic for each restaurant for which a driver can receive messages.

Answer Area

Create s single Service Bus Namespace.

Create a single Service Bus topic.

Create a Service Bus subscription for each restaurant for which a driver can receive orders.

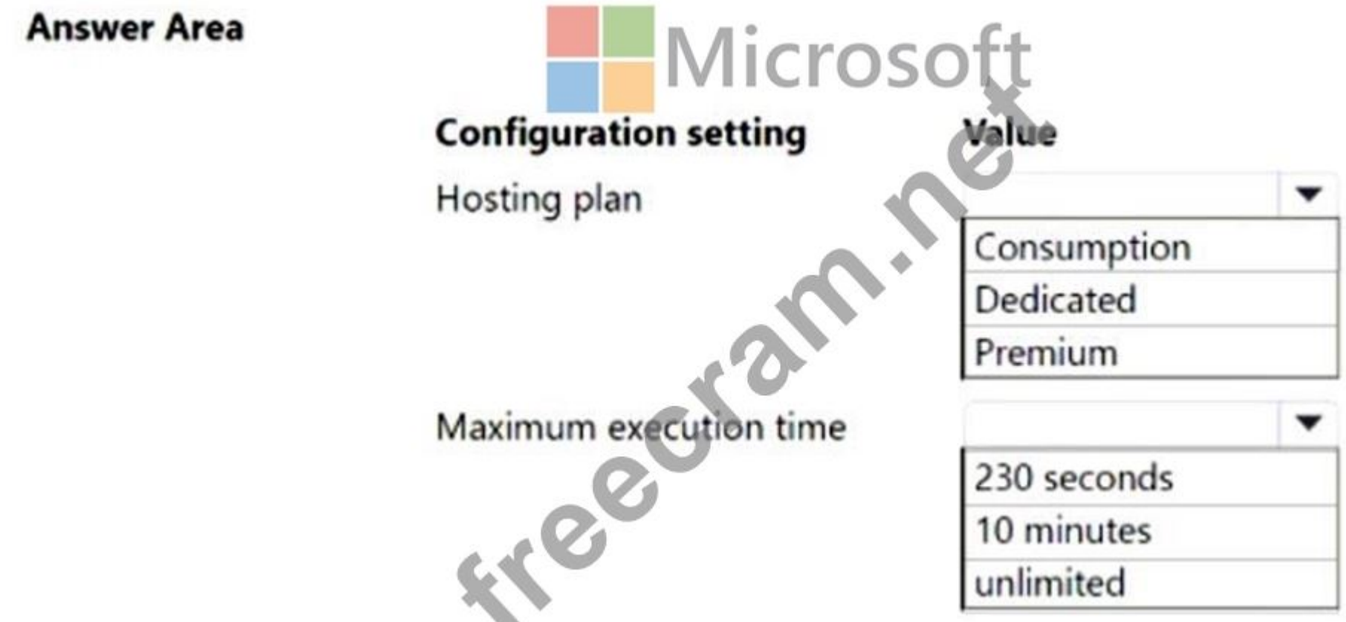
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Explanation:
Box 1: Create a single Service Bus Namespace
To begin using Service Bus messaging entities in Azure, you must first create a namespace with a name that is unique across Azure. A namespace provides a scoping container for addressing Service Bus resources within your application.
Box 2: Create a single Service Bus Topic
Single topic is less complex and more flexible solution from the client applications which submit orders. A single topic is less complex from the perspective of infrastructure management effort.
Box 3: Create a Service Bus subscription for each restaurant for which a driver can receive orders.
Topics can have multiple, independent subscriptions.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-messaging-overview

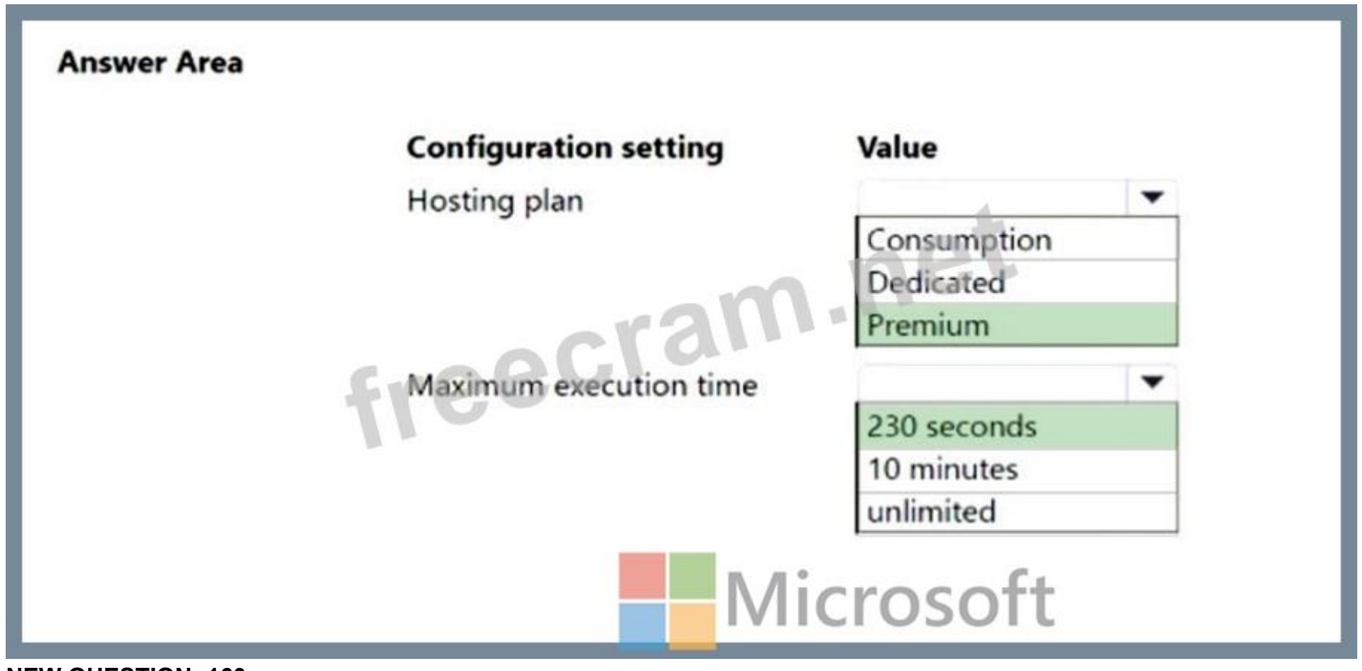
NEW QUESTION: 159
Hotspot Question
You plan to develop an Azure Functions app with an Azure Blob Storage trigger. The app will be used infrequently, with a limited duration of individual executions.
The app must meet the following requirements:
- Event-driven scaling
- Support for deployment slots
- Minimize costs
You need to identify the hosting plan and the maximum duration when executing the app.
Which configuration setting values should you use? To answer, select the appropriate values in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



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Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 160

Hotspot Question

You are reviewing the following code for an Azure Function. The code is called each time an item is added to a queue. The queue item is a JSON string that deserializes into a class named WorkItem. (Line numbers are included for reference only.)

```
01 public static async Task QueueItemReceived(string queueItem, ILogger log)
02 {
03  CloudStorageAccount storageAccount = CloudStorageAccount.Parse(ConnectionString);
04  CloudFileClient fileClient = storageAccount.CreateCloudFileClient();
05  CloudFileShare share = fileClient.GetShareReference(fileContainerName);
06  if (await share.ExistAsync())
07  }
08   var workItem = JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<WorkItem>(queueItem);
09   CloudFileDirectory rootDir = share.GetRootDirectoryReference();
10   CloudFileDirectory importDir = rootDir.GetDirectoryReference ("import");
11   CloudFile file = importDir.GetFileReference (workItem.FileName);
12   if (!file.Metadata.ContainsKey(workItem.AttributeName))
13   {
14     file.Metadata.Add(workItem.AttributeName, ${workItem.AttributeValue}");
15     file.Metadata.Add("Timestamp", ${DateTime.UtcNow.ToFileTime().ToString()}");
16     ProcessFile(workItem);
17   }
18   else
19   {
20     log.LogInformation($"Metadata key {workItem.AttributeName} already exists on item {workItem.FileName}");
21    }
22  await file.SetMetadataAsync ();
23  .}
24   log.LogInformation($ "processed: {queueItem}");
25  }
26 public class WorkItem
27 {
28   public string FileName {get; set;}
29   public string AttributeName {get; set;}
30   public string AttributeValue {get; set;}
31 }
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Answer Area

	Yes	No
he code will properly set and save metadata using `AttributeName` s the metadata key, and `AttributeValue` as the metadata value	○	○
metadata with the same key exists on the file in Azure, the function will roperly load the metadata and only log an error, keeping the existing value nd timestamp on the file in Azure.	○	○
hanging line 12 to the following causes the code on line 19 to run hen Azure already contains a file with a matching name, and metadata ith a key matching `workItem.AttributeName`	○	○

```
f (await file.ExistsAsync() &&
file.Metadata.ContainsKey(workItem.AttributeName))
```

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Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
The code will properly set and save metadata using `AttributeName` as the metadata key, and `AttributeValue` as the metadata value	○	○
If metadata with the same key exists on the file in Azure, the function will properly load the metadata and only log an error, keeping the existing value and timestamp on the file in Azure.	○	○
Changing line 12 to the following causes the code on line 19 to run when Azure already contains a file with a matching name, and metadata with a key matching `workItem.AttributeName`	○	○

```
if (await file.ExistsAsync() &&
!file.Metadata.ContainsKey(workItem.AttributeName))
```

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Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

The following code example sets metadata on a container. One value is set using the collection's Add method.

public static async Task AddContainerMetadataAsync(CloudBlobContainer container)

{

// Add some metadata to the container.

container.Metadata.Add("docType", "textDocuments");

container.Metadata["category"] = "guidance";

Scenario:

```
file.Metadata.Add(workItem.AttributeName, ${workItem.AttributeValue}");
```

Box 2: No

It would not load the metadata

Box 3: Yes

NEW QUESTION: 161
A development team is developing an application. The application will be working with customer data. The application will also be making use of Azure Redis Cache. You need to invalidate the cache when the customer data is changed.
You have to complete the below code to comply with the requirement



Which of the following will go into Slot2?
A. cache.KeyDelete(p_Customer);
B. cache.ValueDelete(p_Customer);
C. cache.StringGet(p_Customer);
D. cache.StringSet(p_Customer);
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Since you have to invalidate the cache, you have to delete the Key itself Option B is incorrect since you need to work with keys and not the values Option C is incorrect this is used to get the string value Option D is incorrect this is used to set the string value
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-cache-for-redis/cache-dotnet-how-to-use-azure-redis-cache

NEW QUESTION: 162
Case Study 6 - Contoso, Ltd
Background
Overview
You are a developer for Contoso, Ltd. The company has a social networking website that is developed as a Single Page Application (SPA). The main web application for the social networking website loads user uploaded content from blob storage.
You are developing a solution to monitor uploaded data for inappropriate content. The following process occurs when users upload content by using the SPA:
* Messages are sent to ContentUploadService.
* Content is processed by ContentAnalysisService.
* After processing is complete, the content is posted to the social network or a rejection message
is posted in its place.
The ContentAnalysisService is deployed with Azure Container Instances from a private Azure Container Registry named contosoimages.

The solution will use eight CPU cores.
Azure Active Directory
Contoso, Ltd. uses Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for both internal and guest accounts.
Requirements
ContentAnalysisService
The company's data science group built ContentAnalysisService which accepts user generated content as a string and returns a probable value for inappropriate content. Any values over a specific threshold must be reviewed by an employee of Contoso, Ltd.
You must create an Azure Function named CheckUserContent to perform the content checks.
Costs
You must minimize costs for all Azure services.
Manual review
To review content, the user must authenticate to the website portion of the ContentAnalysisService using their Azure AD credentials. The website is built using React and all pages and API endpoints require authentication. In order to review content a user must be part of a ContentReviewer role. All completed reviews must include the reviewer's email address for auditing purposes.
High availability
All services must run in multiple regions. The failure of any service in a region must not impact overall application availability.
Monitoring
An alert must be raised if the ContentUploadService uses more than 80 percent of available CPU cores.
Security
You have the following security requirements:
* Any web service accessible over the Internet must be protected from cross site scripting
attacks.
* All websites and services must use SSL from a valid root certificate authority.
* Azure Storage access keys must only be stored in memory and must be available only to the
service.
* All Internal services must only be accessible from internal Virtual Networks (VNets).
* All parts of the system must support inbound and outbound traffic restrictions.
* All service calls must be authenticated by using Azure AD.
User agreements
When a user submits content, they must agree to a user agreement. The agreement allows employees of Contoso, Ltd. to review content, store cookies on user devices, and track user's IP addresses.
Information regarding agreements is used by multiple divisions within Contoso, Ltd.
User responses must not be lost and must be available to all parties regardless of individual service uptime. The volume of agreements is expected to be in the millions per hour.
Validation testing
When a new version of the ContentAnalysisService is available the previous seven days of content must be processed with the new version to verify that the new version does not significantly deviate from the old version.
Issues
Users of the ContentUploadService report that they occasionally see HTTP 502 responses on specific pages.
Code
ContentUploadService

```
CS01 apiVersion: '2018-10-01'
CS02 type: Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups
CS03 location: westus
CS04 name: contentUploadService
CS05 properties:
CS06     containers:
CS07     - name: service
CS08         properties:
CS09         image: contoso/contentUploadService:latest
CS10         ports:
CS11         -  port: 80
CS12            protocol: TCP
CS13         resources:
CS14           requests:
CS15              cpu: 1.0
CS16              memoryInGB: 1.5
CS17
CS18 ipAddress:
CS19     ip: 10.23.121.112
CS20     ports:
CS21       - port: 80
CS22         protocol: TCP
CS23
CS24
CS25 networkProfile:
CS26
id: /subscriptions/98...19/resourceGroups/container/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkProfiles/subnet
```

ApplicationManifest

```
AM01 {
AM02     "id" : "2b079f03-9b06-2d44-98bb-e9182901fcb6",
AM03     "appId" : "7118a7f0-b5c2-4c9d-883c-3d711396fe65",
AM04
AM05     "createdDateTime" : "2019-12-24T06:01:44Z",
AM06     "logoUrl" : null,
AM07     "logoutUrl" : null,
AM08     "name" : "ContentAnalysisService",
AM09
AM10
AM11     "orgRestrictions" : [],
AM12     "parentalControlSettings" : {
AM13       "countriesBlockedForMinors" : [],
AM14       "legalAgeGroupRule" : "Allow"
AM15     },
AM16     "passwordCredentials" : []
AM17 }
```

You need to store the user agreements.

Where should you store the agreement after it is completed?

A. Azure Storage queue

B. Azure Event Hub

C. Azure Service Bus topic
D. Azure Event Grid topic
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Information regarding agreements is used by multiple divisions within Contoso, Ltd. User responses must not be lost and must be available to all parties regardless of individual service uptime. The volume of agreements is expected to be in the millions per hour.
If you are looking at millions of agreements per hour, you need to use a data ingestion service like the Azure Event Hub. You can use Event Capture to store the agreements into Azure blob storage for long term storage.

NEW QUESTION: 163
Case Study 2 - Coho Winery
LabelMaker app
Coho Winery produces bottles, and distributes a variety of wines globally. You are developer implementing highly scalable and resilient applications to support online order processing by using Azure solutions.
Coho Winery has a LabelMaker application that prints labels for wine bottles. The application sends data to several printers. The application consists of five modules that run independently on virtual machines (VMs). Coho Winery plans to move the application to Azure and continue to support label creation.
External partners send data to the LabelMaker application to include artwork and text for custom label designs.
Data
You identify the following requirements for data management and manipulation:
* Order data is stored as nonrelational JSON and must be queried using Structured Query
Language (SQL).
* Changes to the Order data must reflect immediately across all partitions. All reads to the Order
data must fetch the most recent writes.
You have the following security requirements:
* Users of Coho Winery applications must be able to provide access to documents, resources,
and applications to external partners.
* External partners must use their own credentials and authenticate with their organization's
identity management solution.
* External partner logins must be audited monthly for application use by a user account
administrator to maintain company compliance.
* Storage of e-commerce application settings must be maintained in Azure Key Vault.
* E-commerce application sign-ins must be secured by using Azure App Service authentication
and Azure Active Directory (AAD).
* Conditional access policies must be applied at the application level to protect company content
* The LabelMaker applications must be secured by using an AAD account that has full access to
all namespaces of the Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.
LabelMaker app
Azure Monitor Container Health must be used to monitor the performance of workloads that are deployed to Kubernetes environments and hosted on Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS).
You must use Azure Container Registry to publish images that support the AKS deployment.



Calls to the Printer API App fail periodically due to printer communication timeouts.

Printer communications timeouts occur after 10 seconds. The label printer must only receive up to 5 attempts within one minute.

The order workflow fails to run upon initial deployment to Azure.

Order .json

```
01 {
02  "id : 1,
03  "customers" : [
04  {
05    "familyName" : "Doe",
06    "givenName" :  "John",
07    "customerid" :  5
08  }
09  ],
10  "line"_items" : [
11  {
12   "fulfillable_quantity" : 1,
13  "id" : 6,
```

```
14  "price" : "199.99",
15  "product_id" : 7513594,
16  "quantity": 1,
17  "requires_shipping" : true,
18  "sku" : "SFC-342-N" ,
19 "title" : "Surface Go",
20  "vendor" : "Microsoft" ,
21  "name" : "Surface Go - 8GB",
22  "taxable" : true,
23  "tax"_lines" : [
24  {
25  "title" : "State Tax",
26  "price" : "3.93",
27  "rate" : 0.06
28  }
29 ],
30  "total_discount" : "5.00"
31  "discount_allocations" : [
32  {
33   "amount" : "5.00",
34   "discount_application_index" : 2
35     }
36    ]
37   }
38 ],
39 "address" : {
40 "state" : "NY",
41 "country" : "Manhattan",
42  "city" : "NY"
43    }
44   }
```

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You need to meet the LabelMaker application security requirement.

What should you do?

A. Create a conditional access policy and assign it to the Azure Kubernetes Service cluster.

B. Place the Azure Active Directory account into an Azure AD group. Create a ClusterRoleBinding and assign it to the group.

C. Create a RoleBinding and assign it to the Azure AD account.

D. Create a Microsoft Azure Active Directory service principal and assign it to the Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Scenario: The LabelMaker applications must be secured by using an AAD account that has full access to all namespaces of the Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.
Permissions can be granted within a namespace with a RoleBinding, or cluster-wide with a ClusterRoleBinding.
References:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/

NEW QUESTION: 164
Case Study 2 - Coho Winery
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* External partners must use their own credentials and authenticate with their organization's
identity management solution.
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02  "id : 1,
03  "customers" : [
04  {
05    "familyName" : "Doe",
06    "givenName" :  "John",
07    "customerid" :  5
08  }
09  ],
10  "line"_items" : [
11  {
12   "fulfillable_quantity" : 1,
13  "id" : 6,
```

```
14  "price" : "199.99",
15  "product_id" : 7513594,
16  "quantity": 1,
17  "requires_shipping" : true,
18  "sku" : "SFC-342-N" ,
19 "title" : "Surface Go",
20  "vendor" : "Microsoft" ,
21  "name" : "Surface Go - 8GB",
22  "taxable" : true,
23  "tax"_lines" : [
24  {
25  "title" : "State Tax",
26  "price" : "3.93",
27  "rate" : 0.06
28  }
29 ],
30  "total_discount" : "5.00"
31  "discount_allocations" : [
32  {
33   "amount" : "5.00",
34   "discount_application_index" : 2
35     }
36    ]
37   }
38 ],
39 "address" : {
40 "state" : "NY",
41 "country" : "Manhattan",
42  "city" : "NY"
43    }
44   }
```

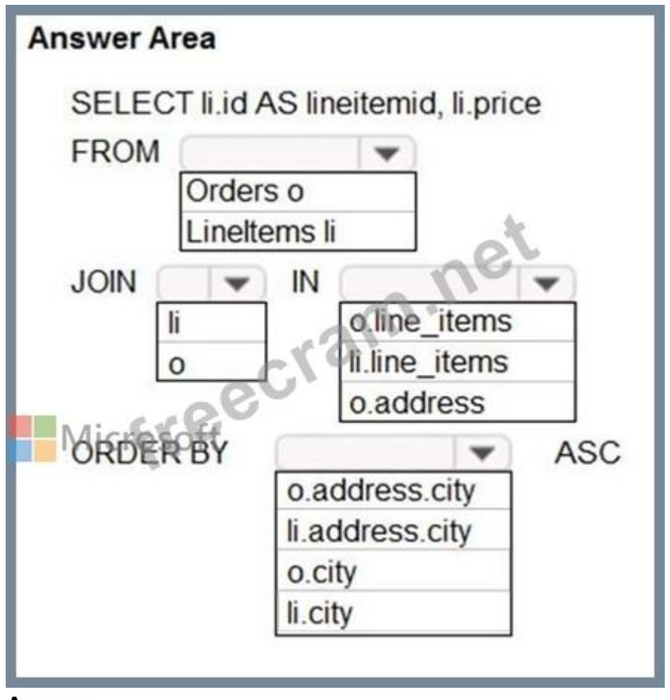
Hotspot Question

You need to retrieve all order line items from Order.json and sort the data alphabetically by the city.

How should you complete the code? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

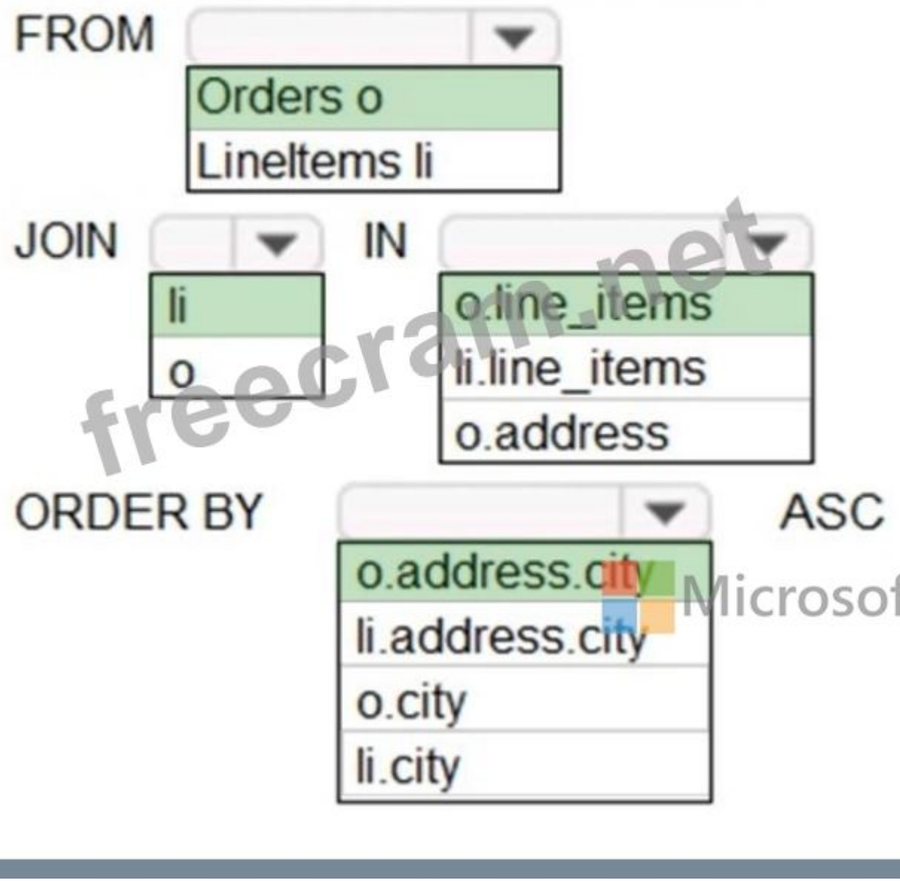
Answer Area



Microsoft freecram.net

Answer:

Answer Area



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Microsoft

Explanation:

Box 1: orders o

Scenario: Order data is stored as nonrelational JSON and must be queried using SQL.

Box 2:li

Box 3: o.line_items

Box 4: o.address.city

Address is not joined, so it has to be o.city

NEW QUESTION: 165

You are developing a speech-enabled home automation control bot.

The bat interprets some spoken words incorrectly.

You need to improve the spoken word recognition for the bot.
Should you implement?
A. The Cortana Channel and Speech priming using a LUIS app
B. The Web Chat Channel and use scorable dialogs for improving conversation flow
C. The Skype Channel and use scorable dialogs for improving conversation flow
D. The Skype Channel and Speech priming using a LUIS app
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 166
You are developing a .Net web application that stores data in Azure Cosmos DB. The application must use the Core API and allow millions of reads and writes.
The Azure Cosmos DB account has been created with multiple write regions enabled. The application has been deployed to the East US2 and Central US regions.
You need to update the application to support multi-region writes.
What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Update the ConnectionPolicy class for the Cosmos client and populate the PreferredLocations property based on the geo-proximity of the application.
B. Update Azure Cosmos DB to use the Strong consistency level. Add indexed properties to the container to indicate region.
C. Update the ConnectionPolicy class for the Cosmos client and set the UseMultipleWriteLocations property to true.
D. Create and deploy a custom conflict resolution policy.
E. Update Azure Cosmos DB to use the Session consistency level. Send the SessionToken property value from the FeedResponse object of the write action to the end-user by using a cookie.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The UseMultipleWriteLocations of the ConnectionPolicy class gets or sets the flag to enable writes on any locations (regions) for geo-replicated database accounts in the Azure Cosmos DB service.
Note: Once an account has been created with multiple write regions enabled, you must make two changes in your application to the ConnectionPolicy for the Cosmos client to enable the multi- region writes in Azure Cosmos DB. Within the ConnectionPolicy, set UseMultipleWriteLocations to true and pass the name of the region where the application is deployed to ApplicationRegion.
This will populate the PreferredLocations property based on the geo-proximity from location passed in. If a new region is later added to the account, the application does not have to be updated or redeployed, it will automatically detect the closer region and will auto-home on to it should a regional event occur.
Azure core API application " ConnectionPolicy class" cosmos db multiple write regions enabled.
With multi-region writes, when multiple clients write to the same item, conflicts may occur. When a conflict occurs, you can resolve the conflict by using different conflict resolution policies.
Note: Conflict resolution policy can only be specified at container creation time and cannot be modified after container creation.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.documents.client.connectionpolicy
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/how-to-multi-master
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/how-to-manage-conflicts

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NEW QUESTION: 167
Drag and Drop Question

You manage an Azure Cosmos DB for a NoSQL API account named account1. You configure account1 with the default consistency level.
An application named app1 must access containers in account1 to perform read and write operations. The connections from app1 to account1 must be established by using the direct mode.
You plan to configure app1 to override the default consistency level by using the Azure Cosmos DB SDK client.
You need to set the maximum consistency level for app1 to use for read and write operations.
Which consistency level should you set? To answer, move the appropriate maximum consistency levels to the correct operation types. You may use each maximum consistency level once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to move the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

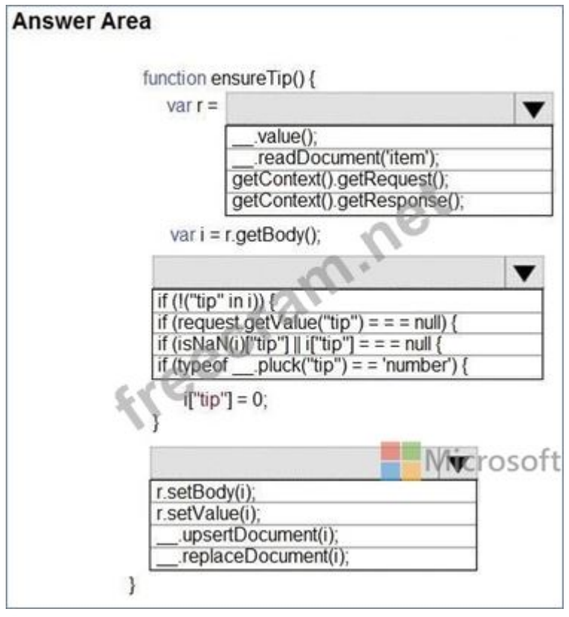


Answer:



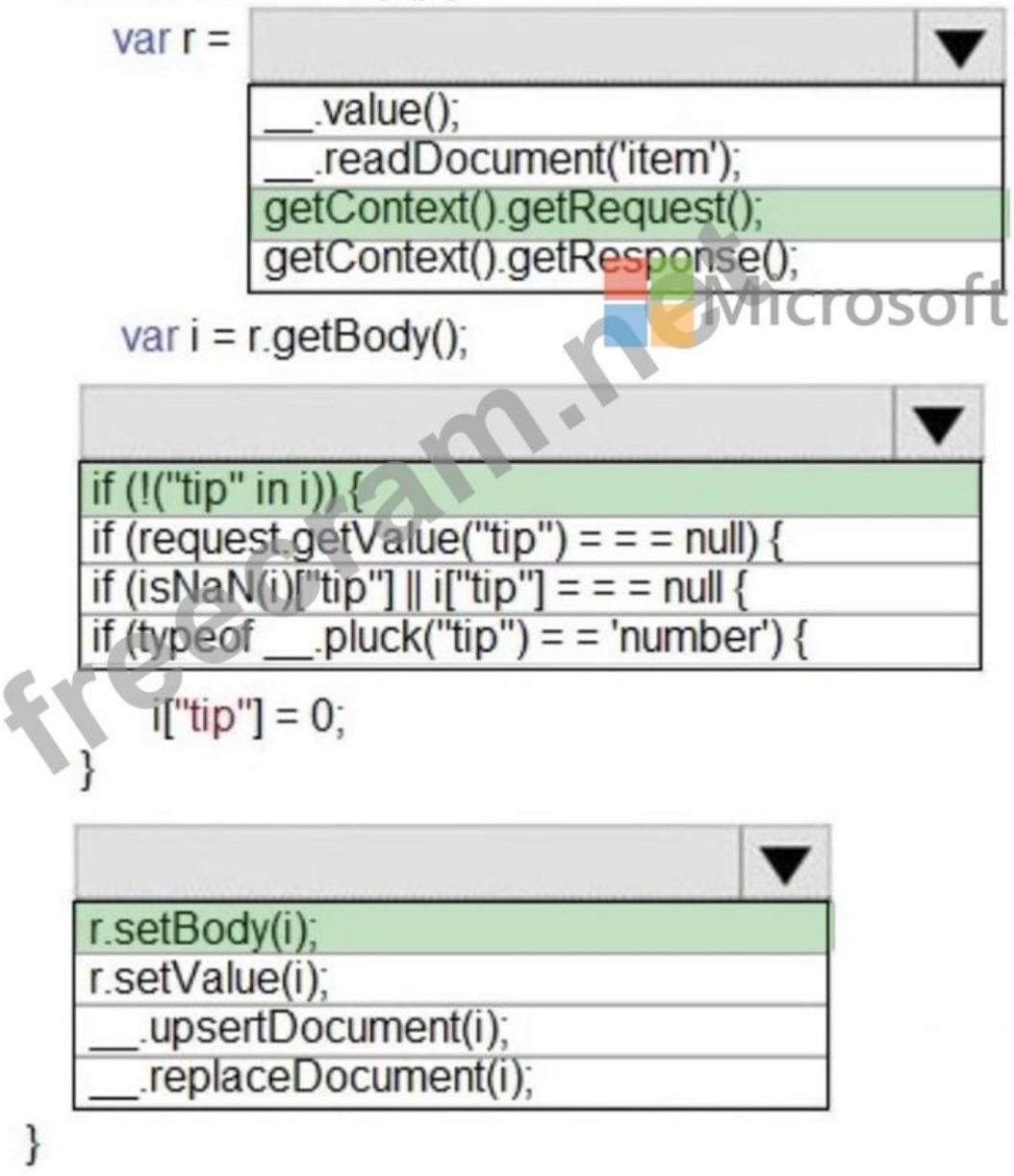
NEW QUESTION: 168
Hotspot Question
You have a web service that is used to pay for food deliveries. The web service uses Azure Cosmos DB as the data store.
You plan to add a new feature that allows users to set a tip amount. The new feature requires that a property named tip on the document in Cosmos DB must be present and contain a numeric value.
There are many existing websites and mobile apps that use the web service that will not be updated to set the tip property for some time.
How should you complete the trigger?
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



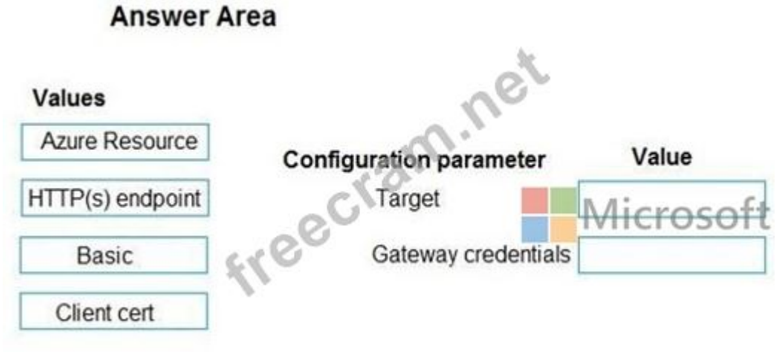
Answer:

Answer Area

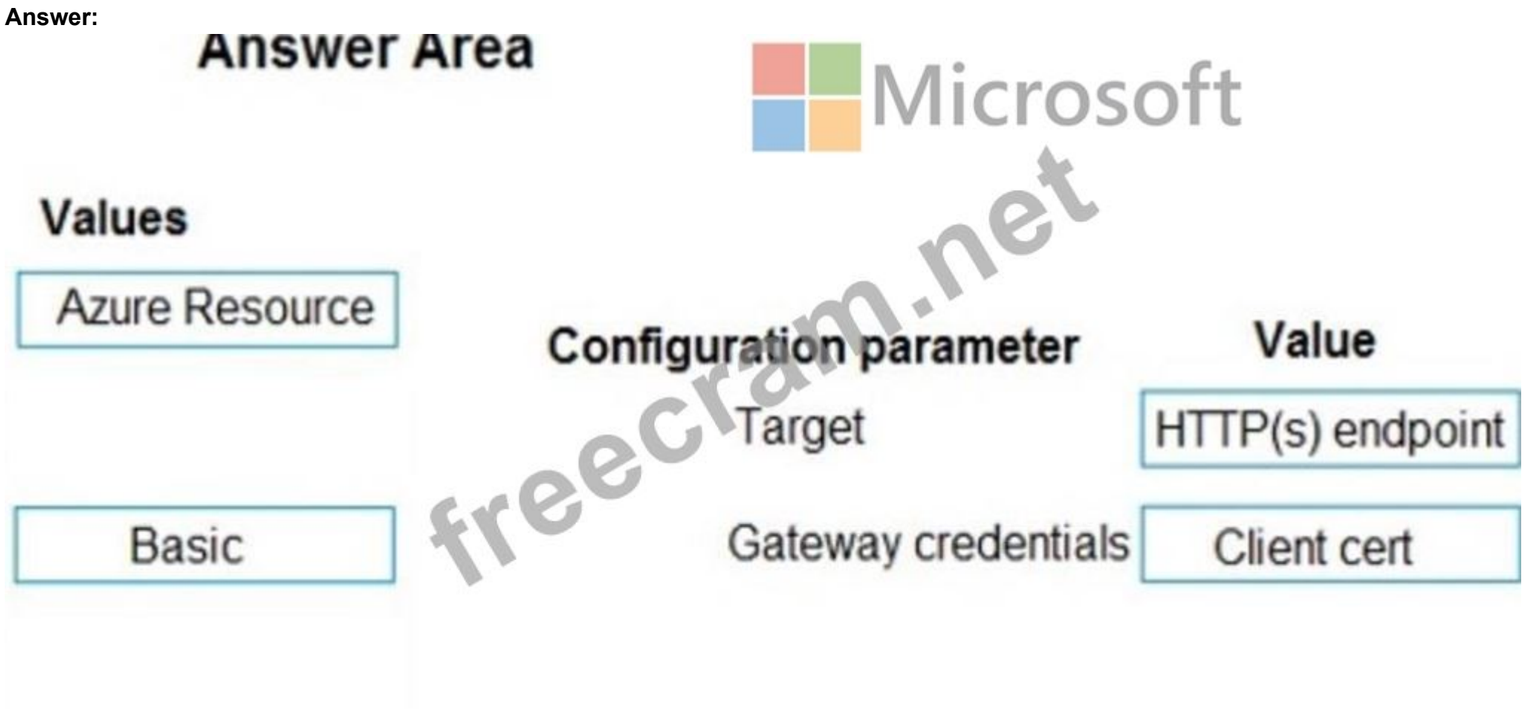


Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/how-to-write-stored-procedures-triggers-udfs

NEW QUESTION: 169
Drag and Drop Question
You develop a gateway solution for a public facing news API.
The news API back end is implemented as a RESTful service and hosted in an Azure App Service instance.
You need to configure back-end authentication for the API Management service instance.
Which target and gateway credential type should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct parameters. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all.
You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



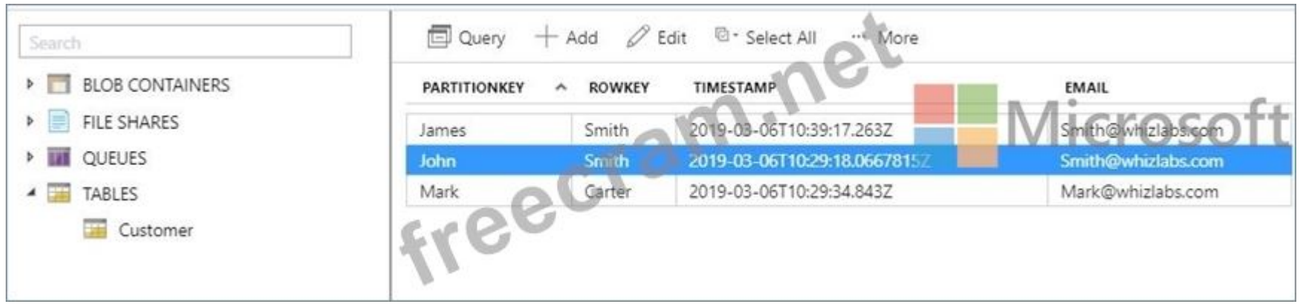
Explanation:
Box 1: Https(s) endpoint

Box 2: Client cert
API Management allows to secure access to the back-end service of an API using client certificates.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-mutual-certificates#configure-an-api-to-use-client-certificate-for-gateway-authentication

NEW QUESTION: 170
A development team is developing an application that works with Azure Table storage.

Column	
FirstName	Partition Key
LastName	RowKey
Email	Property

Below are some of the rows in the table



Is the below.Net Code query

```
ableQuery<CustomerEntity> rangeQuery = ne TableQuery<CustomerEntity>().Where(
   TableQuery.CombineFilters(
       TableQuery.GenerateFilterCondition("PartitionKey", QueryComparisons.Equal, "James"),
       TableOperators.And,
       TableQuery.GenerateFilterCondition("RowKey", QueryComparisons.Equal, "Smith")));
```

Same as executing the below REST API call along with a valid Shared Access Signature
https://whizlabsstore.table.core.windows.net/Customer(PartitionKey='James',RowKey='Smith')
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/querying-tables-and-entities

NEW QUESTION: 171
Drag and Drop Question
You are developing a web service that will run on Azure virtual machines that use Azure Storage.
You configure all virtual machines to use managed identities.
You have the following requirements:

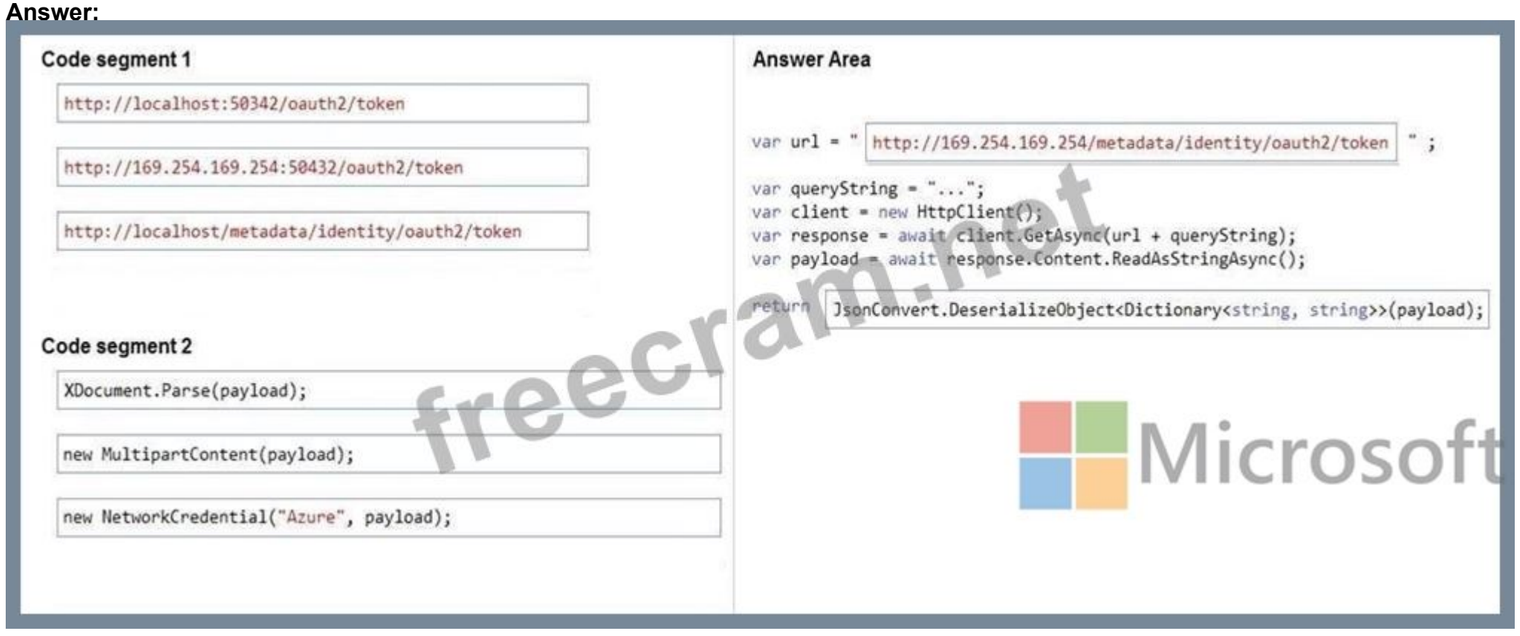
- Secret-based authentication mechanisms are not permitted for
accessing an Azure Storage account.
- Must use only Azure Instance Metadata Service endpoints.

You need to write code to retrieve an access token to access Azure Storage. To answer, drag the appropriate code segments to the correct locations. Each code segment may be used once or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



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Explanation:
Azure Instance Metadata Service endpoints "/oauth2/token"
Box 1: http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token
Sample request using the Azure Instance Metadata Service (IMDS) endpoint (recommended):
GET 'http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token?api-version=2018-02-01&resource=https://management.azure.com/'HTTP/1.1 Metadata: true
Box 2: JsonConvert.DeserializeObject<Dictionary<string,string>>(payload); Deserialized token response; returning access code.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/how-to-use-vm-token
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-fabric/how-to-managed-identity-service-fabric-app-code

NEW QUESTION: 172
Case Study 2 - Coho Winery
LabelMaker app
Coho Winery produces bottles, and distributes a variety of wines globally. You are developer implementing highly scalable and resilient applications to support online order processing by using Azure solutions.
Coho Winery has a LabelMaker application that prints labels for wine bottles. The application sends data to several printers. The application consists of five modules that run independently on virtual machines (VMs). Coho Winery plans to move the application to Azure and continue to support label creation.
External partners send data to the LabelMaker application to include artwork and text for custom label designs.
Data
You identify the following requirements for data management and manipulation:
* Order data is stored as nonrelational JSON and must be queried using Structured Query Language (SQL).
* Changes to the Order data must reflect immediately across all partitions. All reads to the Order data must fetch the most recent writes.
You have the following security requirements:
* Users of Coho Winery applications must be able to provide access to documents, resources, and applications to external partners.
* External partners must use their own credentials and authenticate with their organization's identity management solution.
* External partner logins must be audited monthly for application use by a user account administrator to maintain company compliance.
* Storage of e-commerce application settings must be maintained in Azure Key Vault.
* E-commerce application sign-ins must be secured by using Azure App Service authentication and Azure Active Directory (AAD).
* Conditional access policies must be applied at the application level to protect company content
* The LabelMaker applications must be secured by using an AAD account that has full access to all namespaces of the Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.
LabelMaker app
Azure Monitor Container Health must be used to monitor the performance of workloads that are deployed to Kubernetes environments and hosted on Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS).
You must use Azure Container Registry to publish images that support the AKS deployment.



Calls to the Printer API App fail periodically due to printer communication timeouts.

Printer communications timeouts occur after 10 seconds. The label printer must only receive up to 5 attempts within one minute.

The order workflow fails to run upon initial deployment to Azure.

Order .json

```
01 {
02  "id : 1,
03  "customers" : [
04  {
05    "familyName" : "Doe",
06    "givenName" :  "John",
07    "customerid" :  5
08  }
09  ],
10  "line"_items" : [
11  {
12   "fulfillable_quantity" : 1,
13  "id" : 6,
14  "price" : "199.99"
```

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Microsoft

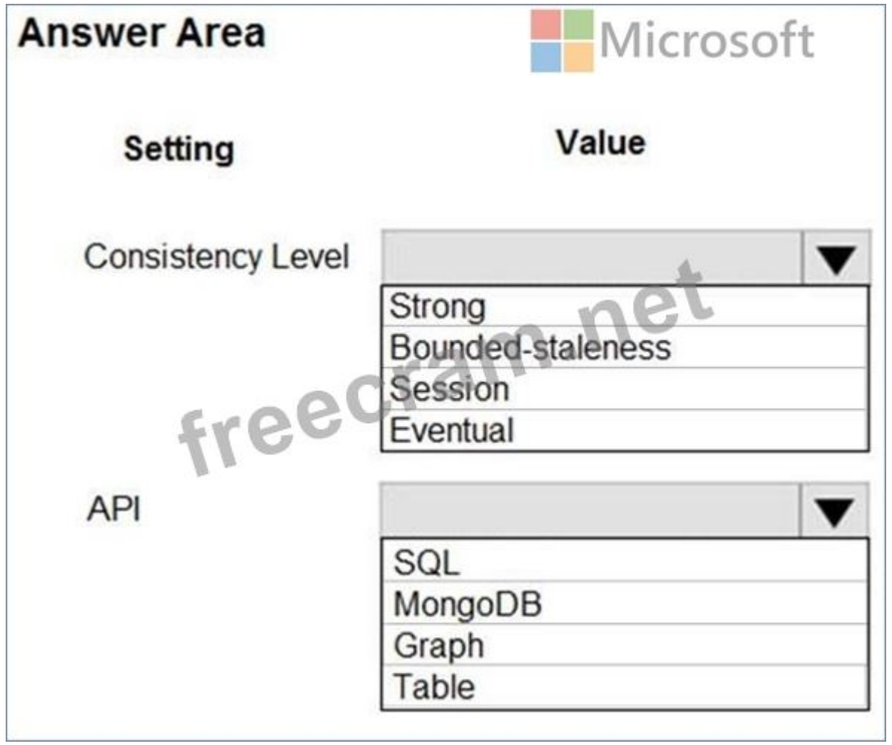
```
15  "product_id" : 7513594,
16  "quantity": 1,
17  "requires_shipping" : true,
18  "sku" : "SFC-342-N" ,
19 "title" : "Surface Go",
20  "vendor" : "Microsoft" ,
21  "name" : "Surface Go - 8GB",
22  "taxable" : true,
23  "tax"_lines" : [
24  {
25  "title" : "State Tax",
26  "price" : "3.93",
27  "rate" : 0.06
28  }
29 ],
30  "total_discount" : "5.00"
31  "discount_allocations" : [
32  {
33   "amount" : "5.00",
34   "discount_application_index" : 2
35     }
36    ]
37   }
38 ],
39 "address" : {
40 "state" : "NY",
41 "country" : "Manhattan",
42  "city" : "NY"
43    }
44   }
```


Hotspot Question

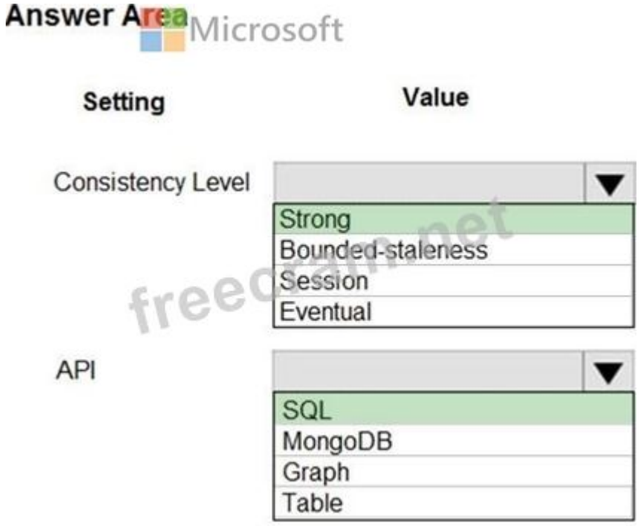
You need to configure Azure Cosmos DB.

Which settings should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

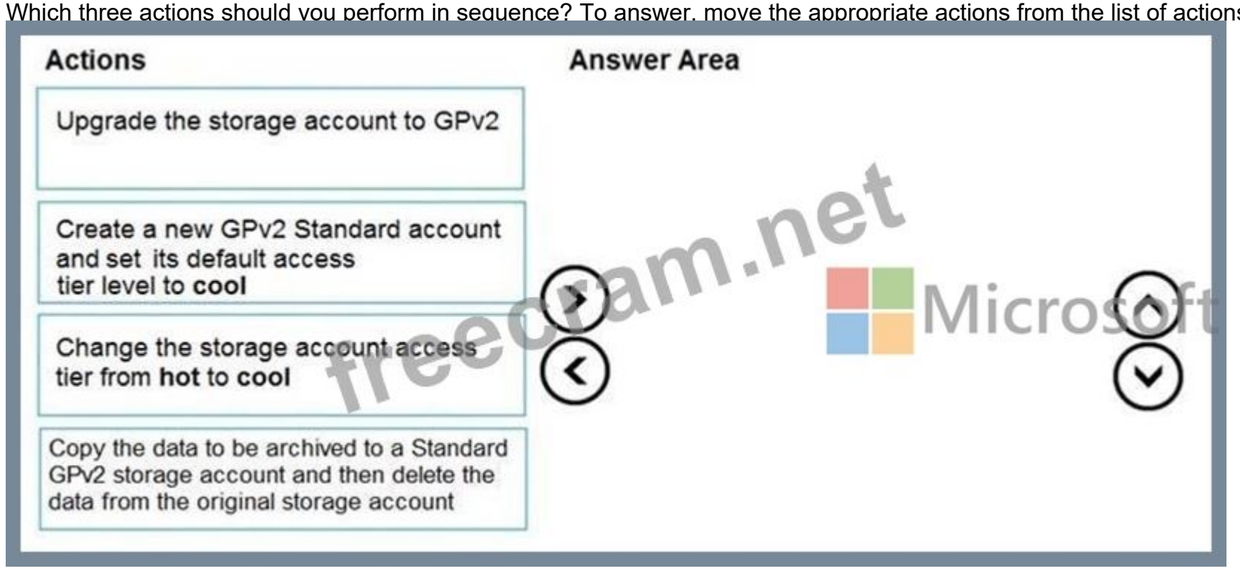
Box 1: Strong

When the consistency level is set to strong, the staleness window is equivalent to zero, and the clients are guaranteed to read the latest committed value of the write operation. Scenario: Changes to the Order data must reflect immediately across all partitions. All reads to the Order data must fetch the most recent writes.

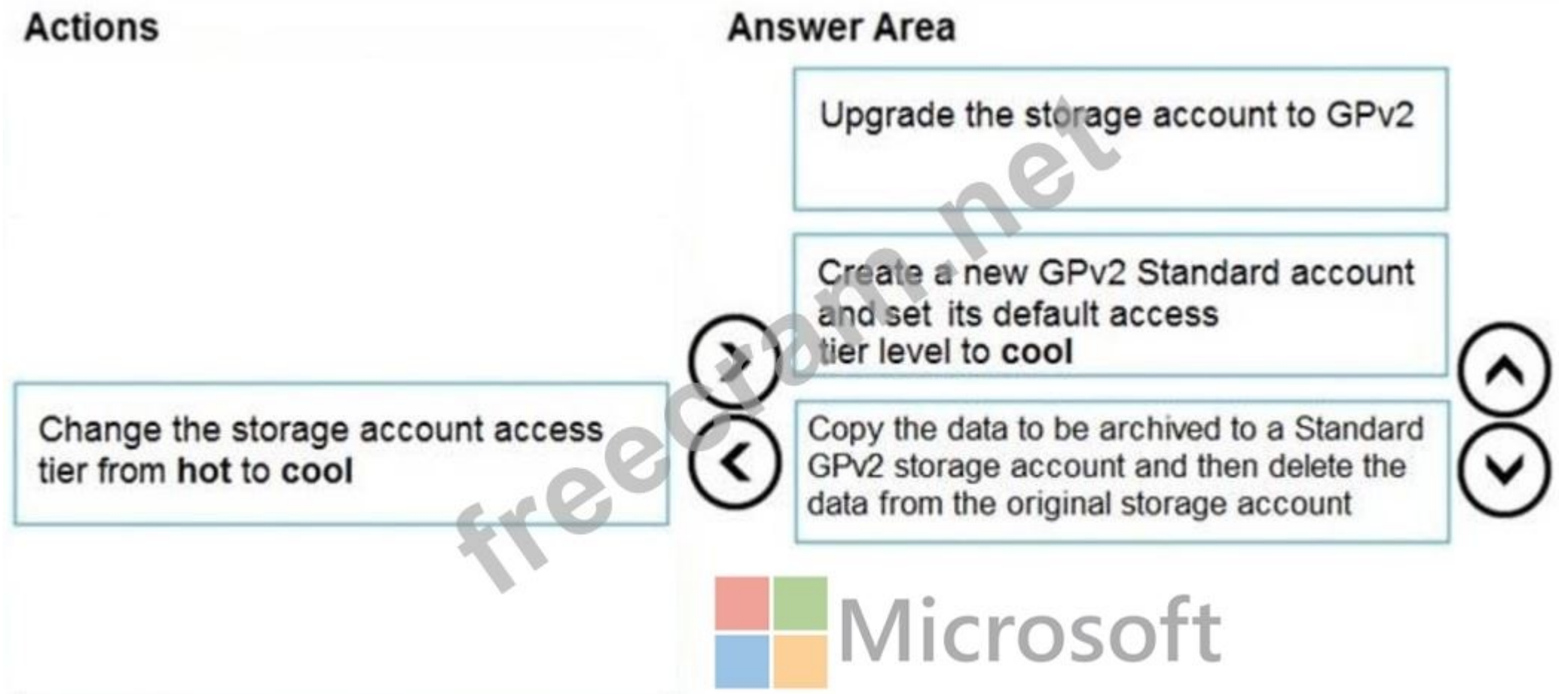
Note: You can choose from five well-defined models on the consistency spectrum. From strongest to weakest, the models are: Strong, Bounded staleness, Session, Consistent prefix, Eventual Box 2: SQL Scenario: You identify the following requirements for data management and manipulation:
Order data is stored as nonrelational JSON and must be queried using Structured Query Language (SQL).

NEW QUESTION: 173
You are developing several microservices to run on Azure Container Apps for a company.
External TCP ingress traffic from the internet has been enabled for the microservices.
The company requires that the microservices must scale based on an Azure Event Hub trigger.
You need to scale the microservices by using a custom scaling rule.
Which two Kubernetes Event-driven Autoscaling (KEDA) trigger fields should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. type
B. authenticationRef
C. name
D. metricType
E. metadata
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 174
Drag and Drop Question
You are maintaining an existing application that uses an Azure Blob GPv1 Premium storage account. Data older than three months is rarely used.
Data newer than three months must be available immediately. Data older than a year must be saved but does not need to be available immediately.
You need to configure the account to support a lifecycle management rule that moves blob data to archive storage for data not modified in the last year.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



Answer:



Explanation:

Step 1: Upgrade the storage account to GPv2

Object storage data tiering between hot, cool, and archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts don't support tiering.

You can easily convert your existing GPv1 or Blob Storage accounts to GPv2 accounts through the Azure portal.

Step 2: Create a new GPV2 standard account with default access level to cool Step 3: Copy the data to be archived to a Standard GPv2 storage account and then delete the data from the original storage account Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-upgrade?tabs=azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 175

Drag and Drop Question

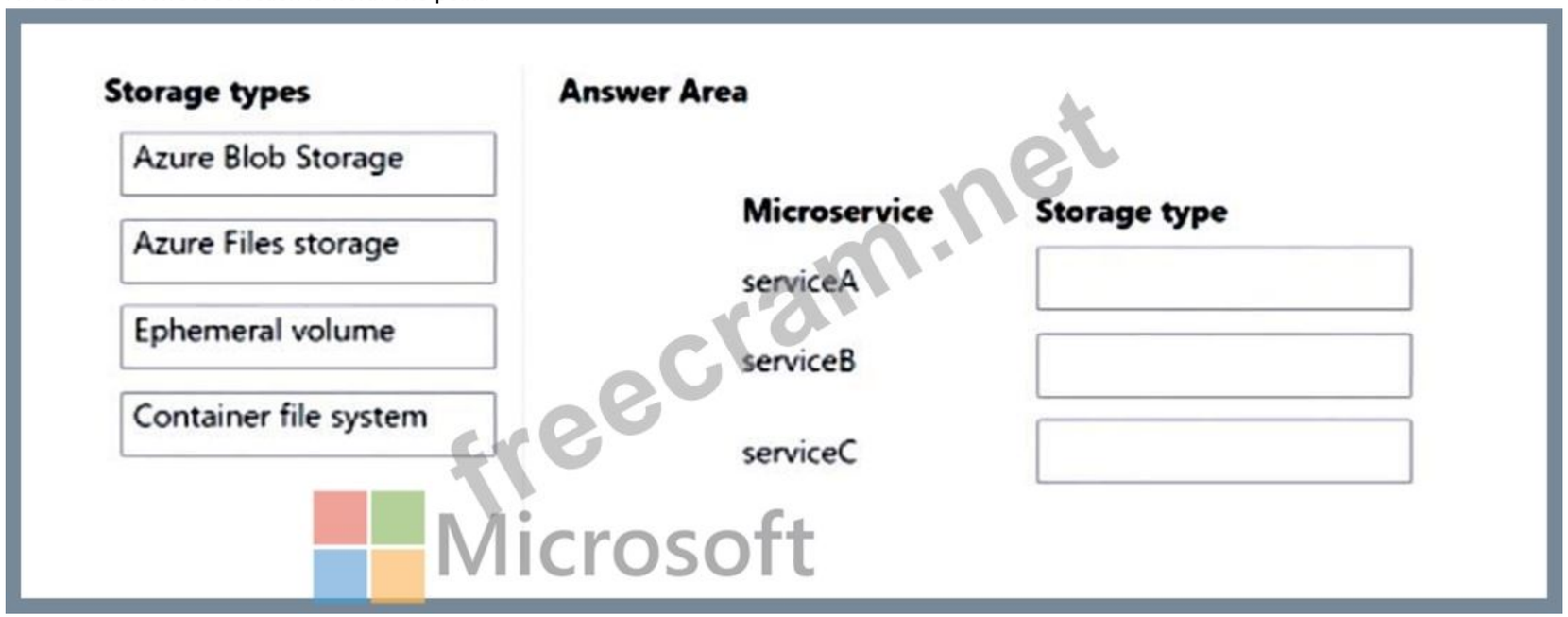
You are developing several microservices named serviceA, serviceB, and serviceC. You deploy the microservices to a new Azure Container Apps environment.

You have the following requirements:

- The microservices must persist data to storage.
- serviceA must persist data only visible to the current container and
the storage must be restricted to the amount of disk space available in the container.
- serviceB must persist data for the lifetime of the replica and allow
multiple containers in the replica to mount the same storage location.
- serviceC must persist data beyond the lifetime of the replica while
allowing multiple containers to access the storage and enable per
object permissions.

You need to configure storage for each microservice.

Which storage type should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate storage types to the correct microservices. Each storage type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



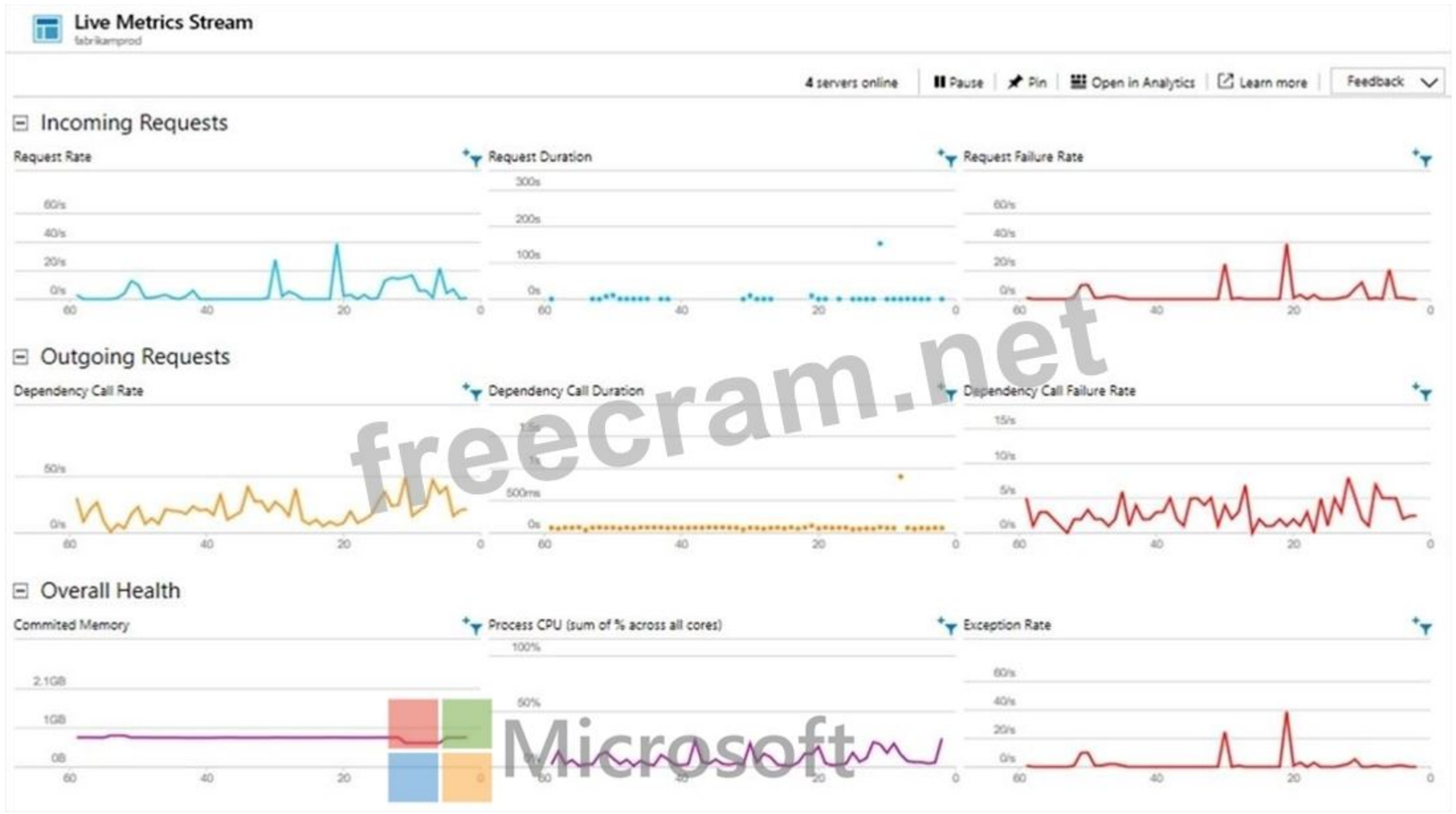
Answer:



Explanation:

serviceA: Container file system
The container file system is local to the container and is only visible to the current container. It is restricted to the amount of disk space available in the container.
serviceB: Ephemeral Storage
Ephemeral Storage is temporary storage that persists for the lifetime of the replica. It allows multiple containers in the replica to mount the same storage location.
serviceC: Azure Blob Storage
Azure Blob Storage is a highly scalable and durable object storage service that persists data beyond the lifetime of the replica. It allows multiple containers to access the storage and supports per-object permissions.

NEW QUESTION: 176
You develop and deploy an Azure App Service web app to a production environment. You enable the Always On setting and the Application Insights site extensions.
You deploy a code update and receive multiple failed requests and exceptions in the web app.
You need to validate the performance and failure counts of the web app in near real time.
Which Application Insights tool should you use?
A. Snapshot Debugger
B. Profiler
C. Smart Detection
D. Live Metrics Stream
E. Application Map
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Live Metrics Stream
Deploying the latest build can be an anxious experience. If there are any problems, you want to know about them right away, so that you can back out if necessary. Live Metrics Stream gives you key metrics with a latency of about one second.
With Live Metrics Stream, you can:
* Validate a fix while it's released, by watching performance and failure counts.
* Etc.



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Incorrect:

* Profiler

Azure Application Insights Profiler provides performance traces for applications running in production in Azure. Profiler:

Captures the data automatically at scale without negatively affecting your users.

Helps you identify the "hot" code path spending the most time handling a particular web request.

* Snapshot debugger

When an exception occurs, you can automatically collect a debug snapshot from your live web application. The snapshot shows the state of source code and variables at the moment the exception was thrown. The Snapshot Debugger in Azure Application Insights monitors exception telemetry from your web app. It collects snapshots on your top-throwing exceptions so that you have the information you need to diagnose issues in production.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/live-stream

NEW QUESTION: 177

Hotspot Question

You are developing a static website hosted on Azure Blob Storage. You create a storage account and enable static website hosting.

The website must support the following requirements:

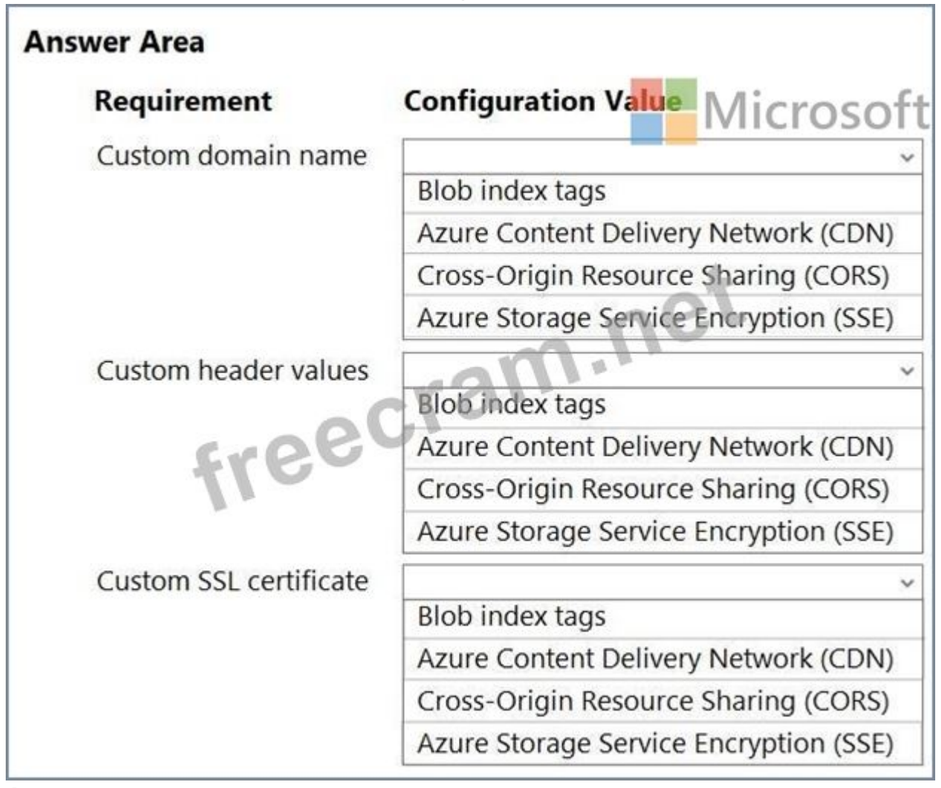
- Custom domain name

- Custom header values for all responses
- Custom SSL certificate

You need to implement the static website.

What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate values in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Answer Area

Requirement	Configuration Value
Custom domain name	Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
Custom header values	Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
Custom SSL certificate	Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)

Blob index tags
Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)
Azure Storage Service Encryption (SSE)

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Explanation:
"Static websites have some limitations. For example, If you want to configure headers, you'll have to use Azure Content Delivery Network (Azure CDN)" and " To enable HTTPS, you'll have to use Azure CDN because Azure Storage doesn't yet natively support HTTPS with custom domains".
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-static-website

NEW QUESTION: 178
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 develop a software as a service (SaaS) offering to manage photographs. Users upload photos to a web service which then stores the photos in Azure Storage Blob storage. The storage account type is General-purpose V2.
When photos are uploaded, they must be processed to produce and save a mobile-friendly version of the image. The process to produce a mobile-friendly version of the image must start in less than one minute.
You need to design the process that starts the photo processing.
Solution: Create an Azure Function app that uses the Consumption hosting model and that is triggered from the blob upload.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When your function app runs in the default Consumption plan, there may be a delay of up to several minutes between the blob being added or updated and the function being triggered. If you need low latency in your blob triggered functions, consider running your function app in an App Service plan.

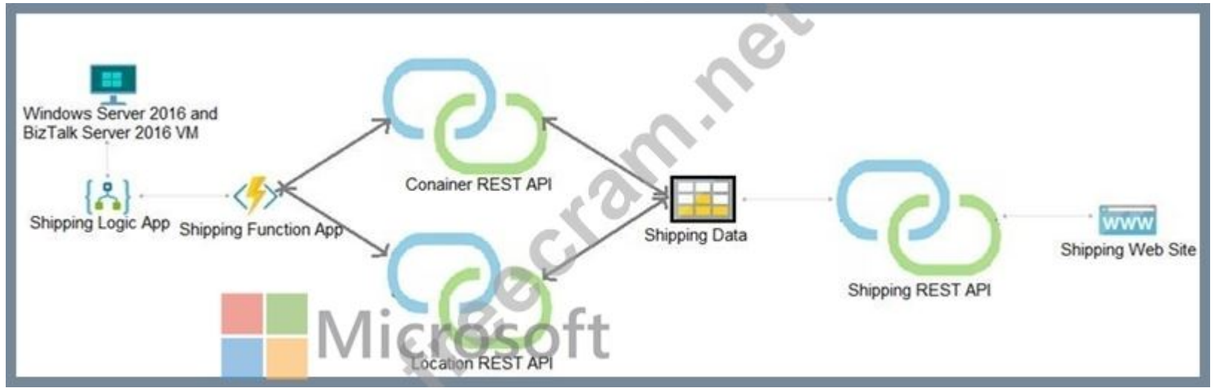
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-storage-blob-triggered-function

NEW QUESTION: 179
You develop a REST API. You implement a user delegation SAS token to communicate with Azure Blob storage.
The token is compromised.
You need to revoke the token.
What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Revoke the delegation key.
B. Delete the stored access policy.
C. Regenerate the account key.
D. Remove the role assignment for the security principle.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
If you believe that a SAS has been compromised, then you should revoke the SAS. You can revoke a user delegation SAS either by revoking the user delegation key, or by changing or removing RBAC role assignments for the security principal used to create the SAS.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/create-user-delegation-sas#revoke-a-user-delegation-sas

NEW QUESTION: 180
You are building a web application that uses the Microsoft identity platform for user authentication.
You are implementing user identification for the web application.
You need to retrieve a claim to uniquely identify a user.
Which claim type should you use?
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A. oid
B. aud
C. idp
D. nonce
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
oid - The object identifier for the user in Azure AD. This value is the immutable and non-reusable identifier of the user. Use this value, not email, as a unique identifier for users; email addresses can change. If you use the Azure AD Graph API in your app, object ID is that value used to query profile information.
Incorrect:
Not B: aud - Who the token was issued for. This will be the application's client ID.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/multitenant-identity/claims

NEW QUESTION: 181
Case Study 5 - Wide World Importers
Background
Wide World Importers is moving all their datacenters to Azure. The company has developed several applications and services to support supply chain operations and would like to leverage serverless computing where possible.
Current environment

Windows Server 2016 virtual machine
This virtual machine (VM) runs Biz Talk Server 2016. The VM runs the following workflows:
* Ocean Transport - This workflow gathers and validates container information including container contents and arrival notices at various shipping ports.
* Inland Transport - This workflow gathers and validates trucking information including fuel usage, number of stops, and routes.
The VM supports the following REST API calls:
* Container API - This API provides container information including weight, contents, and other attributes.
* Location API - This API provides location information regarding shipping ports of call and truck stops.
* Shipping REST API - This API provides shipping information for use and display on the shipping website.
Shipping Data
The application uses MongoDB JSON document storage database for all container and transport information.
Shipping Web Site
The site displays shipping container tracking information and container contents. The site is located at http://shipping.wideworldimporters.com Proposed solution The on-premises shipping application must be moved to Azure. The VM has been migrated to a new Standard_D16s_v3 Azure VM by using Azure Site Recovery and must remain running in Azure to complete the BizTalk component migrations. You create a Standard_D16s_v3 Azure VM to host BizTalk Server. The Azure architecture diagram for the proposed solution is shown below:



Shipping Logic App
The Shipping Logic app must meet the following requirements:
* Support the ocean transport and inland transport workflows by using a Logic App.
* Support industry-standard protocol X12 message format for various messages including vessel content details and arrival notices.
* Secure resources to the corporate VNet and use dedicated storage resources with a fixed costing model.
* Maintain on-premises connectivity to support legacy applications and final BizTalk migrations.
Shipping Function app
Implement secure function endpoints by using app-level security and include Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
REST APIs

The REST API's that support the solution must meet the following requirements:
* Secure resources to the corporate VNet.
* Allow deployment to a testing location within Azure while not incurring additional costs.
* Automatically scale to double capacity during peak shipping times while not causing application
downtime.
* Minimize costs when selecting an Azure payment model.

Shipping data

Data migration from on-premises to Azure must minimize costs and downtime.

Shipping website

Use Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) and ensure maximum performance for dynamic content while minimizing latency and costs.

Issues

Windows Server 2016 VM

The VM shows high network latency, jitter, and high CPU utilization. The VM is critical and has not been backed up in the past. The VM must enable a quick restore from a 7-day snapshot to include in-place restore of disks in case of failure.

Shipping website and REST APIs

The following error message displays while you are testing the website:

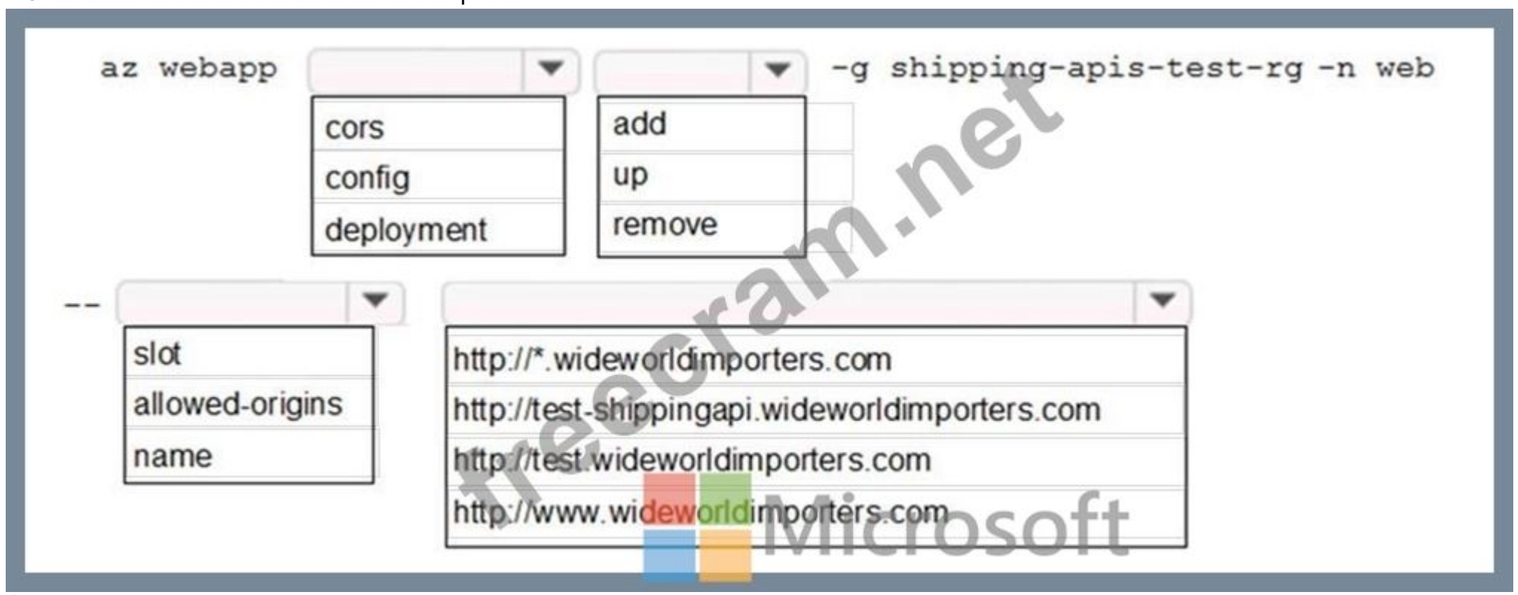
```
Failed to load http://test-shippingapi.wideworldimporters.com/: No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin'
header is present on the requested resource. Origin 'http://testwideworldimporters.com/' is
therefore not allowed access.
```

Hotspot Question

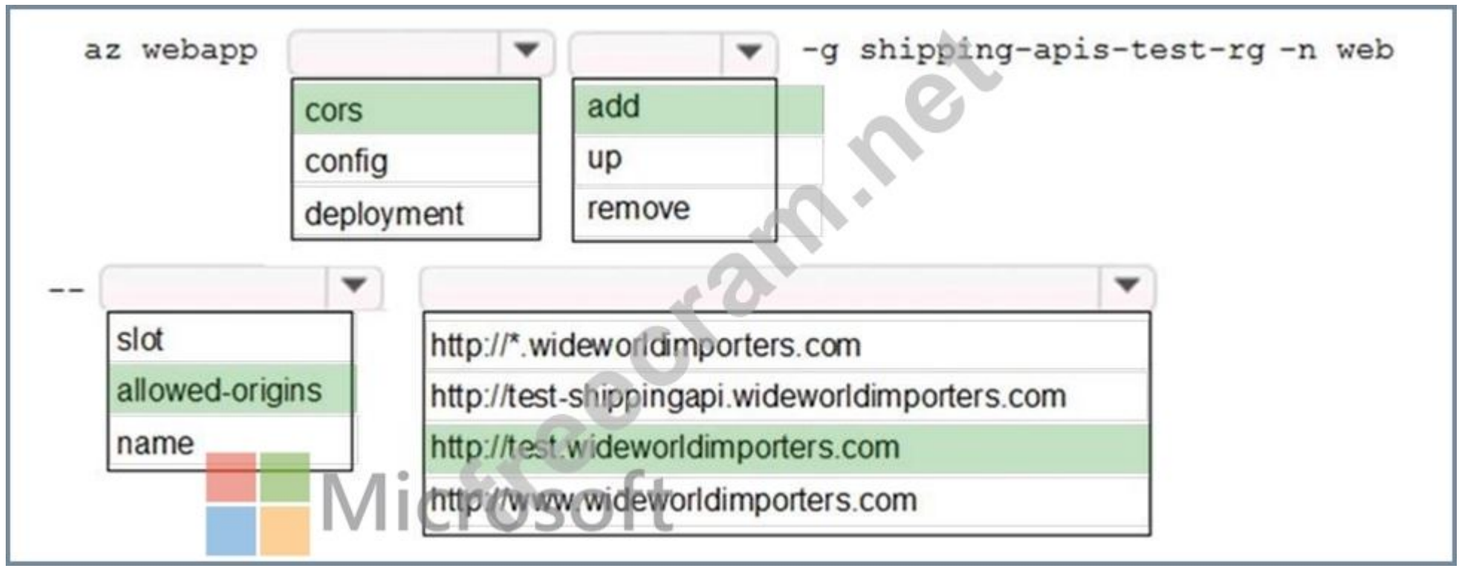
You need to update the APIs to resolve the testing error.

How should you complete the Azure CLI command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Enable Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) on your Azure App Service Web App. Enter the full URL of the site you want to allow to access your WEB API or * to allow all domains.

Box 1: cors

Box 2: add

Box 3: allowed-origins

Box 4: http://testwideworldimporters.com/

References:

http://donovanbrown.com/post/How-to-clear-No-Access-Control-Allow-Origin-header-error-with-Azure-AppService

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NEW QUESTION: 182

Suppose you're sending a message with Azure Service Bus and you want multiple components to receive it. Which Azure Service Bus exchange feature should you use?

A. Queue

B. Relay

C. Topic

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 183

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 are developing a medical records document management website. The website is used to store scanned copies of patient intake forms.
If the stored intake forms are downloaded from storage by a third party, the contents of the forms must not be compromised.
You need to store the intake forms according to the requirements.
Solution: Store the intake forms as Azure Key Vault secrets.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Instead use an Azure Key vault and public key encryption. Store the encrypted from in Azure Storage Blob storage.

NEW QUESTION: 184
Case Study 8 - VanArsdel, Ltd
Background
VanArsdel, Ltd. is a global office supply company. The company is based in Canada and has retail store locations across the world. The company is developing several cloud-based solutions to support their stores, distributors, suppliers, and delivery services.
Current environment
Corporate website
The company provides a public website located at http://www.vanarsdelltd.com. The website consists of a React JavaScript user interface, HTML, CSS, image assets, and several APIs hosted in Azure Functions.
Retail Store Locations
The company supports thousands of store locations globally. Store locations send data every hour to an Azure Blob storage account to support inventory, purchasing and delivery services.
Each record includes a location identifier and sales transaction information.
Requirements
The application components must meet the following requirements:
Corporate website
- Secure the website by using SSL.
- Minimize costs for data storage and hosting.
- Implement native GitHub workflows for continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD).
- Distribute the website content globally for local use.
- Implement monitoring by using Application Insights and availability web tests including SSL certificate validity and custom header value verification.
- The website must have 99.95 percent uptime.
Retail store locations
- Azure Functions must process data immediately when data is uploaded to Blob storage. Azure Functions must update Azure Cosmos DB by using native SQL language queries.
- Audit store sale transaction information nightly to validate data, process sales financials, and reconcile inventory.
Delivery services
- Store service telemetry data in Azure Cosmos DB by using an Azure Function. Data must include an item id, the delivery vehicle license plate, vehicle package capacity, and current vehicle location coordinates.
- Store delivery driver profile information in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) by using an Azure Function called from the corporate website.
Inventory services
The company has contracted a third-party to develop an API for inventory processing that requires access to a specific blob within the retail store storage account for three months to include read-only access to the data.
Security
- All Azure Functions must centralize management and distribution of configuration data for different environments and geographies, encrypted by using a company-provided RSA-HSM key.

- Authentication and authorization must use Azure AD and services must use managed identities where possible.

Issues

Retail Store Locations

- You must perform a point-in-time restoration of the retail store location data due to an unexpected and accidental deletion of data.
- Azure Cosmos DB queries from the Azure Function exhibit high Request Unit (RU) usage and contain multiple, complex queries that exhibit high point read latency for large items as the function app is scaling.

Question

Hotspot Question

You need to implement the Azure Function for delivery driver profile information.

Which configurations should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



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Answer:

Answer Area

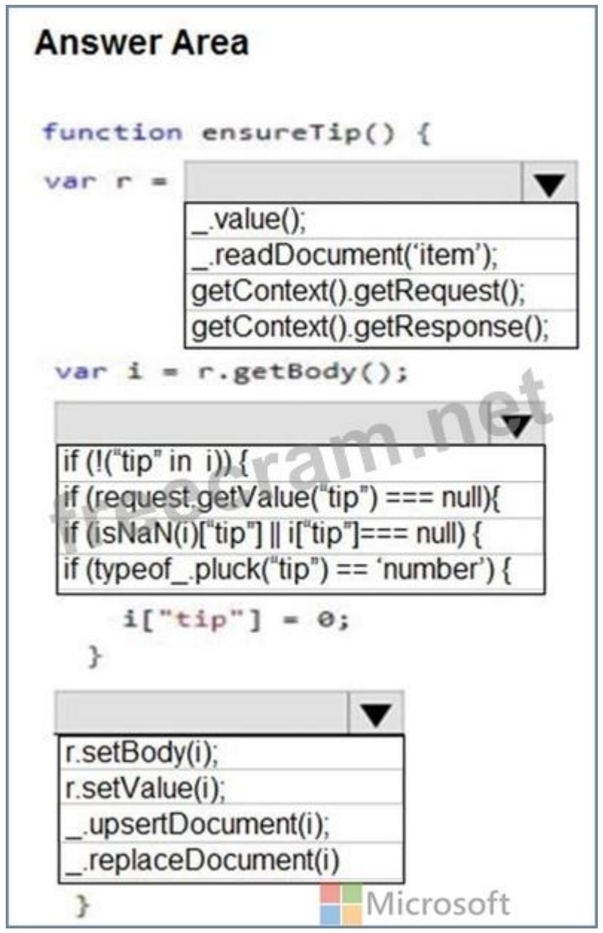
Configuration	Value
Code library	Microsoft Authentication Library (MSAL) Microsoft Azure Key Vault SDK Azure Identity library
API	Microsoft Graph Azure Active Directory Graph Azure Key Vault

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Explanation:
Store delivery driver profile information in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
Box 1: Microsoft Authentication Library (MSAL)
Box 2: Microsoft Graph
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/msal-overview

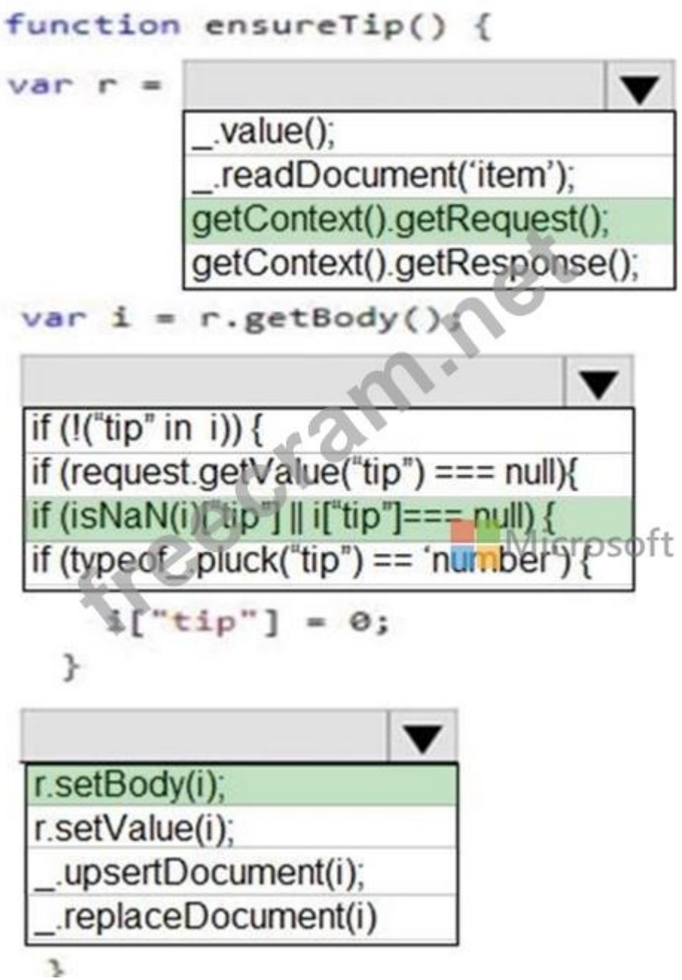
NEW QUESTION: 185
Hotspot Question
You have a web service that is used to pay for food deliveries. The web service uses Azure Cosmos DB as the data store.
You plan to add a new feature that allows users to set a tip amount. The new feature requires that a property named tip on the document in Cosmos DB must be present and contain a numeric value.
There are many existing websites and mobile apps that use the web service that will not be updated to set the tip property for some time.
How should you complete the trigger?
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.`

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Box 1: getContext().getRequest();

Box 2: if(isNaN(i)["tip"] ..

In JavaScript, there are two ways to check if a variable is a number :

isNaN() ?Stands for "is Not a Number", if variable is not a number, it return true, else return false.

typeof ?If variable is a number, it will returns a string named "number".

Box 3:r.setBody(i);

// update the item that will be created

References:

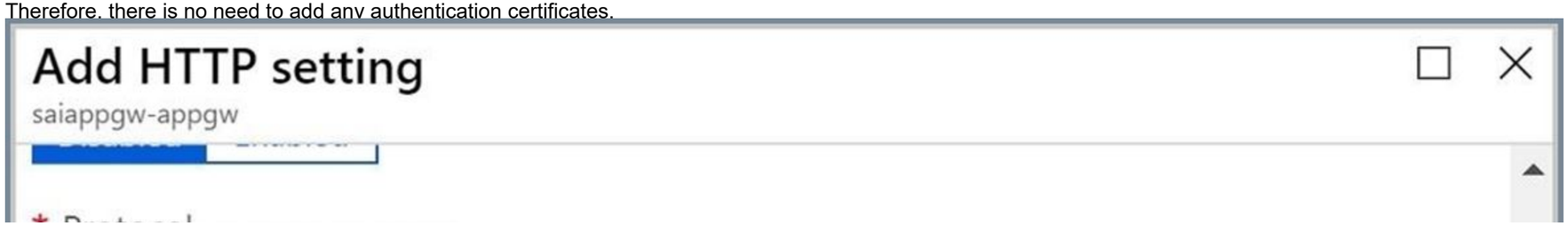
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/cosmos-db/how-to-write-stored-procedures-triggers-udfs

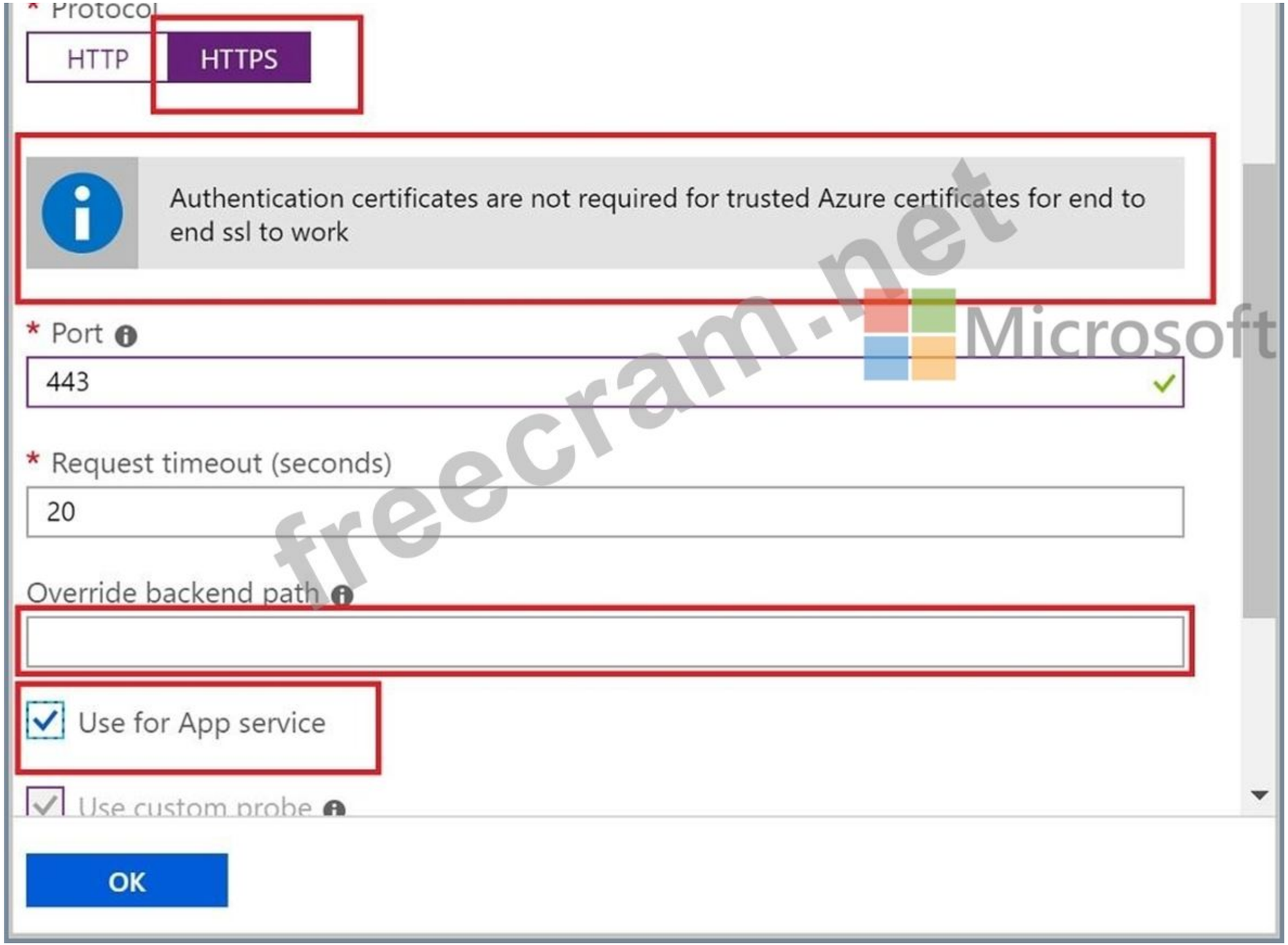
https://mkyong.com/javascript/check-if-variable-is-a-number-in-javascript/

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NEW QUESTION: 186
You are developing an Azure Function app for scalability and integration with Azure Blob Storage.
You must run the code in an Azure production environment that allows the function to scale based on demand, providing instance size selection and higher concurrency control.
The function must connect to other Azure services secured inside a virtual network, scale to zero instances when there are no incoming events and minimize costs.
You need to select a hosting plan to meet the requirement.
Which plan should you use?
A. Flex Consumption
B. Consumption
C. Premium
D. Dedicated
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Flex Consumption is a Linux-based Azure Functions hosting plan that builds on the Consumption pay for what you use serverless billing model. It gives you more flexibility and customizability by introducing private networking, instance memory size selection, and fast/large scale-out features still based on a serverless model.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/flex-consumption-plan

NEW QUESTION: 187
You are developing a web app that is protected by Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF). All traffic to the web app is routed through an Azure Application Gateway instance that is used by multiple web apps. The web app address is contoso.azurewebsites.net.
All traffic must be secured with SSL. The Azure Application Gateway instance is used by multiple web apps.
You need to configure the Azure Application Gateway for the app.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. In the Azure Application Gateway's HTTP setting, enable the Use for App service setting.
B. Convert the web app to run in an Azure App service environment (ASE).
C. Add an authentication certificate for contoso.azurewebsites.net to the Azure Application gateway.
D. In the Azure Application Gateway's HTTP setting, set the value of the Override backend path option to contoso22.azurewebsites.net.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
D: The ability to specify a host override is defined in the HTTP settings and can be applied to any back-end pool during rule creation.
The ability to derive the host name from the IP or FQDN of the back-end pool members. HTTP settings also provide an option to dynamically pick the host name from a back-end pool member's FQDN if configured with the option to derive host name from an individual back-end pool member.
A (not C): SSL termination and end to end SSL with multi-tenant services.
In case of end to end SSL, trusted Azure services such as Azure App service web apps do not require whitelisting the backends in the application gateway.
Therefore, there is no need to add any authentication certificates.

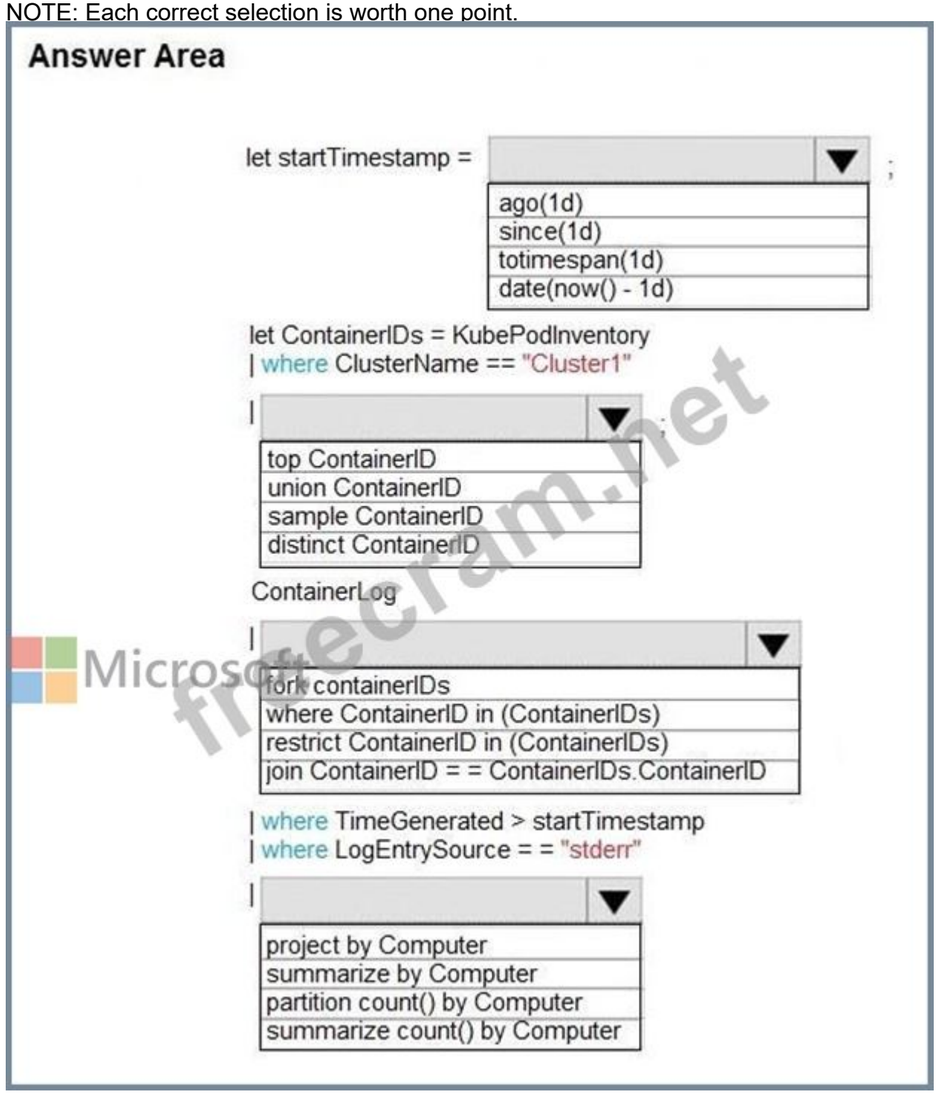




Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-web-app-overview

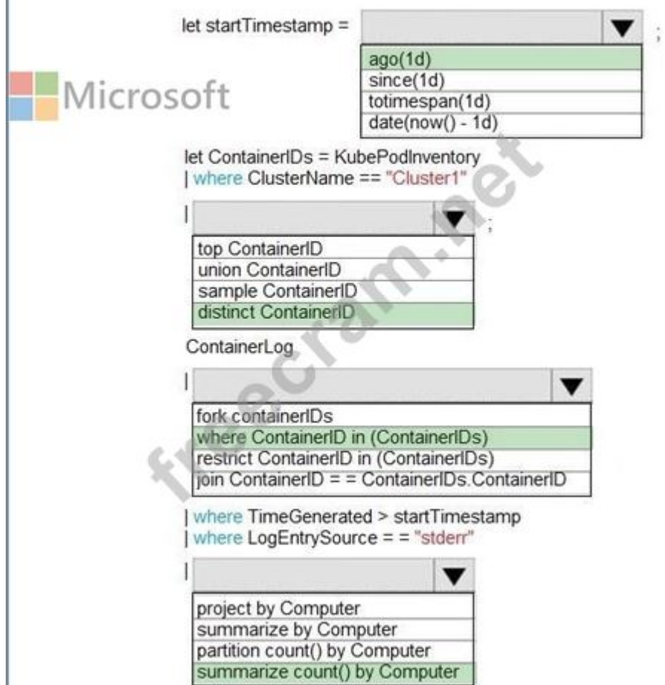
NEW QUESTION: 188
Hotspot Question

You are debugging an application that is running on Azure Kubernetes cluster named cluster1.
The cluster uses Azure Monitor for containers to monitor the cluster.
The application has sticky sessions enabled on the ingress controller.
Some customers report a large number of errors in the application over the last 24 hours.
You need to determine on which virtual machines (VMs) the errors are occurring.
How should you complete the Azure Monitor query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Answer Area

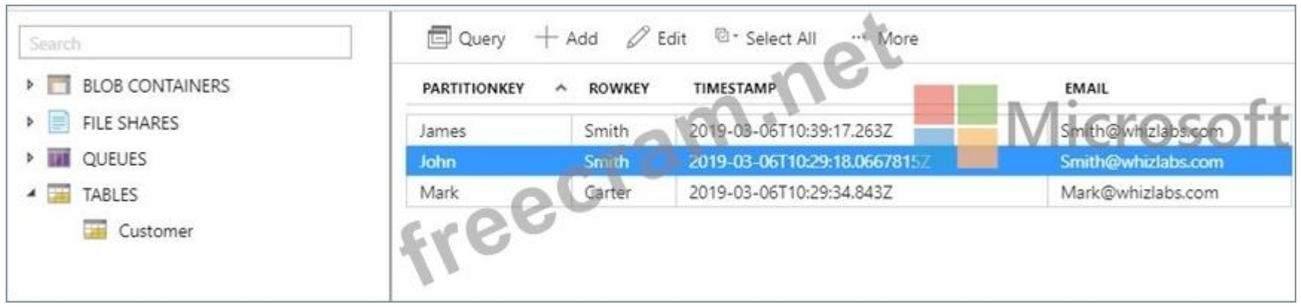


Explanation:
Box 1: ago(1d)
Box 2: distinct containerID
Box 3: where ContainerID in (ContainerIDs)
Box 4: summarize Count by Computer
Summarize: aggregate groups of rows
Use summarize to identify groups of records, according to one or more columns, and apply aggregations to them. The most common use of summarize is count, which returns the number of results in each group.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/get-started-queries
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/query-optimization

NEW QUESTION: 189
A development team is developing an application that works with Azure Table storage.

Column	
FirstName	Partition Key
LastName	RowKey
Email	Property

Below are some of the rows in the table



You have the following code statement from a C# program

```
TableQuery<CustomerEntity> rangeQuery = new TableQuery<CustomerEntity>().Where(
    TableQuery.CombineFilters(
        TableQuery.GenerateFilterCondition("PartitionKey", QueryComparisons.Equal, "James"),
        TableOperators.And,
        TableQuery.GenerateFilterCondition("RowKey", QueryComparisons.Equal, "Smith@whizlabs.com")));
```

Would this return all the entities where the RowKey is Smith@whizlabs.com?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/table-storage-how-to-use-dotnet

NEW QUESTION: 190

Hotspot Question

You are preparing to deploy a Python website to an Azure Web App using a container. The solution will use multiple containers in the same container group. The Dockerfile that builds the container is as follows:

```
FROM python:3
ADD website.py
CMD [ "python", "./website.py"]
```

You build a container by using the following command. The Azure Container Registry instance named images is a private registry.

```
docker build -t images.azurecr.io/website:v1.0.0
```

The user name and password for the registry is admin.

The Web App must always run the same version of the website regardless of future builds.

You need to create an Azure Web App to run the website.

How should you complete the commands? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
az configure --defaults web=website
az configure --defaults group=website
az appservice plan create --name websitePlan [ ▼ ]
```

- --sku SHARED
- --tags container
- --sku B1 --hyper-v
- --sku B1 --is-linux

```
az webapp create --plan websitePlan [ ▼ ]
```

- --deployment-source-url images.azurecr.io/website:v1.0.0
- --deployment-source-url images.azurecr.io/website:latest
- --deployment-container-image-name images.azurecr.io/website:v1.0.0
- --deployment-container-image-name images.azurecr.io/website:latest

```
az webapp config [ ▼ ]
```

- set --python-version 2.7 --generic-configurations user=admin password=admin
- set –python-version 3.6 --generic-configurations user=admin password=admin
- container set --docker-registry-server-url https://images.azurecr.io –u admin –p admin
- container set --docker-registry-server-url https://images.azurecr.io/wsebsite -u admin -p admin

Answer:

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Microsoft

Answer Area

```
az configure --defaults web=website
az configure --defaults group=website
az appservice plan create --name websitePlan [ ▼ ]
```

- --sku SHARED
- --tags container
- --sku B1 --hyper-v
- --sku B1 --is-linux

```
az webapp create --plan websitePlan [ ▼ ]
```

- --deployment-source-url images.azurecr.io/website:v1.0.0
- --deployment-source-url images.azurecr.io/website:latest
- --deployment-container-image-name images.azurecr.io/website:v1.0.0
- --deployment-container-image-name images.azurecr.io/website:latest

```
az webapp config [ ▼ ]
```

- set --python-version 2.7 --generic-configurations user=admin password=admin
- set –python-version 3.6 --generic-configurations user=admin password=admin
- container set --docker-registry-server-url https://images.azurecr.io –u admin –p admin
- container set --docker-registry-server-url https://images.azurecr.io/wsebsite -u admin -p admin

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Microsoft

Explanation:

Multi-container groups currently support only Linux containers. For Windows containers, Azure Container Instances only supports deployment of a single container instance. While we are working to bring all features to Windows containers, you can find current platform differences in the service.

Box 1: sku B1 --is-linux

Box 2: --deployment-container-image-name images.azurecr.io/website:v1.0.0 Box 3: container set --docker-registry-server-url https://images.azurecr.io -u admin -p admin Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-container-groups

NEW QUESTION: 191

Drag and Drop Question

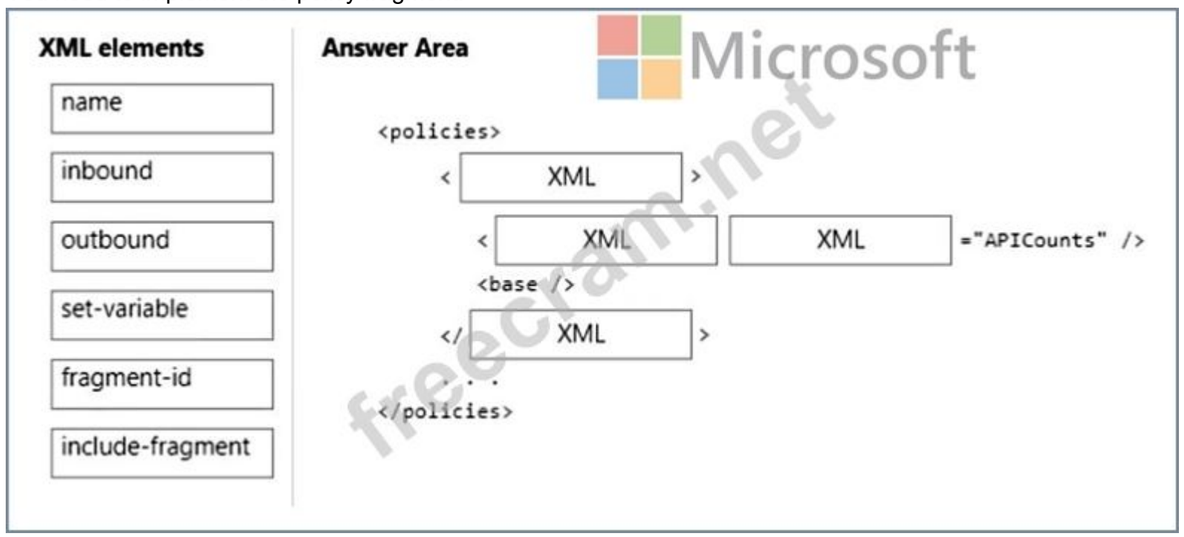
You develop and deploy several APIs to Azure API Management.

You create the following policy fragment named APICounts:

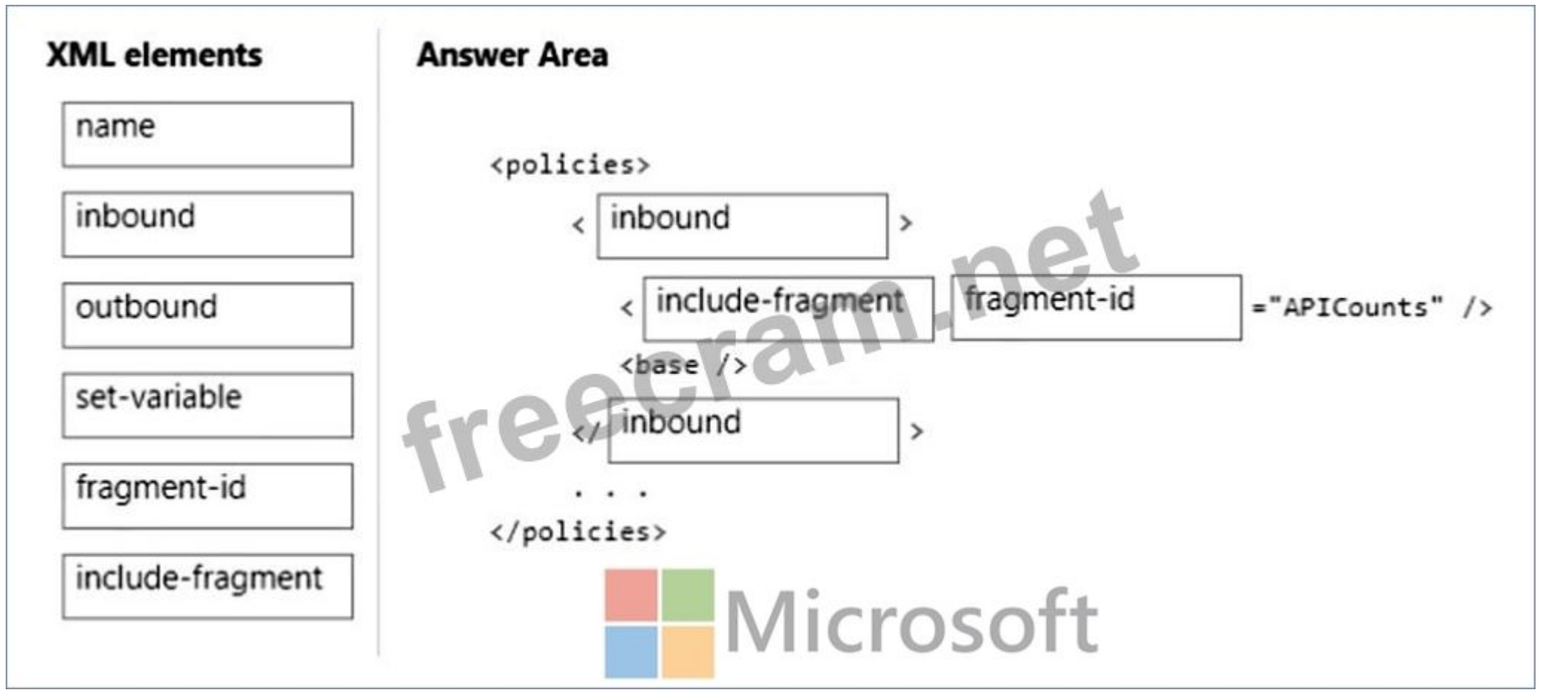
```
<fragment>
    <emit-metric value="1" namespace="custom-metrics">
        <dimension name="User ID" />
        <dimension name="Operation ID" />
        <dimension name="API ID" />
        <dimension name="Client IP" value="@(context.Request.IpAddress)" />
    </emit-metric>
</fragment>
```

The policy fragment must be reused across various scopes and APIs. The policy fragment must be applied to all APIs and run when a calling system invokes any API.

You need to implement the policy fragment.

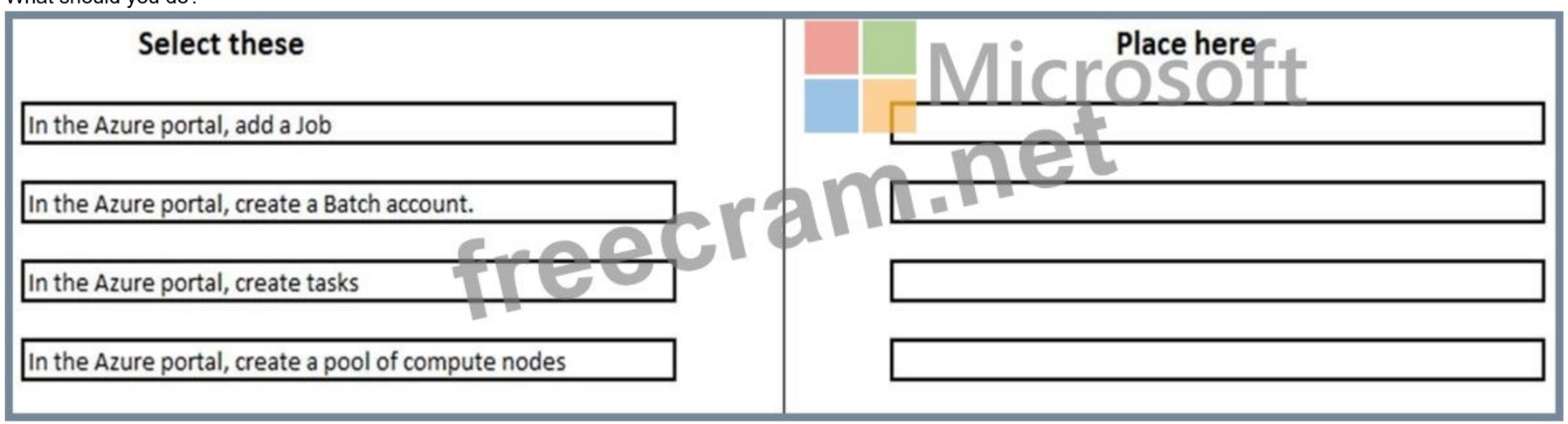


Answer:



Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/include-fragment-policy

NEW QUESTION: 192
Drag and Drop Question
You are developing a software solution for an autonomous transportation system. The solution uses large data sets and Azure Batch processing to simulate navigation sets for entire fleets of vehicles.
You need to create compute nodes for the solution on Azure Batch.
What should you do?



Answer:



Explanation:

With the Azure Portal:

Step 1: In the Azure portal, create a Batch account.

First we create a batch account.

Step 2: In the Azure portal, create a pool of compute nodes Now that you have a Batch account, create a sample pool of Windows compute nodes for test purposes.

Step 3: In the Azure portal, add a Job.

Now that you have a pool, create a job to run on it. A Batch job is a logical group for one or more tasks. A job includes settings common to the tasks, such as priority and the pool to run tasks on.

Initially the job has no tasks.

Step 4: In the Azure portal, create tasks

Now create sample tasks to run in the job. Typically you create multiple tasks that Batch queues and distributes to run on the compute nodes.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/quick-create-portal

NEW QUESTION: 193

Case Study 6 - Contoso, Ltd

Background

Overview

You are a developer for Contoso, Ltd. The company has a social networking website that is developed as a Single Page Application (SPA). The main web application for the social networking website loads user uploaded content from blob storage.

You are developing a solution to monitor uploaded data for inappropriate content. The following process occurs when users upload content by using the SPA:

* Messages are sent to ContentUploadService.

* Content is processed by ContentAnalysisService.

* After processing is complete, the content is posted to the social network or a rejection message

is posted in its place.

The ContentAnalysisService is deployed with Azure Container Instances from a private Azure Container Registry named contosoimages.

The solution will use eight CPU cores.

Azure Active Directory

Contoso, Ltd. uses Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for both internal and guest accounts.

Requirements

ContentAnalysisService

The company's data science group built ContentAnalysisService which accepts user generated content as a string and returns a probable value for inappropriate content. Any values over a specific threshold must be reviewed by an employee of Contoso, Ltd.
You must create an Azure Function named CheckUserContent to perform the content checks.
Costs
You must minimize costs for all Azure services.
Manual review
To review content, the user must authenticate to the website portion of the ContentAnalysisService using their Azure AD credentials. The website is built using React and all pages and API endpoints require authentication. In order to review content a user must be part of a ContentReviewer role. All completed reviews must include the reviewer's email address for auditing purposes.
High availability
All services must run in multiple regions. The failure of any service in a region must not impact overall application availability.
Monitoring
An alert must be raised if the ContentUploadService uses more than 80 percent of available CPU cores.
Security
You have the following security requirements:
* Any web service accessible over the Internet must be protected from cross site scripting attacks.
* All websites and services must use SSL from a valid root certificate authority.
* Azure Storage access keys must only be stored in memory and must be available only to the service.
* All Internal services must only be accessible from internal Virtual Networks (VNets).
* All parts of the system must support inbound and outbound traffic restrictions.
* All service calls must be authenticated by using Azure AD.
User agreements
When a user submits content, they must agree to a user agreement. The agreement allows employees of Contoso, Ltd. to review content, store cookies on user devices, and track user's IP addresses.
Information regarding agreements is used by multiple divisions within Contoso, Ltd.
User responses must not be lost and must be available to all parties regardless of individual service uptime. The volume of agreements is expected to be in the millions per hour.
Validation testing
When a new version of the ContentAnalysisService is available the previous seven days of content must be processed with the new version to verify that the new version does not significantly deviate from the old version.
Issues
Users of the ContentUploadService report that they occasionally see HTTP 502 responses on specific pages.
Code
ContentUploadService

```
CS01 apiVersion: '2018-10-01'
CS02 type: Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups
CS03 location: westus
CS04 name: contentUploadService
CS05 properties:
CS06     containers:
CS07     - name: service
CS08         properties:
CS09         image: contoso/contentUploadService:latest
CS10         ports:
CS11         -  port: 80
CS12            protocol: TCP
CS13         resources:
CS14           requests:
CS15              cpu: 1.0
CS16              memoryInGB: 1.5
CS17
CS18 ipAddress:
CS19     ip: 10.23.121.112
CS20     ports:
CS21       - port: 80
CS22         protocol: TCP
CS23
CS24
CS25 networkProfile:
CS26
id: /subscriptions/98...19/resourceGroups/container/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkProfiles/subnet
```

ApplicationManifest

```
AM01 {
AM02     "id" : "2b079f03-9b06-2d44-98bb-e9182901fcb6",
AM03     "appId" : "7118a7f0-b5c2-4c9d-883c-3d711396fe65",
AM04
AM05     "createdDateTime" : "2019-12-24T06:01:44Z",
AM06     "logoUrl" : null,
AM07     "logoutUrl" : null,
AM08     "name" : "ContentAnalysisService",
AM09
AM10
AM11     "orgRestrictions" : [],
AM12     "parentalControlSettings" : {
AM13       "countriesBlockedForMinors" : [],
AM14       "legalAgeGroupRule" : "Allow"
AM15     },
AM16     "passwordCredentials" : []
AM17 }
```

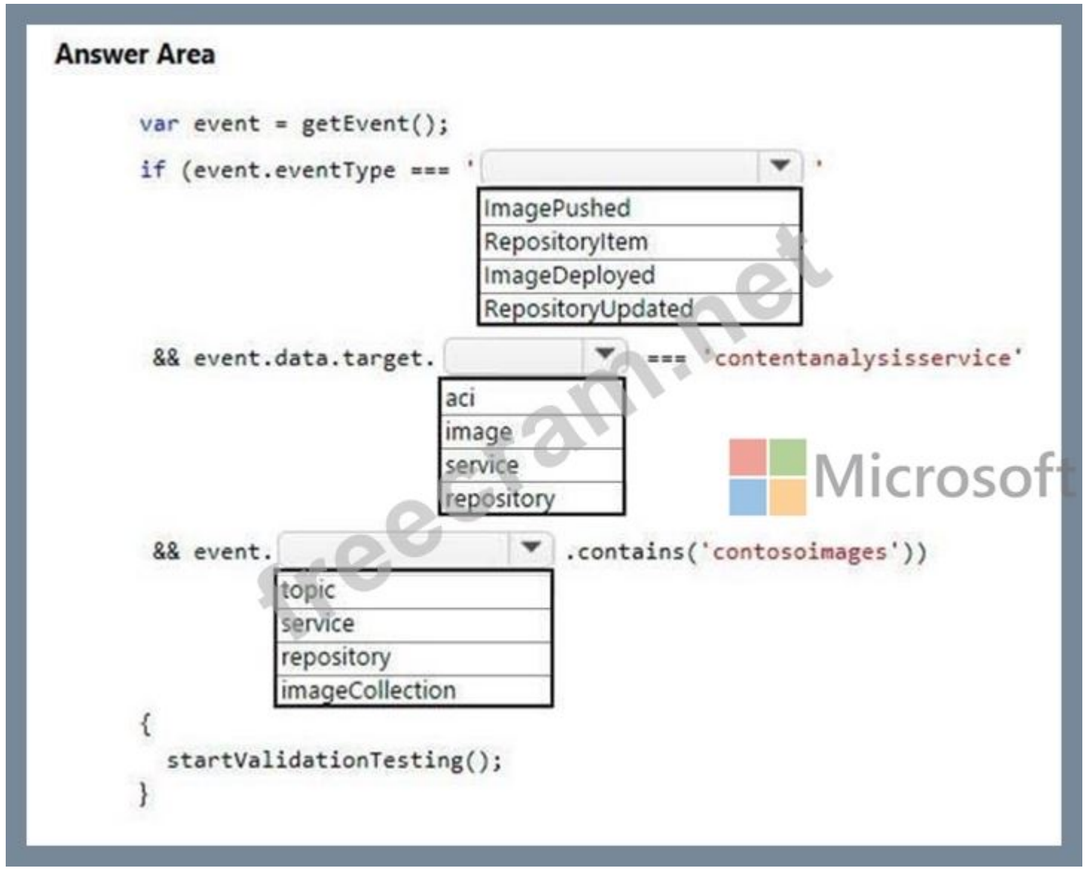
Hotspot Question

You need to ensure that validation testing is triggered per the requirements.

How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate values in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

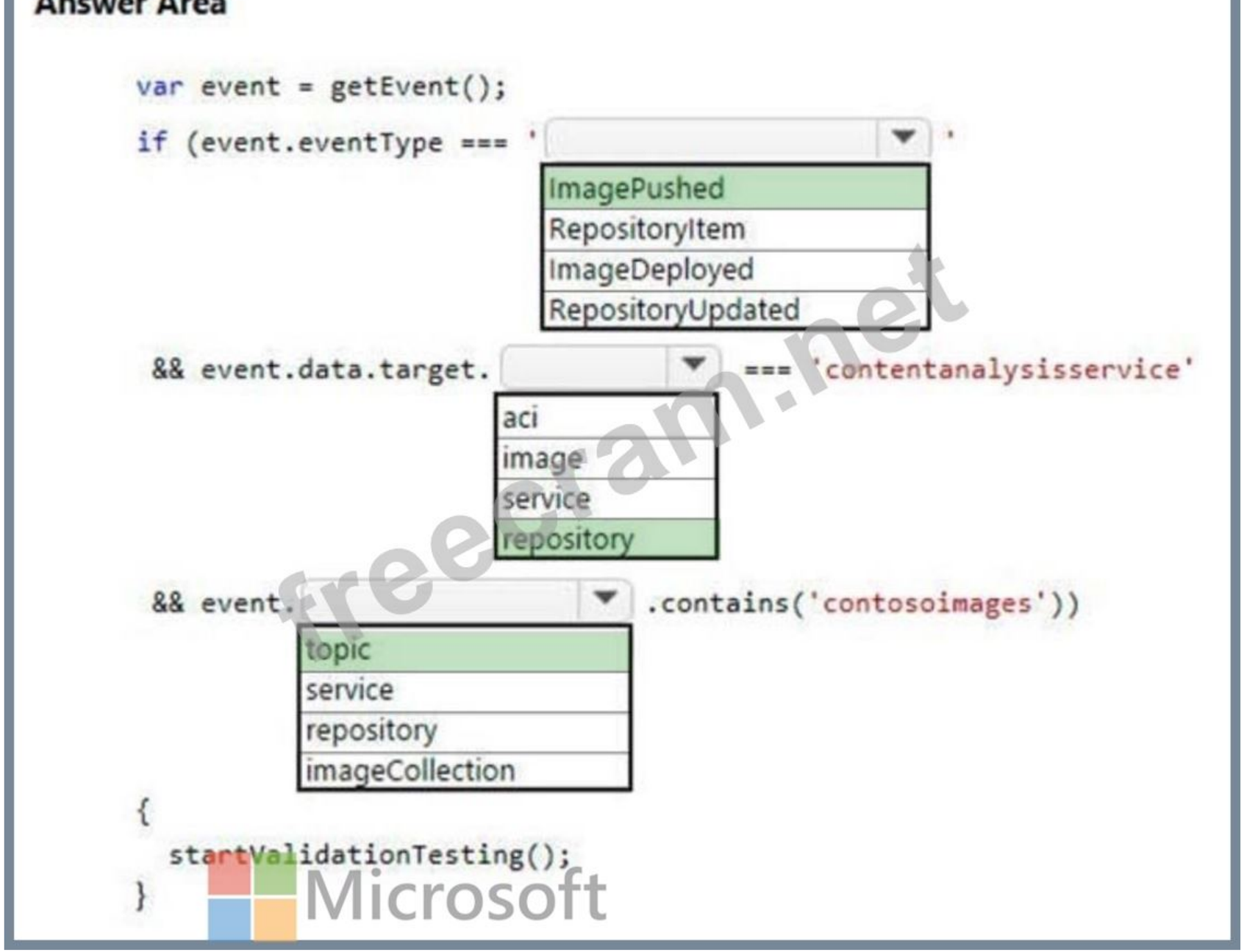
Answer Area



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Answer:

Answer Area



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Explanation:

Box 1: ImagePushed

Box 2: Repository

Box 3: Topic
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/event-schema-container-registry?tabs=event-grid-event-schema

NEW QUESTION: 194
Case Study 2 - Coho Winery
LabelMaker app
Coho Winery produces bottles, and distributes a variety of wines globally. You are developer implementing highly scalable and resilient applications to support online order processing by using Azure solutions.
Coho Winery has a LabelMaker application that prints labels for wine bottles. The application sends data to several printers. The application consists of five modules that run independently on virtual machines (VMs). Coho Winery plans to move the application to Azure and continue to support label creation.
External partners send data to the LabelMaker application to include artwork and text for custom label designs.
Data
You identify the following requirements for data management and manipulation:
* Order data is stored as nonrelational JSON and must be queried using Structured Query
Language (SQL).
* Changes to the Order data must reflect immediately across all partitions. All reads to the Order
data must fetch the most recent writes.
You have the following security requirements:
* Users of Coho Winery applications must be able to provide access to documents, resources,
and applications to external partners.
* External partners must use their own credentials and authenticate with their organization's
identity management solution.
* External partner logins must be audited monthly for application use by a user account
administrator to maintain company compliance.
* Storage of e-commerce application settings must be maintained in Azure Key Vault.
* E-commerce application sign-ins must be secured by using Azure App Service authentication
and Azure Active Directory (AAD).
* Conditional access policies must be applied at the application level to protect company content
* The LabelMaker applications must be secured by using an AAD account that has full access to
all namespaces of the Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.
LabelMaker app
Azure Monitor Container Health must be used to monitor the performance of workloads that are deployed to Kubernetes environments and hosted on Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS).
You must use Azure Container Registry to publish images that support the AKS deployment.



Calls to the Printer API App fail periodically due to printer communication timeouts.

Printer communications timeouts occur after 10 seconds. The label printer must only receive up to 5 attempts within one minute.

The order workflow fails to run upon initial deployment to Azure.

Order .json

```
01 {
02  "id : 1,
03  "customers" : [
04  {
05    "familyName" : "Doe",
06    "givenName" :  "John",
07    "customerid" :  5
08  }
09  ],
10  "line"_items" : [
11  {
12   "fulfillable_quantity" : 1,
13  "id" : 6,
```

```
14  "price" : "199.99",
15  "product_id" : 7513594,
16  "quantity": 1,
17  "requires_shipping" : true,
18  "sku" : "SFC-342-N" ,
19 "title" : "Surface Go",
20  "vendor" : "Microsoft" ,
21  "name" : "Surface Go - 8GB",
22  "taxable" : true,
23  "tax"_lines" : [
24  {
25  "title" : "State Tax",
26  "price" : "3.93",
27  "rate" : 0.06
28  }
29 ],
30  "total_discount" : "5.00"
31  "discount_allocations" : [
32  {
33   "amount" : "5.00",
34   "discount_application_index" : 2
35     }
36    ]
37   }
38 ],
39 "address" : {
40 "state" : "NY",
41 "country" : "Manhattan",
42  "city" : "NY"
43    }
44   }
```

Hotspot Question

You need to update the order workflow to address the issue when calling the Printer API App.

How should you complete the code? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
"print_label": {
  "type": "Http",
  "inputs": {
    "method": "POST",
    "uri": "https://www.cohowinery.com/printer/printlabel",
    "retryPolicy": {
    "type": "                ",
    "interval": "                ",
    "count":
  }
}
```

"type" dropdown: default, none, fixed, exponential

"interval" dropdown: PT10S, PT30S, PT60S, PT1D

"count" dropdown: 5, 10, 60

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Answer:

Answer Area



```
print_label": {
  "type": "Http",
  "inputs": {
    "method": "POST",
    "uri": "https://www.cohowinery.com/printer/printlabel",
    "retryPolicy": {
    "type": "                    ",
```

default
none
fixed
exponential

```
"interval": "                    ",
```

PT10S
PT30S
PT60S
PT1D

```
"count":
```

5
10
60



Explanation:
Box 1: fixed
The `Default' policy does 4 exponential retries and from my experience the interval times are often too short in situations.
Box 2: PT10S
PT10s will be the better answer, 5 attempts with each 10 seconds delay satisfy the requirement
"The label printer must only receive up to 5 attempts within one minute" Box 3: 5 Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-exception-handling

NEW QUESTION: 195
Hotspot Question
You develop a news and blog content app for Windows devices.
A notification must arrive on a user's device when there is a new article available for them to view.
You need to implement push notifications.
How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
string notificationHubName = "contoso_hub";
string notificationHubConnection = "connection_string";
[                                ] hub =
```

NotificationHubClient
NotificationHubClientSettings
NotificationHubJob
NotificationDetails

```
[                                ] . [                                ]
```

NotificationHubClient
NotificationHubClientSettings
NotificationHubJob
NotificationDetails

GetInstallation
CreateClientFromConnectionString
CreateOrUpdateInstallation
PatchInstallation

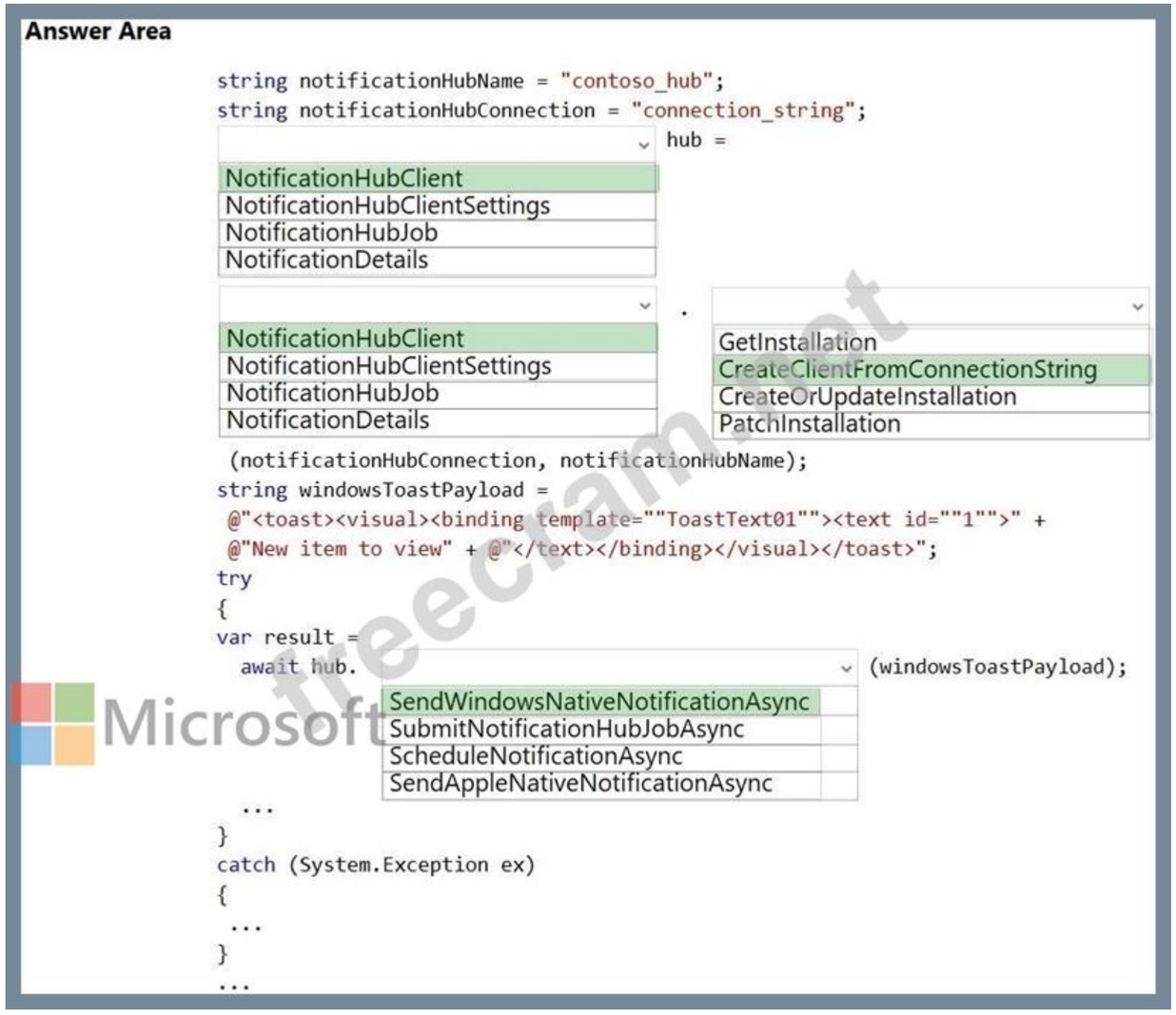
```
 (notificationHubConnection, notificationHubName);
string windowsToastPayload =
 @"<toast><visual><binding template=""ToastText01""><text id=""1"">" +
 @"New item to view" + @"</text></binding></visual></toast>";
try
{
var result =
  await hub.                     (windowsToastPayload);
```

SendWindowsNativeNotificationAsync
SubmitNotificationHubJobAsync
ScheduleNotificationAsync
SendAppleNativeNotificationAsync

```
  ...
}
catch (System.Exception ex)
{
 ...
}
...
```

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Box 1: NotificationHubClient

Box 2: NotificationHubClient

Box 3: CreateClientFromConnectionString

// Initialize the Notification Hub

NotificationHubClient hub =

NotificationHubClient.CreateClientFromConnectionString(listenConnString, hubName); Box 4: SendWindowsNativeNotificationAsync Send the push notification.

var result = await hub.SendWindowsNativeNotificationAsync(windowsToastPayload); Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/notification-hubs/notification-hubs-push-notification-registration-management

https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/app-service-mobile/app-service-mobile-windows-store-dotnet-get-started-push.md

NEW QUESTION: 196

Hotspot Question

You are developing a containerized microservices application to be deployed by using Azure Container Apps. The application uses Dapr for service invocation between microservices.

You develop two services: OrderService and PaymentService.

OrderService must invoke a method named ProcessPayment on PaymentService.

You need to invoke the method.

How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Code to invoke the microservice method

```
using System;
using System.Net.Http;
using System.Text;
using Dapr.Client;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
namespace OrderService
{
    class Program
    {
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            [ using var httpClient = new HttpClient(); | var client = DaprClient.CreateInvokeHttpClient(); | using var client = new DaprClientBuilder().Build(); ]

            var result = await [ client | httpClient ].InvokeMethodAsync<object, string>("paymentservice","ProcessPayment", new { amount = 100.0 });

            Console.WriteLine($"Payment Service Response: {result}");
        }
    }
}
```

Answer:

Code to invoke the microservice method

```
using System;
using System.Net.Http;
using System.Text;
using Dapr.Client;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
namespace OrderService
{
    class Program
    {
        static async Task Main(string[] args)
        {
            [ using var httpClient = new HttpClient();
              var client = DaprClient.CreateInvokeHttpClient();
              using var client = new DaprClientBuilder().Build(); ]

            var result = await [ client / httpClient ].InvokeMethodAsync<object, string>("paymentservice","ProcessPayment", new { amount = 100.0 });

            Console.WriteLine($"Payment Service Response: {result}");
        }
    }
}
```

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NEW QUESTION: 197

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 question, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

Margie's Travel is an international travel and bookings management service. The company is expanding into restaurant bookings. You are tasked with implementing Azure Search for the restaurants listed in their solution.

You create the index in Azure Search.

You need to import the restaurant data into the Azure Search service by using the Azure Search .NET SDK.

Solution:

1. Create a SearchServiceClient object to connect to the search index.
2. Create a DataContainer that contains the documents which must be added.
3. Create a DataSource instance and set its Container property to the DataContainer.
4. Set the DataSources property of the SearchServiceClient.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Use the following method:
1. Create a SearchIndexClient object to connect to the search index
2. Create an IndexBatch that contains the documents which must be added.
3. Call the Documents.Index method of the SearchIndexClient and pass the IndexBatch.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-howto-dotnet-sdk

NEW QUESTION: 198
Case Study 6 - Contoso, Ltd
Background
Overview
You are a developer for Contoso, Ltd. The company has a social networking website that is developed as a Single Page Application (SPA). The main web application for the social networking website loads user uploaded content from blob storage.
You are developing a solution to monitor uploaded data for inappropriate content. The following process occurs when users upload content by using the SPA:
* Messages are sent to ContentUploadService.
* Content is processed by ContentAnalysisService.
* After processing is complete, the content is posted to the social network or a rejection message
is posted in its place.
The ContentAnalysisService is deployed with Azure Container Instances from a private Azure Container Registry named contosoimages.
The solution will use eight CPU cores.
Azure Active Directory
Contoso, Ltd. uses Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for both internal and guest accounts.
Requirements
ContentAnalysisService
The company's data science group built ContentAnalysisService which accepts user generated content as a string and returns a probable value for inappropriate content. Any values over a specific threshold must be reviewed by an employee of Contoso, Ltd.
You must create an Azure Function named CheckUserContent to perform the content checks.
Costs
You must minimize costs for all Azure services.
Manual review
To review content, the user must authenticate to the website portion of the ContentAnalysisService using their Azure AD credentials. The website is built using React and all pages and API endpoints require authentication. In order to review content a user must be part of a ContentReviewer role. All completed reviews must include the reviewer's email address for auditing purposes.
High availability

All services must run in multiple regions. The failure of any service in a region must not impact overall application availability.

Monitoring

An alert must be raised if the ContentUploadService uses more than 80 percent of available CPU cores.

Security

You have the following security requirements:

* Any web service accessible over the Internet must be protected from cross site scripting attacks.
* All websites and services must use SSL from a valid root certificate authority.
* Azure Storage access keys must only be stored in memory and must be available only to the service.
* All Internal services must only be accessible from internal Virtual Networks (VNets).
* All parts of the system must support inbound and outbound traffic restrictions.
* All service calls must be authenticated by using Azure AD.

User agreements

When a user submits content, they must agree to a user agreement. The agreement allows employees of Contoso, Ltd. to review content, store cookies on user devices, and track user's IP addresses.

Information regarding agreements is used by multiple divisions within Contoso, Ltd.

User responses must not be lost and must be available to all parties regardless of individual service uptime. The volume of agreements is expected to be in the millions per hour.

Validation testing

When a new version of the ContentAnalysisService is available the previous seven days of content must be processed with the new version to verify that the new version does not significantly deviate from the old version.

Issues

Users of the ContentUploadService report that they occasionally see HTTP 502 responses on specific pages.

Code

ContentUploadService

```
CS01 apiVersion: '2018-10-01'
CS02 type: Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups
CS03 location: westus
CS04 name: contentUploadService
CS05 properties:
CS06     containers:
CS07     - name: service
CS08         properties:
CS09         image: contoso/contentUploadService:latest
CS10         ports:
CS11         -  port: 80
CS12            protocol: TCP
CS13         resources:
CS14           requests:
CS15              cpu: 1.0
CS16              memoryInGB: 1.5
CS17
CS18 ipAddress:
CS19     ip: 10.23.121.112
CS20     ports:
CS21       - port: 80
CS22         protocol: TCP
CS23
CS24
CS25 networkProfile:
CS26
id: /subscriptions/98...19/resourceGroups/container/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkProfiles/subnet
```

ApplicationManifest

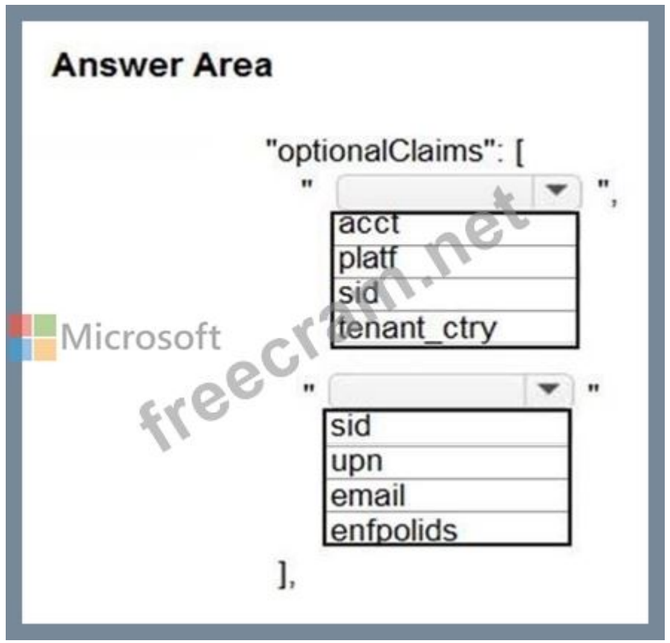
```
AM01 {
AM02     "id" : "2b079f03-9b06-2d44-98bb-e9182901fcb6",
AM03     "appId" : "7118a7f0-b5c2-4c9d-883c-3d711396fe65",
AM04
AM05     "createdDateTime" : "2019-12-24T06:01:44Z",
AM06     "logoUrl" : null,
AM07     "logoutUrl" : null,
AM08     "name" : "ContentAnalysisService",
AM09
AM10
AM11     "orgRestrictions" : [],
AM12     "parentalControlSettings" : {
AM13       "countriesBlockedForMinors" : [],
AM14       "legalAgeGroupRule" : "Allow"
AM15     },
AM16     "passwordCredentials" : []
AM17 }
```

Hotspot Question

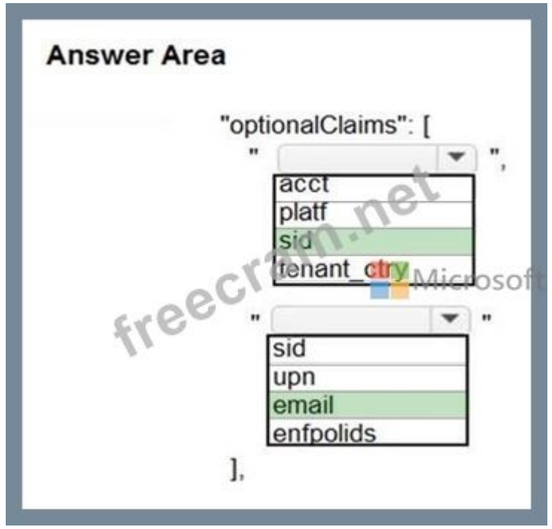
You need to add code at line AM10 of the application manifest to ensure that the requirement for manually reviewing content can be met.

How should you complete the code? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: sid

Sid: Session ID, used for per-session user sign-out. Personal and Azure AD accounts.

Scenario: Manual review

To review content, the user must authenticate to the website portion of the ContentAnalysisService using their Azure AD credentials. The website is built using React and all pages and API endpoints require authentication. In order to review content a user must be part of a ContentReviewer role.

Box 2: email

Scenario: All completed reviews must include the reviewer's email address for auditing purposes.

NEW QUESTION: 199
You develop an ASP. Net Care application by integrating the Application Insights SDK into your solution.
The application sends a very high rate of telemetry in a short time interval. You observe a reduced number of events, traces, and metrics being recorded and increased error rates for telemetry ingestion. Telemetry data must synchronize the client and server information to allow HTTP request and response correlation.
You need to reduce telemetry traffic, data costs, and storage costs while preserving a statistically correct analysis of application telemetry data.
What should you do?
A. Set a daily cap on the Log Analytics workspace. Create an Activity log alert rule.
B. Modify the pricing tier for the Log Analytics workspace.
C. Verify adaptive sampling is enabled. Set the maxTelemetryItemsPerSecond value.
D. Set retention and archive policies by table in the Log Analytics workspace. Purge retained data beyond 30 days.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling-classic-api

NEW QUESTION: 200
Case Study 2 - Coho Winery
LabelMaker app
Coho Winery produces bottles, and distributes a variety of wines globally. You are developer implementing highly scalable and resilient applications to support online order processing by using Azure solutions.
Coho Winery has a LabelMaker application that prints labels for wine bottles. The application sends data to several printers. The application consists of five modules that run independently on virtual machines (VMs). Coho Winery plans to move the application to Azure and continue to support label creation.
External partners send data to the LabelMaker application to include artwork and text for custom label designs.
Data
You identify the following requirements for data management and manipulation:
* Order data is stored as nonrelational JSON and must be queried using Structured Query Language (SQL).
* Changes to the Order data must reflect immediately across all partitions. All reads to the Order data must fetch the most recent writes.
You have the following security requirements:
* Users of Coho Winery applications must be able to provide access to documents, resources, and applications to external partners.
* External partners must use their own credentials and authenticate with their organization's identity management solution.
* External partner logins must be audited monthly for application use by a user account administrator to maintain company compliance.
* Storage of e-commerce application settings must be maintained in Azure Key Vault.
* E-commerce application sign-ins must be secured by using Azure App Service authentication and Azure Active Directory (AAD).
* Conditional access policies must be applied at the application level to protect company content
* The LabelMaker applications must be secured by using an AAD account that has full access to all namespaces of the Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.
LabelMaker app

Azure Monitor Container Health must be used to monitor the performance of workloads that are deployed to Kubernetes environments and hosted on Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS).
You must use Azure Container Registry to publish images that support the AKS deployment.



Calls to the Printer API App fail periodically due to printer communication timeouts.
Printer communications timeouts occur after 10 seconds. The label printer must only receive up to 5 attempts within one minute.
The order workflow fails to run upon initial deployment to Azure.
Order .ison

```
01 {
02  "id : 1,
03  "customers" : [
04  {
05    "familyName" : "Doe",
06    "givenName" :  "John",
07    "customerid" :  5
08  }
09  ],
10  "line"_items" : [
11  {
12    "fulfillable_quantity" : 1,
```

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```
13  "id" : 6,
14  "price" : "199.99",
15  "product_id" : 7513594,
16  "quantity": 1,
17  "requires_shipping" : true,
18  "sku" : "SFC-342-N" ,
19 "title" : "Surface Go",
20  "vendor" : "Microsoft" ,
21  "name" : "Surface Go - 8GB",
22  "taxable" : true,
23  "tax"_lines" : [
24  {
25   "title" : "State Tax",
26 "price" : "3.93",
27  "rate" : 0.06
28  }
29 ],
30  "total_discount" : "5.00"
31  "discount_allocations" : [
32  {
33   "amount" : "5.00",
34   "discount_application_index" : 2
35     }
36    ]
37   }
38 ],
39 "address" : {
40 "state" : "NY",
41 "country" : "Manhattan",
42  "city" : "NY"
43    }
44   }
```


Note: In this section you will see one or more sets of questions with the same scenario and problem. Each question presents a unique solution to the problem, and you must determine whether the solution meets the stated goals. More than one solution might solve the problem. It is also possible that none of the solutions solve the problem.

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.

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution. Determine whether the solution meets the stated goals.
You need to meet the LabelMaker application security requirement.
Solution: Place the Azure Active Directory account into an Azure AD group. Create a ClusterRoleBinding and assign it to the group.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation:Scenario: The LabelMaker applications must be secured by using an AAD account that has full access to all namespaces of the Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.
Permissions can be granted within a namespace with a RoleBinding, or cluster-wide with a ClusterRoleBinding.
References:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/rbac/

NEW QUESTION: 201
You are developing an Azure Function App that processes images that are uploaded to an Azure Blob container.
Images must be processed as quickly as possible after they are uploaded, and the solution must minimize latency. You create code to process images when the Function App is triggered.
You need to configure the Function App.
What should you do?
A. Use an App Service plan. Configure the Function App to use an Azure Blob Storage input trigger.
B. Use a Consumption plan. Configure the Function App to use an Azure Blob Storage trigger.
C. Use a Consumption plan. Configure the Function App to use a Timer trigger.
D. Use an App Service plan. Configure the Function App to use an Azure Blob Storage trigger.
E. Use a Consumption plan. Configure the Function App to use an Azure Blob Storage input trigger.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Use an App Service plan. Configure the Function App to use an Azure Blob Storage trigger.
Consumption plan can cause a 10-min delay in processing new blobs if a function app has gone idle. To avoid this latency, you can switch to an App Service plan with Always On enabled.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-blob-trigger?tabs=csharp

NEW QUESTION: 202
You plan to deploy an Azure Container app.
You need to configure the container app to support session affinity.
Which ingress type and revision mode should you assign to the container app?
A. HTTP ingress type and multiple revision mode
B. HTTP ingress type and single revision mode
C. TCP ingress type and multiple revision mode
D. TCP ingress type and single revision mode
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For an Azure Container App requiring session affinity, you should use HTTP ingress and Single revision mode. Session affinity, also known as sticky sessions, is only supported when using HTTP ingress and when the container app is in single revision mode.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/sticky-sessions

NEW QUESTION: 203
You are developing several microservices to deploy to a Azure Service cluster. The microservices manage data stored in Azure Cosmos DB and Azure Blob storage. The data is secured by using customer-managed keys stored in Aue Key Vault.
You must automate key rotation for all Key Vault keys and allow for manual key rotation. Keys must rotate every three months. Notifications of expiring keys must be sent before key expiry.
You need to configure key rotation and enable key expiry notifications.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth
A. Create and configure a new Azure Event Grid instance.
B. Create configure a key rotation policy during key creation.
C. Create and assign an Azure Key Vault access policy.
D. Configure Azure Key Vault alerts.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/keys/how-to-configure-key-rotation

NEW QUESTION: 204
Hotspot Question
A company is developing a software as a service (SaaS) solution in Azure for other business to manage customers. The solution includes the following Azure SQL Database instances.
Customer data exists in all databases.

Database	Logical server	Comments
CRM	1	Support customer relationship management functionality.
ERP	1	Support enterprise resource planning efforts, including managing production processes and warehouses.
Marketing	2	Support marketing efforts.

Customers may request that the company remove data that relates to the customer. If a customer makes a deletion request, all details from the customer must be removed from the solution. All deletions for a customer must occur in one distributed transaction that includes the CRM, ERP, and Marketing databases.
You need to activate support for transactions over multiple databases on the same logical server and activate support for transactions over multiple servers.
Which actions and Azure PowerShell command should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

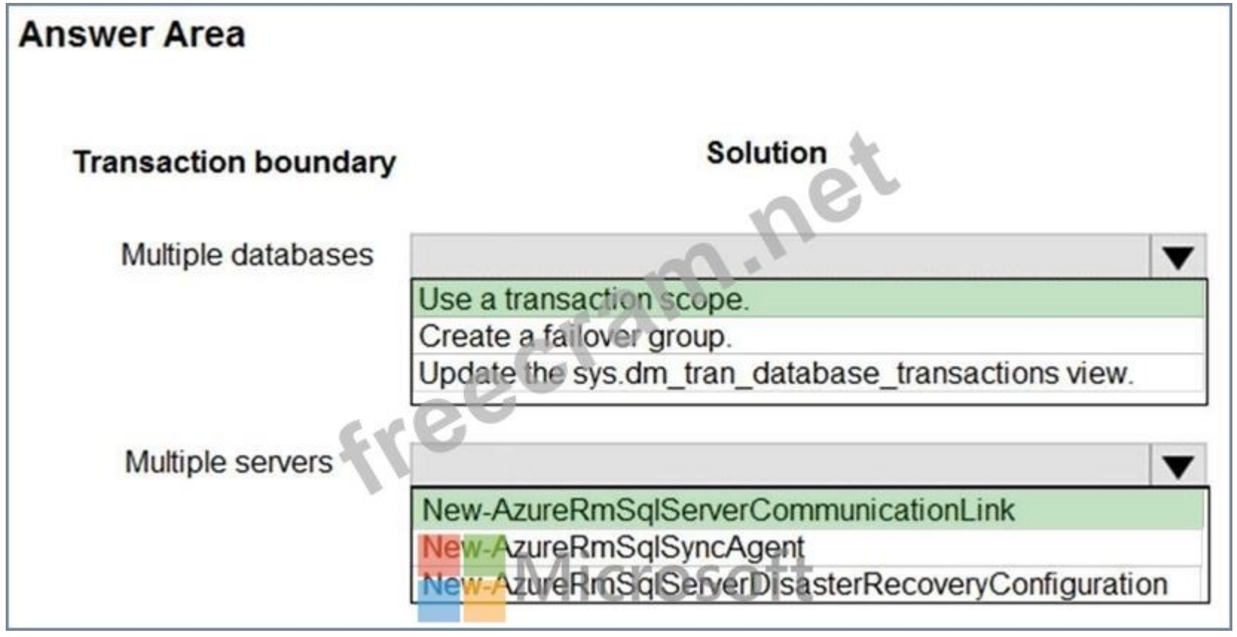
Answer Area



Transaction boundary	Solution
Multiple databases	Use a transaction scope. Create a failover group. Update the sys.dm_tran_database_transactions view.
Multiple servers	New-AzureRmSqlServerCommunicationLink New-AzureRmSqlSyncAgent New-AzureRmSqlServerDisasterRecoveryConfiguration

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Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Use a transaction scope

The TransactionScope class establishes an ambient transaction in .NET. (An "ambient transaction" is one that lives in the current thread.) All connections opened within the TransactionScope participate in the transaction. If different databases participate, the transaction is automatically elevated to a distributed transaction.

Box 2: New-AzureRmSqlServerCommunicationLink
New-AzureRmSqlServerCommunicationLink: Use this cmdlet to create a new communication relationship between two logical servers in Azure SQL DB. The relationship is symmetric which means both servers can initiate transactions with the other server.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-elastic-transactions-overview

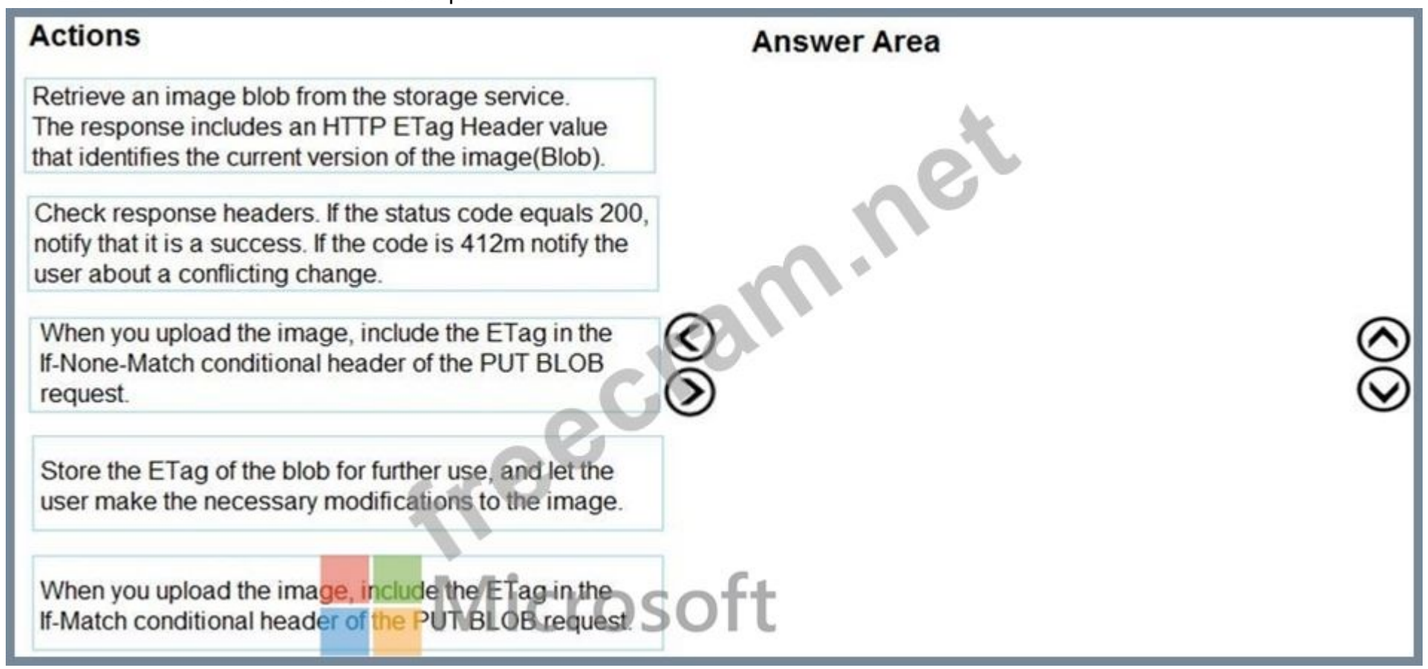
NEW QUESTION: 205
An organization deploys Azure Cosmos DB.
You need to ensure that the index is updated as items are created, updated, or deleted.
What should you do?
A. Set the indexing mode to Lazy.
B. Set the value of the automatic property of the indexing policy to False.
C. Set the value of the EnableScanInQuery option to True.
D. Set the indexing mode to Consistent.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Cosmos DB supports two indexing modes:
Consistent: The index is updated synchronously as you create, update or delete items. This means that the consistency of your read queries will be the consistency configured for the account.
None: Indexing is disabled on the container.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/index-policy

NEW QUESTION: 206
Case Study 8 - VanArsdel, Ltd
Background
VanArsdel, Ltd. is a global office supply company. The company is based in Canada and has retail store locations across the world. The company is developing several cloud-based solutions to support their stores, distributors, suppliers, and delivery services.
Current environment
Corporate website
The company provides a public website located at http://www.vanarsdelltd.com. The website consists of a React JavaScript user interface, HTML, CSS, image assets, and several APIs hosted in Azure Functions.
Retail Store Locations
The company supports thousands of store locations globally. Store locations send data every hour to an Azure Blob storage account to support inventory, purchasing and delivery services.
Each record includes a location identifier and sales transaction information.
Requirements
The application components must meet the following requirements:
Corporate website
- Secure the website by using SSL.
- Minimize costs for data storage and hosting.
- Implement native GitHub workflows for continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD).
- Distribute the website content globally for local use.
- Implement monitoring by using Application Insights and availability web tests including SSL certificate validity and custom header value verification.
- The website must have 99.95 percent uptime.

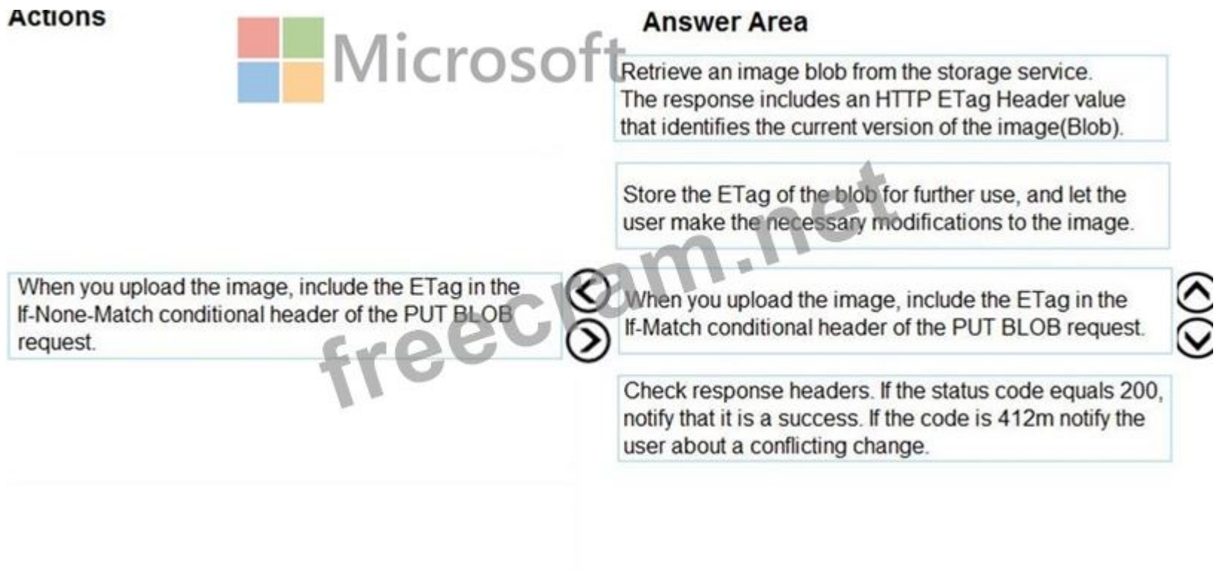
Retail store locations
- Azure Functions must process data immediately when data is uploaded to Blob storage. Azure Functions must update Azure Cosmos DB by using native SQL language queries.
- Audit store sale transaction information nightly to validate data, process sales financials, and reconcile inventory.
Delivery services
- Store service telemetry data in Azure Cosmos DB by using an Azure Function. Data must include an item id, the delivery vehicle license plate, vehicle package capacity, and current vehicle location coordinates.
- Store delivery driver profile information in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) by using an Azure Function called from the corporate website.
Inventory services
The company has contracted a third-party to develop an API for inventory processing that requires access to a specific blob within the retail store storage account for three months to include read-only access to the data.
Security
- All Azure Functions must centralize management and distribution of configuration data for different environments and geographies, encrypted by using a company-provided RSA-HSM key.
- Authentication and authorization must use Azure AD and services must use managed identities where possible.
Issues
Retail Store Locations
- You must perform a point-in-time restoration of the retail store location data due to an unexpected and accidental deletion of data.
- Azure Cosmos DB queries from the Azure Function exhibit high Request Unit (RU) usage and contain multiple, complex queries that exhibit high point read latency for large items as the function app is scaling.
Question
You need to reduce read latency for the retail store solution.
What are two possible ways to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Create a new composite index for the store location data queries in Azure Cosmos DB.
Modify the queries to support parameterized SQL and update the Azure Function app to call the new queries.
B. Provision an Azure Cosmos DB dedicated gateway.
Update the Azure Function app connection string to use the new dedicated gateway endpoint.
C. Configure Azure Cosmos DB consistency to session consistency.
Cache session tokens in a new Azure Redis cache instance after every write.
Update reads to use the session token stored in Azure Redis.
D. Provision an Azure Cosmos DB dedicated gateway.
Update blob storage to use the new dedicated gateway endpoint.
E. Configure Azure Cosmos DB consistency to strong consistency.
Increase the RUs for the container supporting store location data.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Cosmos DB queries from the Azure Function exhibit high Request Unit (RU) usage and contain multiple, complex queries that exhibit high point read latency for large items as the function app is scaling.
B: A dedicated gateway is server-side compute that is a front-end to your Azure Cosmos DB account. When you connect to the dedicated gateway, it both routes requests and caches data.
You can provision a dedicated gateway to improve performance at scale.
You must connect to Azure Cosmos DB using the dedicated gateway in order to use the integrated cache. The dedicated gateway has a different endpoint from the standard one provided with your Azure Cosmos DB account. When you connect to your dedicated gateway endpoint, your application sends a request to the dedicated gateway, which then routes the request to different backend nodes. If possible, the integrated cache will serve the result.
C: Azure Cache for Redis perfectly complements Azure database services such as Cosmos DB.
It provides a cost-effective solution to scale read and write throughput of your data tier. Store and share database query results, session states, static contents, and more using a common cache- aside pattern.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/solution-ideas/articles/data-cache-with-redis-cache

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/dedicated-gateway

NEW QUESTION: 207
Drag and Drop Question
You are creating a collaborative image hosting platform as an ASP.NET MVC web application.
Users add, update, and modify images on the platform. Images are stored in Azure Blob storage.
More than one user at a time must be able to modify the same image.
You need to implement optimistic concurrency for uploading images.
Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
NOTE: Each correct solution is worth one point.



Answer:



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Explanation:
Optimistic concurrency means allowing concurrency conflicts to happen, and then reacting appropriately if they do.
For the PUT method, If-Match can be used to prevent the lost update problem. It can check if the modification of a resource that the user wants to upload will not override another change that has been done since the original resource was fetched. If the request cannot be fulfilled, the 412 (Precondition Failed) response is returned.
References:
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Headers/If-Match

NEW QUESTION: 208
Hotspot Question
You are developing an application that monitors data added to an Azure Blob storage account.
You need to process each change made to the storage account.
How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

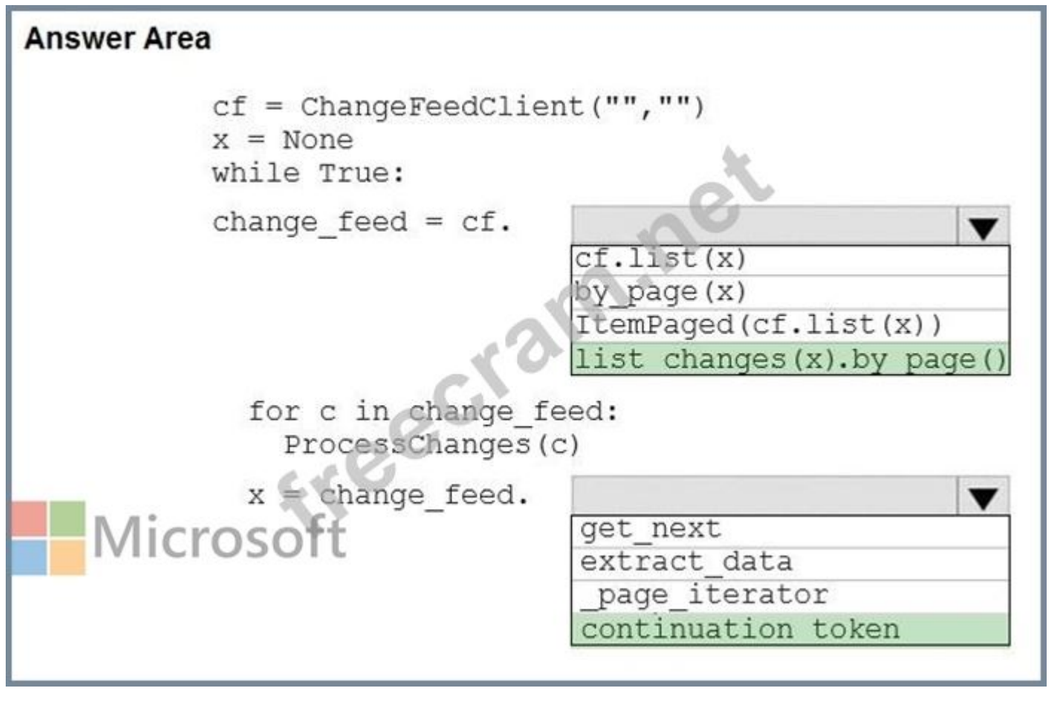
```
cf = ChangeFeedClient("","")
x = None
while True:
change_feed = cf.
```

- cf.list(x)
- by_page(x)
- ItemPaged(cf.list(x))
- list_changes(x).by_page()

```
  for c in change_feed:
    ProcessChanges(c)
  x = change_feed.
```

- get_next
- extract_data
- _page_iterator
- continuation_token

Answer:

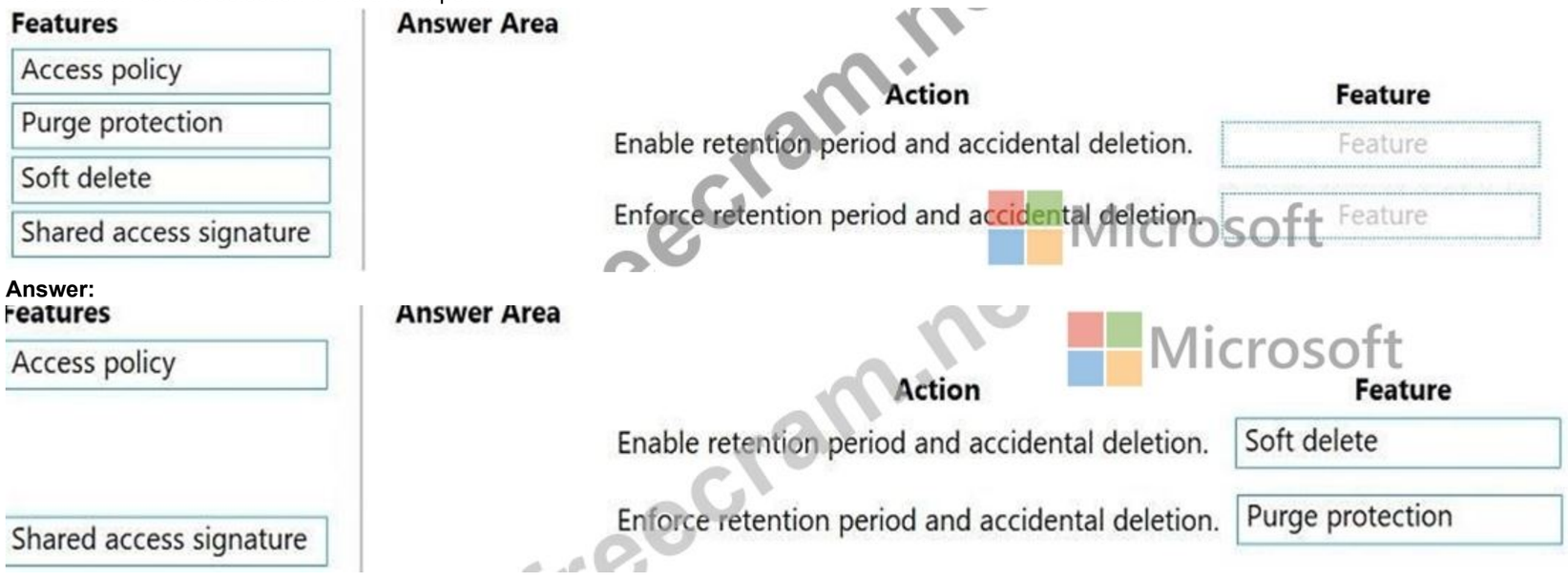


NEW QUESTION: 209

Drag and Drop Question

You are developing an application to securely transfer data between on-premises file systems and Azure Blob storage. The application stores keys, secrets, and certificates in Azure Key Vault. The application uses the Azure Key Vault APIs.

The application must allow recovery of an accidental deletion of the key vault or key vault objects.
Key vault objects must be retained for 90 days after deletion.
You need to protect the key vault and key vault objects.
Which Azure Key Vault feature should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate features to the correct actions. Each feature may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Explanation:
Box 1: Soft delete
When soft-delete is enabled, resources marked as deleted resources are retained for a specified period (90 days by default). The service further provides a mechanism for recovering the deleted object, essentially undoing the deletion.
Box 2: Purge protection
Purge protection is an optional Key Vault behavior and is not enabled by default. Purge protection can only be enabled once soft-delete is enabled.
When purge protection is on, a vault or an object in the deleted state cannot be purged until the retention period has passed. Soft-deleted vaults and objects can still be recovered, ensuring that the retention policy will be followed.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/soft-delete-overview

NEW QUESTION: 210
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure Storage queue named queue1.
You are developing an order processing program that will use queue1. Each message will store information about an individual order.
The program will be used by multiple consumers to retrieve messages from the queue, process the orders, and then either complete them or schedule a retry if a temporary failure occurs.
You need to complete the code that handles retries.
How should you complete the code? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

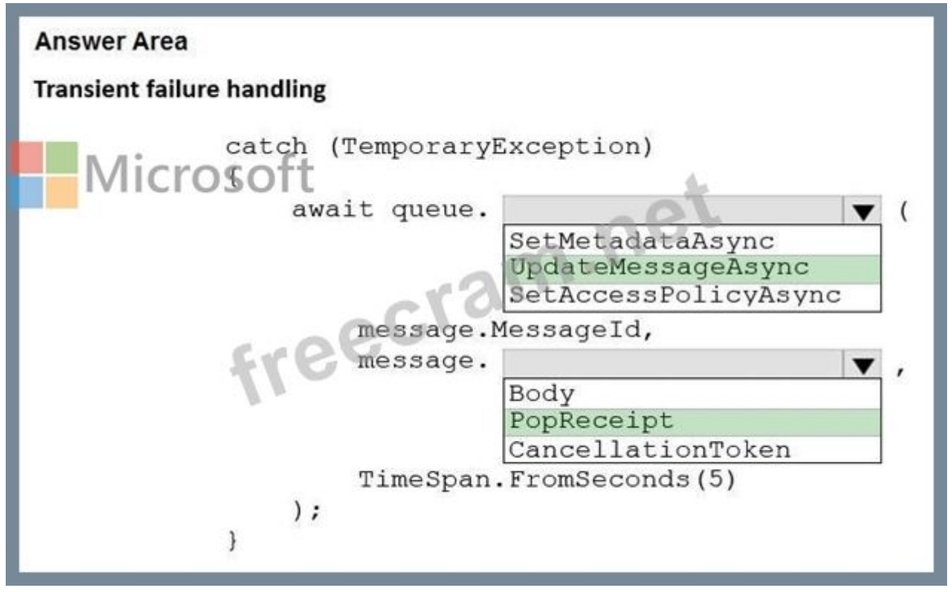
Answer Area

Transient failure handling

```
catch (TemporaryException)
{
    await queue. [                    ] (
                   SetMetadataAsync
                   UpdateMessageAsync
                   SetAccessPolicyAsync
        message.MessageId,
        message. [                    ] ,
                   Body
                   PopReceipt
                   CancellationToken
        TimeSpan.FromSeconds(5)
    );
}
```

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Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: UpdateMessageAsync
This method updates the properties of a message in Azure Queue Storage. It is specifically used to alter a message's content or extend/modify its visibility timeout.

Box 2: PopReceipt

When a consumer retrieves a message from an Azure Storage Queue, Azure generates a unique PopReceipt. To modify or delete that specific message instance, the client application must provide both the MessageId and

the matching PopReceipt to prove it holds the current lock on the message.
Reference:
https://docs.azure.cn/en-us/storage/queues/storage-quickstart-queues-dotnet

NEW QUESTION: 211
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 develop an HTTP triggered Azure Function app to process Azure Storage blob data. The app is triggered using an output binding on the blob.
The app continues to time out after four minutes. The app must process the blob data.
You need to ensure the app does not time out and processes the blob data.
Solution: Use the Durable Function async pattern to process the blob data.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Regardless of the function app timeout setting, 230 seconds is the maximum amount of time that an HTTP triggered function can take to respond to a request. This is because of the default idle timeout of Azure Load Balancer. For longer processing times, consider using the Durable Functions async pattern or defer the actual work and return an immediate response.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale#timeout

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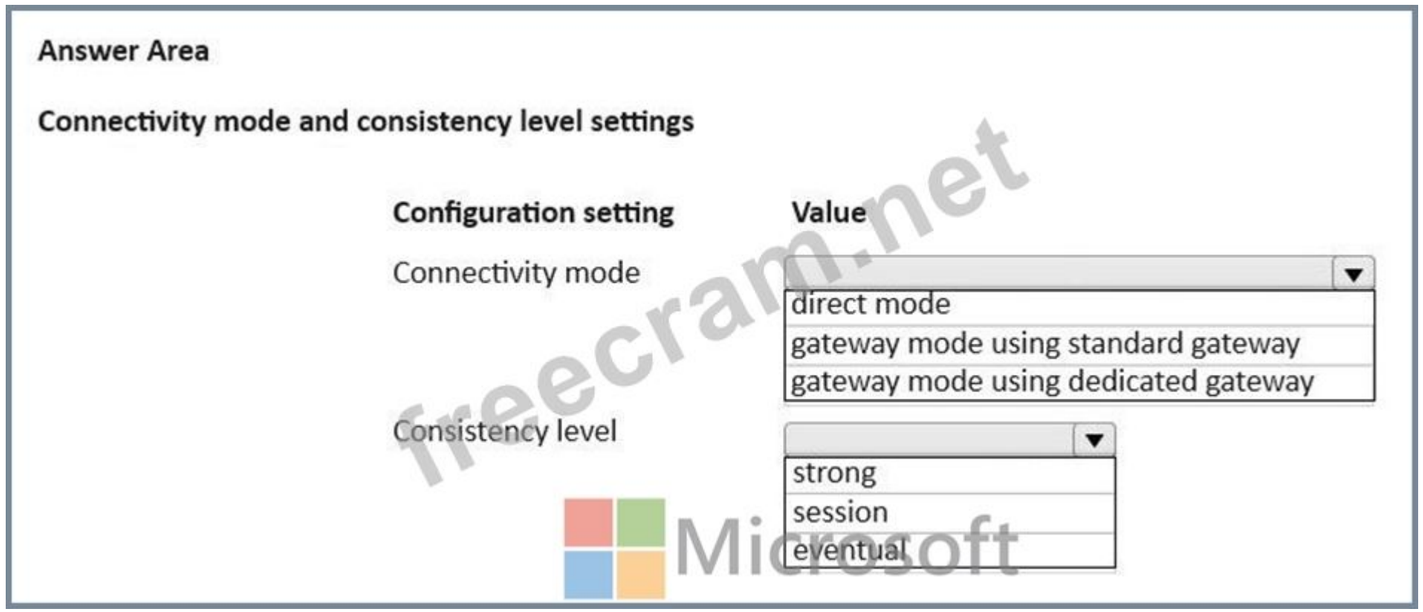
NEW QUESTION: 212
You develop an Azure App Service web app and deploy to a production environment. You enable Application Insights for the web app.
The web app is throwing multiple exceptions in the environment.
You need to examine the state of the source code and variables when the exceptions are thrown.
Which Application Insights feature should you configure?
A. Smart detection
B. Profiler
C. Snapshot Debugger
D. Standard test
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Snapshot Debugger is an Application Insights feature that allows you to examine the state of the source code and variables when an exception is thrown. It captures a snapshot of the call stack, local variables, and object state at the time of the exception. With this feature, you can easily identify the cause of the exception and fix the issue.

NEW QUESTION: 213

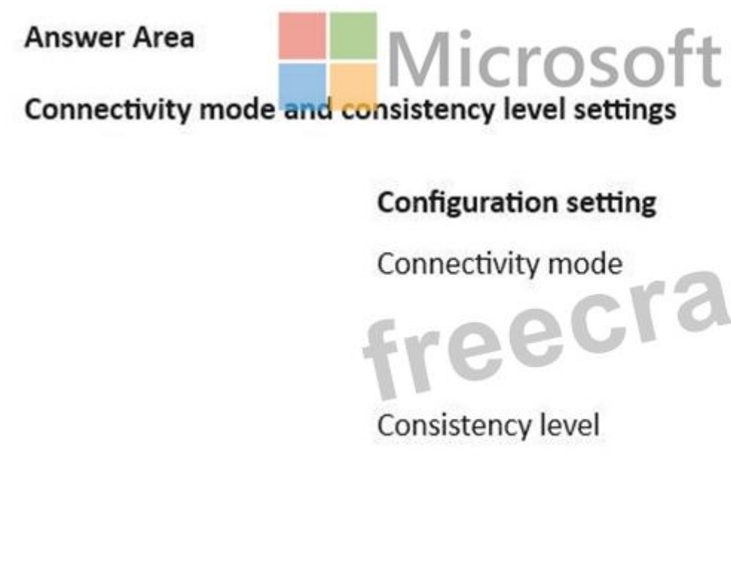
A development team is creating a new REST API. The API will store data in Azure Blob storage.
You plan to deploy the API to Azure App Service.
Developers must access the Azure Blob storage account to develop the API for the next two months. The Azure Blob storage account must not be accessible by the developers after the two- month time period.
You need to grant developers access to the Azure Blob storage account.
What should you do?
A. Generate a shared access signature (SAS) for the Azure Blob storage account and provide the SAS to all developers.
B. Create and apply a new lifecycle management policy to include a last accessed date value. Apply the policy to the Azure Blob storage account.
C. Provide all developers with the access key for the Azure Blob storage account. Update the API to include the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) timestamp for the request header.
D. Grant all developers access to the Azure Blob storage account by assigning role-based access control (RBAC) roles.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview

NEW QUESTION: 214
A CRON expression is a string that consists of six fields that represent a set of times. The order of the six fields in Azure is: {second} {minute} {hour} {day} {month} {day of the week}. Suppose you needed a CRON expression that meant "every day", what special character would you put in the {day of the week} position?
A. *
B. -
C. /
D. ,
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 215
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL API account named account1. Multiple instances of an on-premises application named app1 read data from account1.
You plan to implement integrated cache for connections from the instances of app to account1.
You need to set the connection mode and maximum consistency level of app1.
Which values should you use for the configuration settings? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 216

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains a resource group named RG1 and a Service Bus queue named SB1.

You plan to implement an Azure Event Grid push event subscription that will deliver an event to SB1 whenever a resource is created, modified, or deleted in RG1. You must minimize the development and configuration efforts.

You need to create an Event Grid topic for your planned implementation.

Which type of event topic should you create?

A. event domain
B. custom
C. system
D. namespace
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For Azure Event Grid push event subscriptions where events related to resource creation, modification, or deletion are needed, system topics should be used. System topics are built-in topics provided by Azure services like Azure Storage, Event Hubs, and Service Bus, and they automatically publish events when these resources change.
System Topics:
These topics are automatically created and managed by Azure services for specific resource types. When a resource within that type changes (e.g., a blob is created in a storage account), the system topic automatically publishes an event.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/concepts

NEW QUESTION: 217
Case Study 9 - Munson's Pickles and Preserves Farm
Background
Munson's Pickles and Preserves Farm is an agricultural cooperative corporation based in Washington, US, with farms located across the United States. The company supports agricultural production resources by distributing seeds fertilizers, chemicals, fuel, and farm machinery to the farms.
Current Environment
The company is migrating all applications from an on-premises datacenter to Microsoft Azure.
Applications support distributors, farmers, and internal company staff.
Corporate website
The company hosts a public website located at
http://www.munsonspicklesandpreservesfarm.com. The site supports farmers and distributors who request agricultural production resources.
Farms
The company created a new customer tenant in the Microsoft Entra admin center to support authentication and authorization for applications.
Distributors
Distributors integrate their applications with data that is accessible by using APIs hosted at
http://www.munsonspicklesandpreservesfarm.com/api to receive and update resource data.
Requirements
The application components must meet the following requirements:
Corporate website
- The site must be migrated to Azure App Service.
- Costs must be minimized when hosting in Azure.
- Applications must automatically scale independent of the compute resources.
- All code changes must be validated by internal staff before release to production.
- File transfer speeds must improve, and webpage-load performance must increase.
- All site settings must be centrally stored, secured without using secrets, and encrypted at rest and in transit.
- A queue-based load leveling pattern must be implemented by using Azure Service Bus queues to support high volumes of website agricultural production resource requests.
Farms
- Farmers must authenticate to applications by using Microsoft Entra ID.

Distributors
- The company must track a custom telemetry value with each API call and monitor performance of all APIs.
- API telemetry values must be charted to evaluate variations and trends for resource data.
Internal staff
- App and API updates must be validated before release to production.
- Staff must be able to select a link to direct them back to the production app when validating an app or API update.
- Staff profile photos and email must be displayed on the website once they authenticate to applications by using their Microsoft Entra ID.
Security
- All web communications must be secured by using TLS/HTTPS.
- Web content must be restricted by country/region to support corporate compliance standards.
- The principle of least privilege must be applied when providing any user rights or process access rights.
- Managed identities for Azure resources must be used to authenticate services that support Microsoft Entra ID authentication.
Issues
Corporate website
- Farmers report HTTP 503 errors at the same time as internal staff report that CPU and memory usage are high.
- Distributors report HTTP 502 errors at the same time as internal staff report that average response times and networking traffic are high.
- Internal staff report webpage load sizes are large and take a long time to load.
- Developers receive authentication errors to Service Bus when they debug locally.
Distributors
- Many API telemetry values are sent in a short period of time. Telemetry traffic, data costs, and storage costs must be reduced while preserving a statistically correct analysis of the data points sent by the APIs.
You need to secure the corporate website to meet the security requirements.
What should you do?
A. Create an Azure Cache for Redis instance. Update the code to support the cache.
B. Create an Azure Content Delivery Network profile and endpoint. Configure the endpoint.
C. Create an App Service instance with a standard plan. Configure the custom domain with a TLS/SSL certificate.
D. Create an Azure Application Gateway with a Web Application Firewall (WAF). Configure end-to- end TLS encryption and the WAF.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/app-proxy/application-proxy-application-gateway-waf

NEW QUESTION: 218
Case Study 7 - Proseware, Inc
Background
You are a developer for Proseware, Inc. You are developing an application that applies a set of governance policies for Proseware's internal services, external services, and applications. The application will also provide a shared library for common functionality.
Requirements
Policy service
You develop and deploy a stateful ASP.NET Core 2.1 web application named Policy service to an Azure App Service Web App. The application reacts to events from Azure Event Grid and performs policy actions based on those events.
The application must include the Event Grid Event ID field in all Application Insights telemetry.
Policy service must use Application Insights to automatically scale with the number of policy actions that it is performing.
Policies

Log Policy
All Azure App Service Web Apps must write logs to Azure Blob storage. All log files should be saved to a container named logdrop. Logs must remain in the container for 15 days.
Authentication events
Authentication events are used to monitor users signing in and signing out. All authentication events must be processed by Policy service. Sign outs must be processed as quickly as possible.
PolicyLib
You have a shared library named PolicyLib that contains functionality common to all ASP.NET Core web services and applications. The PolicyLib library must:
* Exclude non-user actions from Application Insights telemetry.
* Provide methods that allow a web service to scale itself
* Ensure that scaling actions do not disrupt application usage
Other
Anomaly detection service
You have an anomaly detection service that analyzes log information for anomalies. It is implemented as an Azure Machine Learning model. The model is deployed as a web service.
If an anomaly is detected, an Azure Function that emails administrators is called by using an HTTP WebHook.
Health monitoring
All web applications and services have health monitoring at the /health service endpoint.
Policy loss
When you deploy Policy service, policies may not be applied if they were in the process of being applied during the deployment.
Performance issue
When under heavy load, the anomaly detection service undergoes slowdowns and rejects connections.
Notification latency
Users report that anomaly detection emails can sometimes arrive several minutes after an anomaly is detected.

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

EventGridController.cs

```
EG01  public class EventGridController : Controller
EG02  {
EG03    public static AsyncLocal<string> EventId = new AsyncLocal<string>();
EG04    public IActionResult Process([FromBody]) string eventsJson
EG05    {
EG06      var events = JArray.Parse(eventsJson);
EG07
EG08      foreach (var @event in events)
EG09      {
EG10        EventId.Value = @event ["id"].ToString();
EG11        if (@event["topic"].ToString().Contains("providers/Microsoft.Storage"))
EG12        {
EG13          SendToAnomalyDetectionService(@event["data"]["url"].ToString());
EG14         }
EG15
EG16         {
EG17           EnsureLogging(@event["subject"].ToString());
EG18         }
EG19        }
EG20         return null;
EG21    }
EG22    private void EnsureLogging(string resource)
EG23    {
EG24      . . .
EG25    }
EG26    private async Task SendToAnomalyDetectionService(string uri)
EG27    {
EG28      var content = GetLogData(uri);
EG29      var scoreRequest = new
EG30      {
EG31        Inputs = new Dictionary<string, List<Dictionary<string, string>>>()
EG32        {
EG33            {
EG34                "input1"
```

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Microsoft

```
:G36            {
:G37               new Dictionary<string, string>()
:G38               {
:G39             {
:G40               "logcontent", content
:G41              }
:G42             }
:G43           }
:G44         },
:G45        },
:G46        GlobalParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>() { }
:G47       };
:G48       var result = await (new HttpClient()).PostAsJsonAsync(". . .", scoreRequest)
:G49       var rawModelResult = await result.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
:G50       var modelResult = JObject.Parse(rawModelResult);
:G51       if (modelResult["notify"].HasValues)
:G52       {
:G53         . . .
:G54        }
:G55     }
:G56     private (string name, string resourceGroup) ParseResourceId(string
esourceId)
:G57     {
:G58       . . .
:G59      }
:G60       private string GetLogData(string uri)
:G61     {
:G62       . . .
:G63     }
:G64     static string BlobStoreAccountSAS(string containerName)
:G65     {
:G66       . . .
:G67      ]
```

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

```
LoginEvent.cs
LE01  public class LoginEvent
LE02  {
LE03
LE04  public string subject { get; set; }
LE05  public DateTime eventTime { get; set; }
LE06  public Dictionary<string, string> data { get; set; }
LE07  public string Serialize()
LE08  {
LE09    return JsonConvert.SerializeObject(this);
LE10   }
LE11 }
```

Drag and Drop Question

You need to add code at line EG15 in EventGridController.cs to ensure that the Log policy applies to all services.

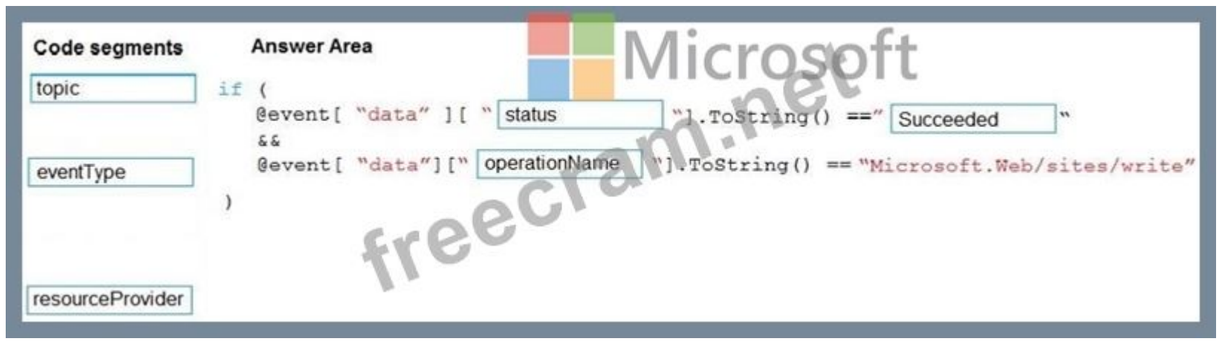
How should you complete the code? To answer, drag the appropriate code segments to the correct locations. Each code segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between

panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Scenario, Log policy: All Azure App Service Web Apps must write logs to Azure Blob storage.

Box 1: Status

Box 2: Succeeded

Box 3: operationName

Once a new web app is created, an event is triggered from the resource group...

That event contains the status, which must be Succeeded in order for it to make sense to apply the policy. The above site also mentions that the event["data"] contains an operationName property for resource group events, which in this case is an "Microsoft.web/sites/write" operation.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/event-schema-resource-groups?tabs=event-grid-event-schema

NEW QUESTION: 219

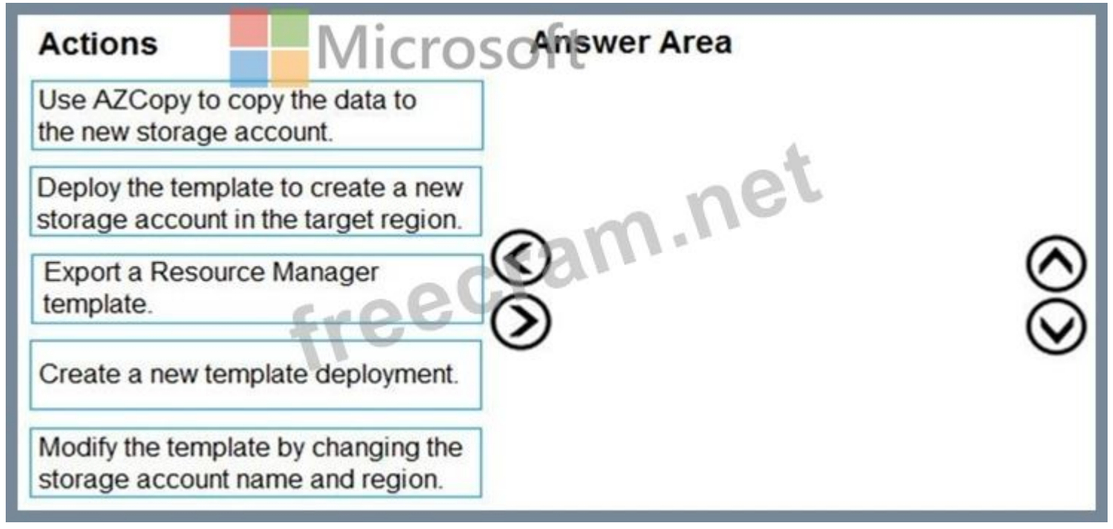
Drag and Drop Question

You are developing an application to use Azure Blob storage. You have configured Azure Blob storage to include change feeds.

A copy of your storage account must be created in another region. Data must be copied from the current storage account to the new storage account directly between the storage servers.

You need to create a copy of the storage account in another region and copy the data.

In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



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Answer:

Actions

Answer Area

Export a Resource Manager template.

Create a new template deployment.

Modify the template by changing the storage account name and region.

Deploy the template to create a new storage account in the target region.

Use AZCopy to copy the data to the new storage account.

Explanation:
To move a storage account, create a copy of your storage account in another region. Then, move your data to that account by using AzCopy, or another tool of your choice.
The steps are:
* Export a template.
* Modify the template by adding the target region and storage account name.
* Deploy the template to create the new storage account.
* Configure the new storage account.
* Move data to the new storage account.
* Delete the resources in the source region.
Note: You must enable the change feed on your storage account to begin capturing and recording changes. You can enable and disable changes by using Azure Resource Manager templates on Portal or Powershell.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-move
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-change-feed

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/quickstart-create-templates-use-the-portal

NEW QUESTION: 220

A company sells products worldwide and provides customer service in many languages. The company has a customer service email address for customer requests.
The language of the email is written in needs to be recognized and routed to the appropriate local language department.
You need to use the appropriate cognitive service to detect the language of the email.
How should you initiate language detection?

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A. Use the Spark natural language processing functionality on Azure HDInsight.
B. Implement the DetectLanguageAsync method of the TextAnalyticsClient object.
C. Use the RecognizeAsync method of the SpeechRecognizer object.
D. Pass the content as a query parameter to https://api.cognitive.microsoft.com/bing/v7.0/search.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The DetectLanguageAsync(String) method detects the language of a text.
Incorrect Answers:
A: the Spark natural language processing functionality on Azure HDInsight Doesn't support language detection.
C: The RecognizeAsync method of the SpeechRecognizer object is used for speech recognition.
D: The request URL to https://api.cognitive.microsoft.com/bing/v7.0/search is used for customized searches.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.toolkit.services.microsofttranslator.translatorservice.detectlanguageasync?view=win-comm-toolkit-dotnet-stable

NEW QUESTION: 221

Drag and Drop Question

You are implementing an order processing system. A point of sale application publishes orders to topics in an Azure Service Bus queue. The Label property for the topic includes the following data:

Property	Description
ShipLocation	the country/region where the order will be shipped
CorrelationId	a priority value for the order
Quantity	a user-defined field that stores the quantity of items in an order
AuditedAt	a user-defined field that records the date an order is audited

The system has the following requirements for subscriptions:

Subscription type	Comments
FutureOrders	This subscription is reserved for future use and must not receive any orders
HighPriorityOrders	Handle all high priority orders and international orders
InternationalOrders	Handle orders where the country/region is not United States
HighQuantityOrders	Handle only orders with quantities greater than 100 units
AllOrders	This subscription is used for auditing purposes. This subscription must receive every single order. AllOrders has an Action defined that updates the AuditedAt property to include the date and time it was received by the subscription.

You need to implement filtering and maximize throughput while evaluating filters.
Which filter types should you implement? To answer, drag the appropriate filter types to the correct subscriptions. Each filter type may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:
FutureOrders: SQLFilter
HighPriortyOrders: CorrelationFilter
CorrelationID only

InternationalOrders: SQLFilter
Country NOT USA requires an SQL Filter
HighQuantityOrders: SQLFilter
Need to use relational operators so an SQL Filter is needed.
AllOrders: No Filter
SQL Filter: SQL Filters - A SqlFilter holds a SQL-like conditional expression that is evaluated in the broker against the arriving messages' user-defined properties and system properties. All system properties must be prefixed with sys. in the conditional expression. The SQL-language subset for filter conditions tests for the existence of properties (EXISTS), as well as for null-values (IS NULL), logical NOT/AND/OR, relational operators, simple numeric arithmetic, and simple text pattern matching with LIKE.
Correlation Filters - A CorrelationFilter holds a set of conditions that are matched against one or more of an arriving message's user and system properties. A common use is to match against the CorrelationId property, but the application can also choose to match against ContentType, Label, MessageId, ReplyTo, ReplyToSessionId, SessionId, To, and any user-defined properties.
A match exists when an arriving message's value for a property is equal to the value specified in the correlation filter. For string expressions, the comparison is case-sensitive. When specifying multiple match properties, the filter combines them as a logical AND condition, meaning for the filter to match, all conditions must match.
Boolean filters - The TrueFilter and FalseFilter either cause all arriving messages (true) or none of the arriving messages (false) to be selected for the subscription.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/topic-filters

NEW QUESTION: 222
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 develop a software as a service (SaaS) offering to manage photographs. Users upload photos to a web service which then stores the photos in Azure Storage Blob storage. The storage account type is General-purpose V2.
When photos are uploaded, they must be processed to produce and save a mobile-friendly version of the image. The process to produce a mobile-friendly version of the image must start in less than one minute.
You need to design the process that starts the photo processing.
Solution: Trigger the photo processing from Blob storage events.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
You need to catch the triggered event, so move the photo processing to an Azure Function triggered from the blob upload Note: Azure Storage events allow applications to react to events.
Common Blob storage event scenarios include image or video processing, search indexing, or any file-oriented workflow.
Events are pushed using Azure Event Grid to subscribers such as Azure Functions, Azure Logic Apps, or even to your own http listener.
Note: Only storage accounts of kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2) and BlobStorage support event integration. Storage (general purpose v1) does not support integration with Event Grid.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-event-overview

NEW QUESTION: 223
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure API Management instance named API1 that uses a managed gateway.
You plan to implement a policy that will apply at a product scope and will set the header of inbound requests to include information about the region hosting the gateway of API1. The policy definition contains the following content:

```
<policies>
    <inbound>
        TARGET1
        <set-header name="x-request-context-data" exists-action="override">
            <value>@(TARGET2.Deployment.Region)</value>
      </set-header>
    </inbound>
</policies>
```

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You have the following requirements for the policy definition:
- Ensure that the header contains the information about the region hosting the gateway of API1.
- Ensure the policy applies only after any global level policies are processed first.

You need to complete the policy definition.
Which values should you choose? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Target	Value
TARGET1	<base/> <value>root</value> <wait for="all"></wait>
TARGET2	context config policy

Answer:

Answer Area

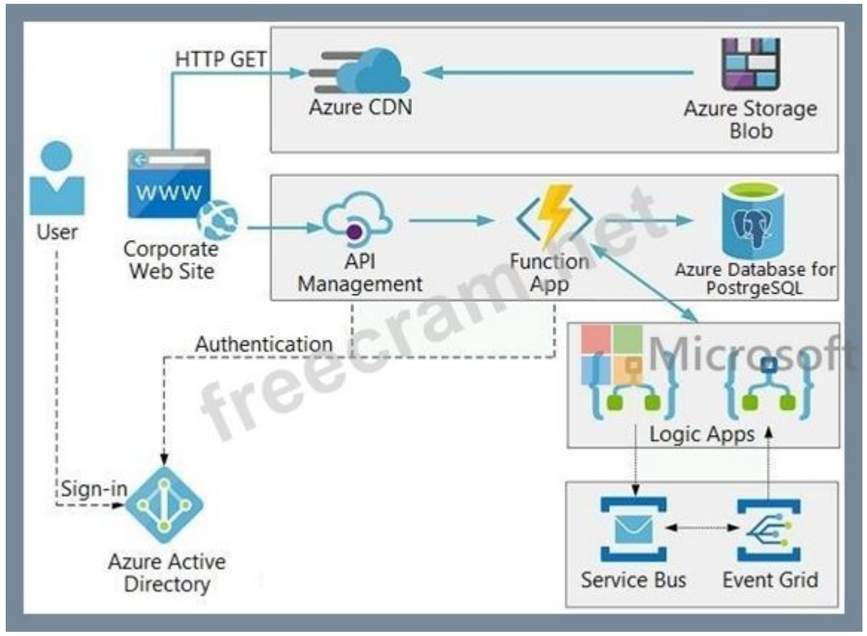
Target	Value
TARGET1	<base/> <value>root</value> <wait for="all"></wait>
TARGET2	context config policy

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Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-policies#use-policy-expressions-to-modify-requests

NEW QUESTION: 224
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 are implementing an application by using Azure Event Grid to push near-real-time information to customers.
You have the following requirements:
- You must send events to thousands of customers that include hundreds
of various event types.
- The events must be filtered by event type before processing.
- Authentication and authorization must be handled by using Microsoft
Entra ID.
- The events must be published to a single endpoint.
You need to implement Azure Event Grid.
Solution: Enable ingress, create a TCP scale rule, and apply the rule to the container app.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. No
B. Yes
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 225
Case Study 3 - City Power & Light
Background
City Power & Light company provides electrical infrastructure monitoring solutions for homes and businesses. The company is migrating solutions to Azure.
Current environment
Architecture overview
The company has a public website located at http://www.cpandl.com/. The site is a single-page web application that runs in Azure App Service on Linux. The website uses files stored in Azure Storage and cached in Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) to serve static content.
API Management and Azure Function App functions are used to process and store data in Azure Database for PostgreSQL. API Management is used to broker communications to the Azure Function app functions for Logic app integration. Logic apps are used to orchestrate the data processing while Service Bus and Event Grid handle messaging and events.
The solution uses Application Insights, Azure Monitor, and Azure Key Vault.
Architecture diagram
The company has several applications and services that support their business. The company plans to implement serverless computing where possible. The overall architecture is shown below.



User authentication

The following steps detail the user authentication process:

67.The user selects Sign in in the website.

68.The browser redirects the user to the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) sign in page.

69.The user signs in.

70.Azure AD redirects the user's session back to the web application. The URL includes an access token.

71.The web application calls an API and includes the access token in the authentication header.

The application ID is sent as the audience ('aud') claim in the access token.

72.The back-end API validates the access token.

Requirements

Corporate website

* Communications and content must be secured by using SSL.
* Communications must use HTTPS.
* Data must be replicated to a secondary region and three availability zones.
* Data storage costs must be minimized.

Azure Database for PostgreSQL

The database connection string is stored in Azure Key Vault with the following attributes:

* Azure Key Vault name: cpandlkeyvault
* Secret name: PostgreSQLConn
* Id: 80df3e46ffcd4f1cb187f79905e9a1e8

The connection information is updated frequently. The application must always use the latest information to connect to the database.

Azure Service Bus and Azure Event Grid

* Azure Event Grid must use Azure Service Bus for queue-based load leveling.
* Events in Azure Event Grid must be routed directly to Service Bus queues for use in buffering.

* Events from Azure Service Bus and other Azure services must continue to be routed to Azure Event Grid for processing.

Security

* All SSL certificates and credentials must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
* File access must restrict access by IP, protocol, and Azure AD rights.
* All user accounts and processes must receive only those privileges which are essential to perform their intended function.

Compliance

Auditing of the file updates and transfers must be enabled to comply with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The file updates must be read-only, stored in the order in which they occurred, include only create, update, delete, and copy operations, and be retained for compliance reasons.

Issues

Corporate website

While testing the site, the following error message displays:

CryptographicException: The system cannot find the file specified.

Function app

You perform local testing for the RequestUserApproval function. The following error message displays:

'Timeout value of 00:10:00 exceeded by function: RequestUserApproval'

The same error message displays when you test the function in an Azure development environment when you run the following Kusto query:

```
FunctionAppLogs
| where FunctionName = = "RequestUserApproval"
```

Logic app

You test the Logic app in a development environment. The following error message displays:

'400 Bad Request'

Troubleshooting of the error shows an HttpTrigger action to call the RequestUserApproval function.

Code

Corporate website

Security.cs:

```
SC01 public class Security
SC02 {
SC03 var bytes = System.IO.File.ReadAllBytes("~/var/ssl/private");
SC04 var cert = new System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificate2(bytes);
SC05 var certName = cert.FriendlyName;
SC06 }
```

Microsoft

Function app

RequestUserApproval.cs:

```
RA01 public static class RequestUserApproval
RA02 {
RA03 [FunctionName("RequestUserApproval")]
RA04 public static async Task<IActionResult> Run(
RA05 [HttpTrigger(AuthorizationLevel.Function, "get", "post", Route = null)] HttpRequest req
ILogger log)
RA06 {
RA07    log.LogInformation("RequestUserApproval function processed a request.");
RA08 ...
RA09 return ProcessRequest(req)
RA10    ? (ActionResult)new OkObjectResult($"User approval processed")
RA11    : new BadRequestObjectResult("Failed to process user approval");
RA12 }
RA13 private static bool ProcessRequest(HttpRequest req)
RA14 {
RA15    ...
RA16 }
RA17 }
```

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Hotspot Question

You need to configure Azure Service Bus to Event Grid integration.

Which Azure Service Bus settings should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

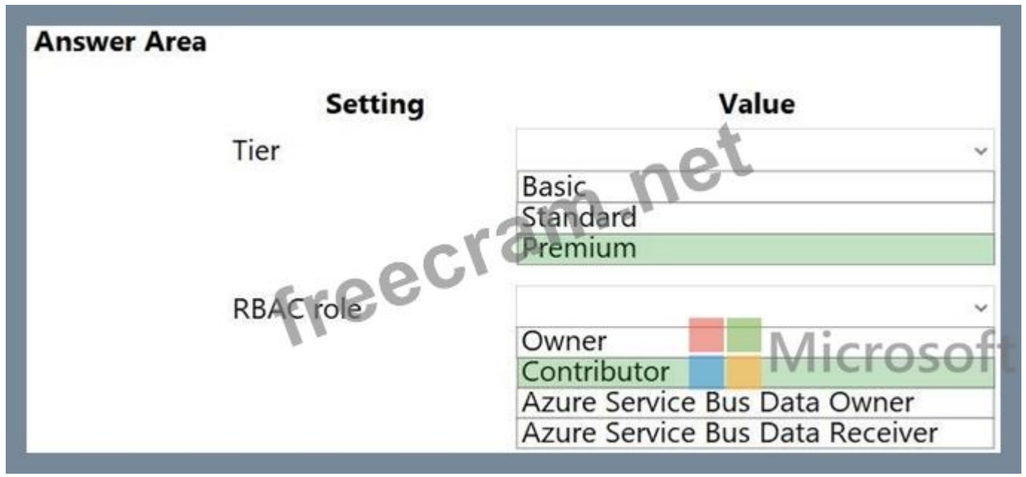
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Setting	Value
Tier	Basic Standard Premium
RBAC role	Owner Contributor Azure Service Bus Data Owner Azure Service Bus Data Receiver

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Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Premium

Service Bus can now emit events to Event Grid when there are messages in a queue or a subscription when no receivers are present. You can create Event Grid subscriptions to your Service Bus namespaces, listen to these events, and then react to the events by starting a receiver. With this feature, you can use Service Bus in reactive programming models.

To enable the feature, you need the following items:

A Service Bus Premium namespace with at least one Service Bus queue or a Service Bus topic with at least one subscription.

Contributor access to the Service Bus namespace.

Box 2: Contributor

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-to-event-grid-integration-concept

NEW QUESTION: 226

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 App Service web app named WebApp1 and an Azure Functions app named Function1. WebApp1 is associated with an Application Insights instance named appinsights1.

You configure a web test and a corresponding alert for WebApp1 in appinsights1. Each alert triggers a delivery of email to your mailbox.

You need to ensure that each alert also triggers execution of Function1.

Solution: Configure an Azure Monitor Insights workbook.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To ensure that each alert triggers the execution of Function1, you should configure an Action Group in Azure Monitor and set up an Azure Function action.

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NEW QUESTION: 227
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 are developing an Azure solution to collect point-of-sale (POS) device data from 2,000 stores located throughout the world. A single device can produce 2 megabytes (MB) of data every 24 hours. Each store location has one to five devices that send data.
You must store the device data in Azure Blob storage. Device data must be correlated based on a device identifier. Additional stores are expected to open in the future.
You need to implement a solution to receive the device data.
Solution: Provision an Azure Event Grid. Configure the machine identifier as the partition key and enable capture.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Partition and event capture is possible with Event hub and not Event grid.
Azure Event Hub can be used to get the messages from the various devices. Azure Event Hub capture can then be used to persist the events to Azure Blob storage.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-capture-overview

NEW QUESTION: 228
You are developing several Azure API Management (APIM) hosted APIs.
You must make several minor and non-breaking changes to one of the APIs. The API changes include the following requirements:
- Must not disrupt callers of the API.
- Enable roll back if you find issues.
- Documented to enable developers to understand what is new.
- Tested before publishing.
You need to update the API.
What should you do?
A. Configure and apply header-based versioning.
B. Create and publish a product.
C. Configure and apply a custom policy.
D. Add a new revision to the API.
E. Configure and apply query string-based versioning.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In Azure API Management, use revisions to make non-breaking API changes so you can model and test changes safely. When ready, you can make a revision current and replace your current API.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-get-started-revise-api?tabs=azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 229
Case Study 7 - Proseware, Inc

Background

You are a developer for Proseware, Inc. You are developing an application that applies a set of governance policies for Proseware's internal services, external services, and applications. The application will also provide a shared library for common functionality.

Requirements

Policy service

You develop and deploy a stateful ASP.NET Core 2.1 web application named Policy service to an Azure App Service Web App. The application reacts to events from Azure Event Grid and performs policy actions based on those events.

The application must include the Event Grid Event ID field in all Application Insights telemetry.

Policy service must use Application Insights to automatically scale with the number of policy actions that it is performing.

Policies

Log Policy

All Azure App Service Web Apps must write logs to Azure Blob storage. All log files should be saved to a container named logdrop. Logs must remain in the container for 15 days.

Authentication events

Authentication events are used to monitor users signing in and signing out. All authentication events must be processed by Policy service. Sign outs must be processed as quickly as possible.

PolicyLib

You have a shared library named PolicyLib that contains functionality common to all ASP.NET Core web services and applications. The PolicyLib library must:

* Exclude non-user actions from Application Insights telemetry.
* Provide methods that allow a web service to scale itself
* Ensure that scaling actions do not disrupt application usage

Other

Anomaly detection service

You have an anomaly detection service that analyzes log information for anomalies. It is implemented as an Azure Machine Learning model. The model is deployed as a web service.

If an anomaly is detected, an Azure Function that emails administrators is called by using an HTTP WebHook.

Health monitoring

All web applications and services have health monitoring at the /health service endpoint.

Policy loss

When you deploy Policy service, policies may not be applied if they were in the process of being applied during the deployment.

Performance issue

When under heavy load, the anomaly detection service undergoes slowdowns and rejects connections.

Notification latency

Users report that anomaly detection emails can sometimes arrive several minutes after an anomaly is detected.

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

EventGridController.cs

```
EG01  public class EventGridController : Controller
EG02  {
EG03    public static AsyncLocal<string> EventId = new AsyncLocal<string>();
EG04    public IActionResult Process([FromBody]) string eventsJson
EG05    {
EG06      var events = JArray.Parse(eventsJson);
EG07
EG08      foreach (var @event in events)
EG09      {
EG10        EventId.Value = @event ["id"].ToString();
EG11        if (@event["topic"].ToString().Contains("providers/Microsoft.Storage"))
EG12        {
EG13          SendToAnomalyDetectionService(@event["data"]["url"].ToString());
EG14         }
EG15
EG16         {
EG17           EnsureLogging(@event["subject"].ToString());
EG18         }
EG19        }
EG20         return null;
EG21    }
EG22    private void EnsureLogging(string resource)
EG23    {
EG24      . . .
EG25    }
EG26    private async Task SendToAnomalyDetectionService(string uri)
EG27    {
EG28      var content = GetLogData(uri);
EG29      var scoreRequest = new
EG30      {
EG31        Inputs = new Dictionary<string, List<Dictionary<string, string>>>()
EG32        {
EG33            {
EG34                "input1"
```

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```
:G36            {
:G37               new Dictionary<string, string>()
:G38               {
:G39             {
:G40               "logcontent", content
:G41              }
:G42             }
:G43           }
:G44         },
:G45       },
:G46       GlobalParameters = new Dictionary<string, string>() { }
:G47      };
:G48      var result = await (new HttpClient()).PostAsJsonAsync(". . .", scoreRequest)
:G49      var rawModelResult = await result.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
:G50      var modelResult = JObject.Parse(rawModelResult);
:G51      if (modelResult["notify"].HasValues)
:G52      {
:G53        . . .
:G54       }
:G55    }
:G56    private (string name, string resourceGroup) ParseResourceId(string
esourceId)
:G57    {
:G58      . . .
:G59     }
:G60     private string GetLogData(string uri)
:G61    {
:G62      . . .
:G63    }
:G64    static string BlobStoreAccountSAS(string containerName)
:G65    {
:G66      . . .
:G67     ]
```

Relevant portions of the app files are shown below. Line numbers are included for reference only and include a two-character prefix that denotes the specific file to which they belong.

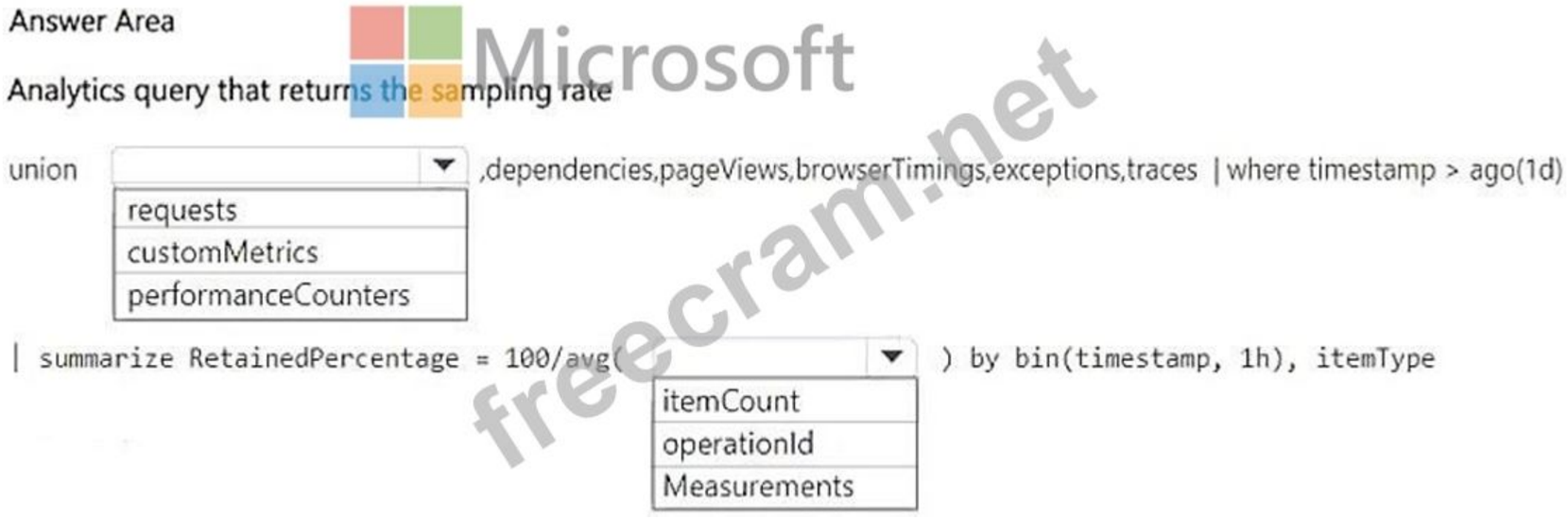
```
LoginEvent.cs
LE01  public class LoginEvent
LE02  {
LE03
LE04  public string subject { get; set; }
LE05  public DateTime eventTime { get; set; }
LE06  public Dictionary<string, string> data { get; set; }
LE07  public string Serialize()
LE08  {
LE09    return JsonConvert.SerializeObject(this);
LE10   }
LE11 }
```

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 need to ensure that authentication events are triggered and processed according to the policy.
Solution: Create separate Azure Event Grid topics and subscriptions for sign-in and sign-out events.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Scenario: Authentication events are used to monitor users signing in and signing out. All authentication events must be processed by Policy service. Sign outs must be processed as quickly as possible.

NEW QUESTION: 230
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure App Service web app named App1. App1 has Application Insights enabled.
You plan to review the configuration of telemetry sampling for Application Insights of App1.
You need to author an analytics query that will return the sampling rate.
How should you complete the provided query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Answer Area

Analytics query that returns the sampling rate

```
union [requests | customMetrics | performanceCounters], dependencies,pageViews,browserTimings,exceptions,traces | where timestamp > ago(1d)
| summarize RetainedPercentage = 100/avg( [itemCount | operationId | Measurements] ) by bin(timestamp, 1h), itemType
```

NEW QUESTION: 231

Hotspot Question

You are building a software-as-a-service (SaaS) application that analyzes DNA data that will run on Azure virtual machines (VMs) in an availability zone. The data is stored on managed disks attached to the VM. The performance of the analysis is determined by the speed of the disk attached to the VM.

You have the following requirements:

- The application must be able to quickly revert to the previous day's data if a systemic error is detected.
- The application must minimize downtime in the case of an Azure datacenter outage.

You need to provision the managed disk for the VM to maximize performance while meeting the requirements.

Which type of Azure Managed Disk should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

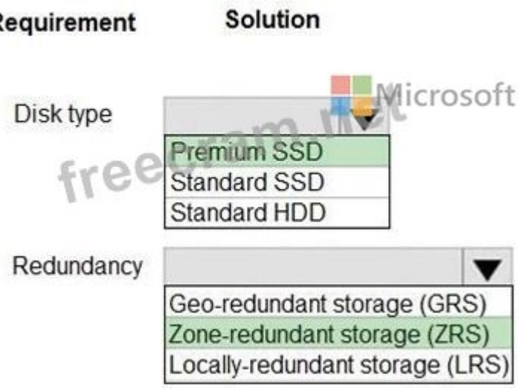
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Requirement	Solution
Disk type	Premium SSD / Standard SSD / Standard HDD
Redundancy	Geo-redundant storage (GRS) / Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) / Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:
They are asking for high performance workloads which is supported by Premium tier.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/disks-types
Azure managed disks offer two storage redundancy options, zone-redundant storage (ZRS), and locally-redundant storage.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/disks-redundancy

NEW QUESTION: 232
You are updating an application that stores data on Azure and uses Azure Cosmos DB for storage. The application stores data in multiple documents associated with a single username.
The application requires the ability to update multiple documents for a username in a single ACID operation.
You need to configure Azure Cosmos DB.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Create a collection sharded on username to store documents.
B. Configure Azure Cosmos DB to use the Gremlin API.
C. Create an unsharded collection to store documents.
D. Configure Azure Cosmos DB to use the MongoDB API.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To update multiple documents for a username in a single ACID operation in Azure Cosmos DB, you need to ensure that the documents are stored in the same logical partition.
To do this, you should perform the following actions:
Create an unsharded collection to store documents. This will ensure that all documents are stored in the same logical partition.
Configure Azure Cosmos DB to use the MongoDB API. The MongoDB API supports multi- document ACID transactions, which allow you to update multiple documents in a single atomic operation.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/mongodb/use-multi-document-transactions#requirements

NEW QUESTION: 233
Case Study 1 - Litware Inc
Background
You are a developer for Litware Inc., a SaaS company that provides a solution for managing employee expenses. The solution consists of an ASP.NET Core Web API project that is deployed as an Azure Web App.

Overall architecture

Employees upload receipts for the system to process. When processing is complete, the employee receives a summary report email that details the processing results. Employees then use a web application to manage their receipts and perform any additional tasks needed for reimbursement.

Receipt processing

Employees may upload receipts in two ways:

* Uploading using an Azure Files mounted folder
* Uploading using the web application

Data Storage

Receipt and employee information is stored in an Azure SQL database.

Documentation

Employees are provided with a getting started document when they first use the solution. The documentation includes details on supported operating systems for Azure File upload, and instructions on how to configure the mounted folder.

Solution details

Users table

Column	Description
UserId	unique identifier for and employee
ExpenseAccount	employees expense account number in the format 1234-123-1234
AllowedAmount	limit of allowed expenses before approval is needed
SupervisorId	unique identifier for employee's supervisor
SecurityPin	value used to validate user identity

Web Application

You enable MSI for the Web App and configure the Web App to use the security principal name WebAppIdentity.

Processing

Processing is performed by an Azure Function that uses version 2 of the Azure Function runtime.

Once processing is completed, results are stored in Azure Blob

Storage and an Azure SQL database. Then, an email summary is sent to the user with a link to the processing report. The link to the report must remain valid if the email is forwarded to another user.

Logging

Azure Application Insights is used for telemetry and logging in both the processor and the web application. The processor also has TraceWriter logging enabled.

Application Insights must always contain all log messages.

Requirements

Receipt processing

Concurrent processing of a receipt must be prevented.

Disaster recovery

Regional outage must not impact application availability. All DR operations must not be dependent on application running and must ensure that data in the DR region is up to date.

Security

* Users' SecurityPin must be stored in such a way that access to the database does not allow the

viewing of SecurityPins. The web application is the only system that should have access to SecurityPins.

* All certificates and secrets used to secure data must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
* You must adhere to the principle of least privilege and provide privileges which are essential to

perform the intended function.

* All access to Azure Storage and Azure SQL database must use the application's Managed

Service Identity (MSI)

* Receipt data must always be encrypted at rest.
* All data must be protected in transit
* User's expense account number must be visible only to logged in users. All other views of the
expense account number should include only the last segment, with the remaining parts obscured.
* In the case of a security breach access to all summary reports must be revoked without
impacting other parts of the system.

Issues

Upload format issue

Employees occasionally report an issue with uploading a receipt using the web application. They report that when they upload a receipt using the Azure File Share, the receipt does not appear in their profile. When this occurs, they delete the file in the file share and use the web application, which returns a 500 Internal Server error page.

Capacity issue

During busy periods, employees report long delays between the time they upload the receipt and when it appears in the web application.

Log capacity issue

Developers report that the number of log message in the trace output for the processor is too high, resulting in lost log messages.

Application code

Processing.cs

```
PC01 public static class Processing
PC02 {
PC03 public static class Function
PC04 {
PC05   [FunctionName("IssueWork")]
PC06   public static async Task Run([TimerTrigger("0*/5" * * *")] TimerInfo timer, ILogger log)
PC07   {
PC08     var container = await GetCloudBlobContainer();
PC09     foreach (var fileItem in await ListFiles())
PC10     {
PC11       var file = new CloudFile(fileItem.StorageUri.PrimaryUri);
PC12       var ms = new MemoryStream();
PC13       await file.DownloadToStream();
PC14       var blob = container.GetBlockBlobReference(fileItem.Uri.ToString());
PC15       await blob.UploadFromStreamAsync(ms);
PC16
PC17   }
PC18   }
PC19   private static CloudBlockBlob GetDRBlob(CloudBlockBlob sourceBlob)
PC20   {
PC21    . . .
PC22 }
PC23 private static async Task<CloudBlobContainer>GetCloudBlobContainer()
PC24 {
PC25     var cloudBlobClient = new CloudBlobClient(new Uri(" . . ."), await GetCredentials());
PC26
PC27     await cloudBlobClient.GetRootContainerReference().CreareIfNoExistsAsync();
PC28     return cloudBlobClient.GetRootContainerReference();
PC29 }
PC30   private static async Task<StorageCredentials>GetCredentials()
PC31    {
PC32    . . .
PC33    }
PC34    private static async Task<List<IlistFileItem>> ListFiles()
PC35     {
PC36       . . .
PC37     }
PC37     private KeyVaultClient_keyVaultClient = new KeyVaultClient(" . . .");
PC38   }
PC39  }
```

Database.cs

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```
DB01  public class Database
DB02  {
DB03     private string ConnectionString =
DB04
DB05    public async Task<Object> LoadUserDetails(string userId)
DB06    {
DB07
DB08    return await policy.ExecuteAsync(async () =>
DB09    {
DB10      using (var connection = new SqlConnection(ConnectionString))
DB11      {
DB12      await connection.OpenAsync();
DB13      using (var command = new SqlCommand("_", connection))
DB14      using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
DB15      {
DB16        _
DB17      }
DB18        }
DB19    });
DB20  }
DB21 }
```

ReceiptUploader.cs

```
RU01 public class ReceiptUploader
RU02 {
RU03     public async Task UploadFile(string file, byte[] binary)
RU04     {
RU05     var httpClient = new HttpClient();
RU06     var response = await httpClient.PutAsync("_", new ByteArrayContent(binary));
RU07     while (ShouldRetry(response))
RU08     {
RU09       response = await httpClient.PutAsync("_", new ByteArrayContent(binary));
RU10     }
RU11         }
RU12         private bool ShouldRetry(HttpResponseMessage response)
RU13         {
RU14
RU15         }
RU16    }
```

ConfigureSSE.ps1

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```
CS01 $storageAccount = Get-AzureRmStorageAccount -ResourceGroupName "…" -AccountName "…"
CS02 $keyVault = Get-AzureRmKeyVault -VaultName "…"
CS03 $key = Get-AzureKeyVaultKey -VaultName $keyVault.VaultName -Name "…"
CS04   Set-AzureRmKeyVaultAccessPolicy `
CS05   -VaultName $keyVault.VaultName `
CS06   -ObjectId $storageAccount.Identity.PrincilalId `
CS07
CS08
CS09   Set-AzureRmStorageAccount `
CS10  -ResourceGroupName $storageAccount.ResourceGroup Name `
CS11  -AccountName $storageAccount.StorageAccountName `
CS12  -EnableEncryptionService File `
CS13  -KeyvaultEncryption `
CS14  -KeyName $key.Name
CS15  -KeyVersion $key.Version `
CS16  -KeyVaultUri $keyVault.VaultUri
```

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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 question, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You need to ensure that the SecurityPin security requirements are met.

Solution: Enable Always Encrypted for the SecurityPin column using a certificate contained in Azure Key Vault and grant the WebAppIdentity service principal access to the certificate.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Scenario: Users' SecurityPin must be stored in such a way that access to the database does not allow the viewing of SecurityPins. The web application is the only system that should have access to SecurityPins.

NEW QUESTION: 234

You have a workspace-based Azure Application Insights resource named Insights1 and an Azure App Service Web App named App1. Insights1 collects telemetry generated by App1.

You plan to test the availability of App1 by using Insights1. The test must include the following tasks:

- Parse dependent requests.
- Validate TLS certificates.
- Configure custom request headers.

You must minimize development and implementation efforts.

You need to implement the Application Insights availability test that will deliver the required functionality.

Which availability test should you implement?

A. Custom TrackAvailability test

B. Standard test

C. URL ping test

D. Multi-step web test

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

For parsing dependent requests, validating TLS certificates, and configuring custom request headers in an Azure Application Insights availability test on an App Service Web App, the Standard test is the most appropriate choice.

Standard Test:

This type of test allows you to specify the URL of your web app and configure various options, including:

Parsing Dependent Requests: By enabling this option, the test will check the validity of all resources (like scripts, images, etc.) loaded by the main page.

TLS/SSL Certificate Validation: The test can verify that the TLS/SSL certificate is valid and hasn't expired.
Custom Headers: You can add custom headers to the request, allowing you to test specific scenarios like authorization checks or content negotiation.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability

NEW QUESTION: 235
You are developing an ASP.NET Core Web API web service. The web service uses Azure Application Insights for all telemetry and dependency tracking. The web service reads and writes data to a database other than Microsoft SQL Server.
You need to ensure that dependency tracking works for calls to the third-party database.
Which two dependency telemetry properties should you use? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Telemetry.Context.Cloud.RoleInstance
B. Telemetry.Id
C. Telemetry.Name
D. Telemetry.Context.Operation.Id
E. Telemetry.Context.Session.Id
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Example:
public async Task Enqueue(string payload)
{
// StartOperation is a helper method that initializes the telemetry item
// and allows correlation of this operation with its parent and children.
var operation = telemetryClient.StartOperation<DependencyTelemetry>("enqueue " + queueName); operation.Telemetry.Type = "Azure Service Bus"; operation.Telemetry.Data = "Enqueue " + queueName; var message = new BrokeredMessage(payload);
// Service Bus queue allows the property bag to pass along with the message.
// We will use them to pass our correlation identifiers (and other context)
// to the consumer.
message.Properties.Add("ParentId", operation.Telemetry.Id);
message.Properties.Add("RootId", operation.Telemetry.Context.Operation.Id); Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/custom-operations-tracking

NEW QUESTION: 236
Case Study 1 - Litware Inc
Background
You are a developer for Litware Inc., a SaaS company that provides a solution for managing employee expenses. The solution consists of an ASP.NET Core Web API project that is deployed as an Azure Web App.
Overall architecture
Employees upload receipts for the system to process. When processing is complete, the employee receives a summary report email that details the processing results. Employees then use a web application to manage their receipts and perform any additional tasks needed for reimbursement.
Receipt processing
Employees may upload receipts in two ways:
* Uploading using an Azure Files mounted folder

* Uploading using the web application

Data Storage

Receipt and employee information is stored in an Azure SQL database.

Documentation

Employees are provided with a getting started document when they first use the solution. The documentation includes details on supported operating systems for Azure File upload, and instructions on how to configure the mounted folder.

Solution details

Users table

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Application Insights must always contain all log messages.

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Receipt processing

Concurrent processing of a receipt must be prevented.

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Security

* Users' SecurityPin must be stored in such a way that access to the database does not allow the viewing of SecurityPins. The web application is the only system that should have access to SecurityPins.
* All certificates and secrets used to secure data must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
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* All access to Azure Storage and Azure SQL database must use the application's Managed Service Identity (MSI)
* Receipt data must always be encrypted at rest.
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* In the case of a security breach access to all summary reports must be revoked without impacting other parts of the system.

Issues

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DB12      await connection.OpenAsync();
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ReceiptUploader.cs

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ConfigureSSE.ps1

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CS01 $storageAccount = Get-AzureRmStorageAccount -ResourceGroupName "…" -AccountName "…"
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CS03 $key = Get-AzureKeyVaultKey -VaultName $keyVault.VaultName -Name "…"
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CS06   -ObjectId $storageAccount.Identity.PrincilalId `
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CS10  -ResourceGroupName $storageAccount.ResourceGroup Name `
CS11  -AccountName $storageAccount.StorageAccountName `
CS12  -EnableEncryptionService File `
CS13  -KeyvaultEncryption
CS14  -KeyName $key.Name
CS15  -KeyVersion $key.Version `
CS16  -KeyVaultUri $keyVault.VaultUri
```

You need to ensure receipt processing occurs correctly.

What should you do?

A. Use blob properties to prevent concurrency problems

B. Use blob SnapshotTime to prevent concurrency problems

C. Use blob metadata to prevent concurrency problems

D. Use blob leases to prevent concurrency problems

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To lock a blob for exclusive use, you can acquire a lease on it. When you acquire the lease, you specify the duration of the lease. A finite lease may be valid from between 15 to 60 seconds.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/concurrency-manage?tabs=dotnet#pessimistic-concurrency-for-blobs

NEW QUESTION: 237

Hotspot Question

You have a Dockerfile that builds a container image named image1. The container image and its base image are stored in separate repositories of an Azure Container registry named registry1.

The codebase of image1 is stored in a GitHub repo named app1 of an account named account1.

You plan to implement automatic updates to image1 whenever its base image is updated or an update to the main branch of the GitHub repo occurs.

You need to complete the Azure CLI command that will apply the planned implementation.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



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Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-tutorial-base-image-update#create-a-task

NEW QUESTION: 238
Your company has an Azure subscription.
You need to deploy a number of Azure virtual machines to the subscription by using Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates. The virtual machines will be included in a single availability set.
You need to ensure that the ARM template allows for as many virtual machines as possible to remain accessible in the event of fabric failure or maintenance.
Which of the following is the value that you should configure for the
platformUpdateDomainCount property?
A. 10
B. 20
C. 30
D. 40
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Each availability set can be configured with up to three fault domains and twenty update domains.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview

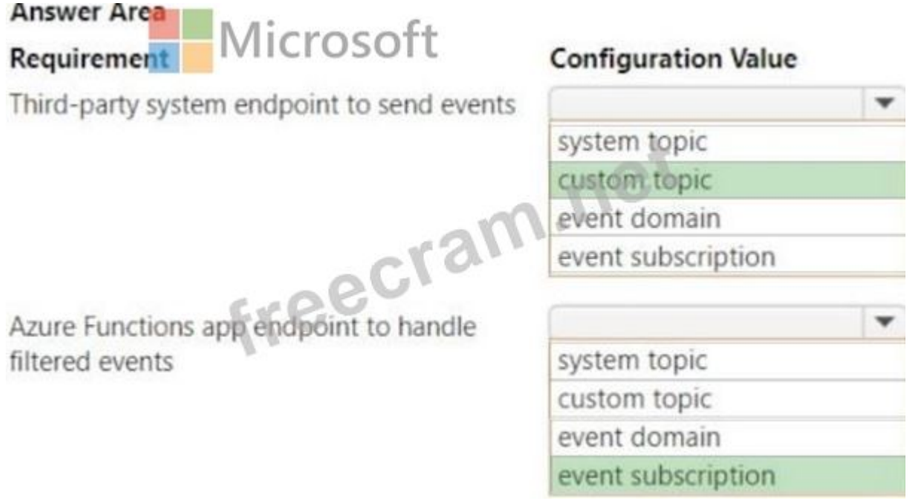
NEW QUESTION: 239
A development team 'NPR' is developing an application.
The application will be storing its data in Azure Table storage.
Below are the fields that are going to be stored in the table:
- Region
- Email address
- Phone number
The following snippet of code needs to be completed that would beused to insert a batch of records._____ will go into Slot1.
A. TableBatchOperation
B. TableEntity
C. TableQuery
D. TableOperation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 240
Hotspot Question

You develop several Azure Functions app functions to process JSON documents from a third- party system. The third-party system publishes events to Azure Event Grid to include hundreds of event types, such as billing, inventory, and shipping updates.
Events must be sent to a single endpoint for the Azure Functions app to process. The events must be filtered by event type before processing. You must have authorization and authentication control to partition your tenants to receive the event data.
You need to configure Azure Event Grid.
Which configuration should you use? To answer, select the appropriate values in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:
Box 1: custom topic
"Topics. The event grid topic provides an endpoint where the source sends events(...)Custom topics are application and third-party topics" Box 2: event subscription Event subscriptions. A subscription tells Event Grid which events on a topic you're interested in receiving. When creating the subscription, you provide an endpoint for handling the event.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/azure-event-grid/2-event-grid-overview
NEW QUESTION: 241
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 App Service plan named APSPlan1 set to the Basic B1 pricing tier. APSPlan1 contains an App Service web app named WebApp1.
You plan to enable schedule-based autoscaling for APSPlan1.
You need to minimize the cost of running WebApp1.
Solution: Scale out APSPlan1.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Scaling out (increasing the instance count) does not minimize costs; it would actually increase them because more instances of the App Service Plan would be running. To minimize costs, you could scale down to a lower tier that still supports autoscaling (such as the Standard tier if autoscaling is required) rather than scaling out.

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NEW QUESTION: 242
Drag and Drop Question
You are developing a REST web service. Customers will access the service by using an Azure API Management instance.
The web service does not correctly handle conflicts. Instead of returning an HTTP status code of
409, the service returns a status code of 500. The body of the status message contains only the word conflict.
You need to ensure that conflicts produce the correct response.
How should you complete the policy? To answer, drag the appropriate code segments to the correct locations. Each code segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: on-error

Policies in Azure API Management are divided into inbound, backend, outbound, and on-error.

If there is no on-error section, callers will receive 400 or 500 HTTP response messages if an error condition occurs.

Box 2: context

Box 3: context

Box 4: set-status

The return-response policy aborts pipeline execution and returns either a default or custom response to the caller. Default response is 200 OK with no body.

Custom response can be specified via a context variable or policy statements.

Syntax:

<return-response response-variable-name="existing context variable">

<set-header/>

<set-body/>

<set-status/>

</return-response>

Box 5: on-error

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-error-handling-policies

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-transformation-policies

NEW QUESTION: 243

Hotspot Question

You are developing an Azure-hosted e-commerce web application. The application will use Azure Cosmos DB to store sales orders. You are using the latest SDK to manage the sales orders in the database.

You create a new Azure Cosmos DB instance. You include a valid endpoint and valid authorization key to an appSettings.json file in the code project.

You are evaluating the following application code: (Line number are included for reference only.)

```
using System.Threading.Tasks;
using Microsoft.Azure.Cosmos;
using Microsoft.Extensions.Configuration;
using Newtonsoft.Json;
namespace SalesOrders
{
  public class SalesOrder
  {
    . . .
  }
  internal class ManageSalesOrders
    {
      private static async Task GenerateSalesOrders()
        {
          IConfigurationRoot configuration = new ConfigurationBuilder().AddJsonFile("appSettings.json").Build();
          string endpoint = configuration["EndPointUrl"];
          string authKey = configuration["AuthorizationKey"];
          using CosmosClient client = new CosmosClient(endpoint, authKey);
          Database database = null;
          using (await client.GetDatabase("SalesOrders").DeleteStreamAsync()) { }
          database = await client.CreateDatabaseIfNotExistsAsync("SalesOrders");
          Container container1 = await database.CreateContainerAsync(id: "Container1", partitionKeyPath: "/AccountNumber")
          Container container2 = await database.CreateContainerAsync(id: "Container2", partitionKeyPath: "/AccountNumber")
          SalesOrder salesOrder1 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "123456" };
          await container1.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder1, new PartitionKey(salesOrder1.AccountNumber));
          SalesOrder salesOrder2 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "654321" };
          await container1.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder2, new PartitionKey(salesOrder2.AccountNumber));
          SalesOrder salesOrder3 = new SalesOrder() { AccountNumber = "109876" };
          await container2.CreateItemAsync(salesOrder3, new PartitionKey(salesOrder3.AccountNumber));
          _ = await database.CreateUserAsync("User1");
          User user1 = database.GetUser("User1");
          _ = await user1.ReadAsync();
        }
    }
}
```

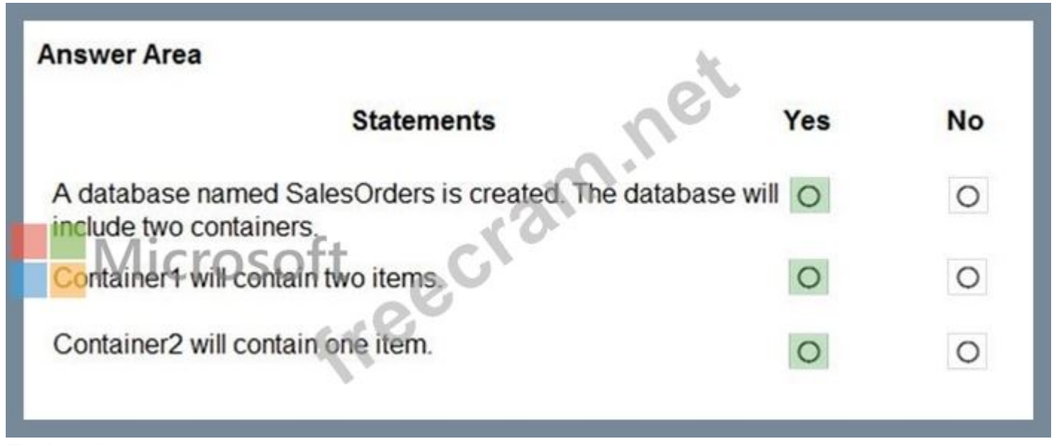
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

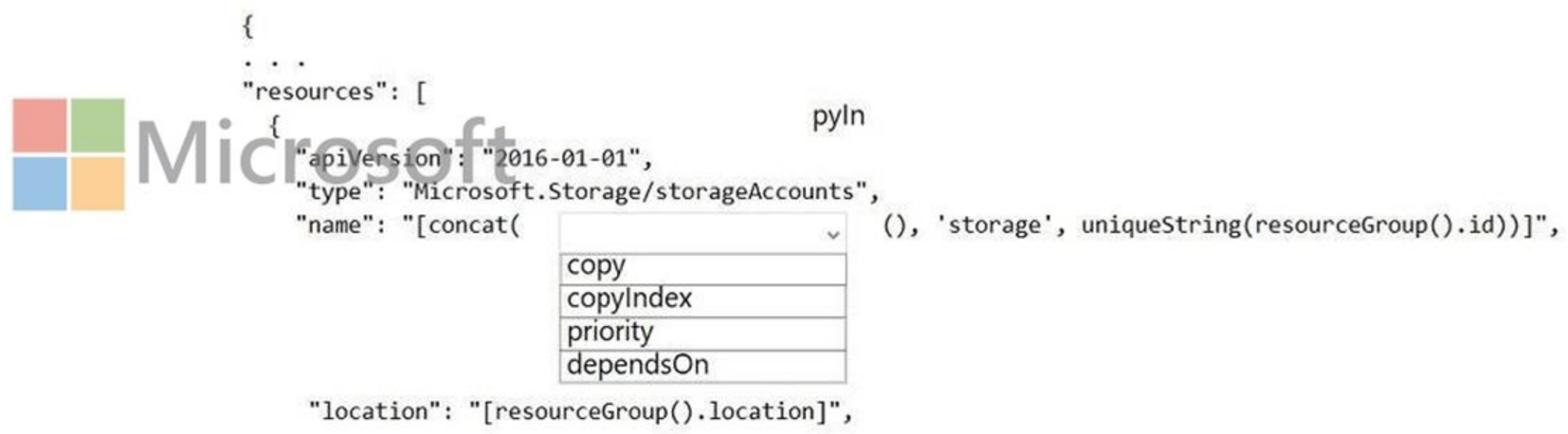
Statements	Yes	No
A database named SalesOrders is created. The database will include two containers.	○	○
Container1 will contain two items.	○	○
Container2 will contain one item.	○	○

Answer:



Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
The createDatabaseIfNotExistsAsync method checks if a database exists, and if it doesn't, create it. (Line 22) The Database.CreateContainerAsync method creates a container as an asynchronous operation in the Azure Cosmos service. (Line 23 and 24) Box 2: Yes The CosmosContainer.CreateItemAsync method creates an item as an asynchronous operation in the Azure Cosmos service. (Line 26 and 28) Box 3: Yes The CosmosContainer.CreateItemAsync method creates an item as an asynchronous operation in the Azure Cosmos service. (Line 30) Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.cosmos.cosmosclient.createdatabaseifnotexistsasync
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.cosmos.database.createcontainerasync
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/azure.cosmos.cosmoscontainer.createitemasync

NEW QUESTION: 244
Hotspot Question
You are configuring a new development environment for a Java application.
The environment requires a Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS), several storage accounts, and networking components.
The VMSS must not be created until the storage accounts have been successfully created and an associated load balancer and virtual network is configured.
How should you complete the Azure Resource Manager template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



```
. . .
  "sku": {
  "name": "Standard_LRS"
},
"kind": "Storage",
"properties": {},
"                    ": {
    "name": "storagesetup",
    "count": 3
}
},
{
  "apiVersion": "2015-06-15",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "name": "[concat('VM', uniqueString(resourceGroup().id))]",
  "                    ": [
      "[variables('loadBalancerName')]",
      "[variables('virtualNetworkName')]",
      "storagesetup",
      ],
    . . .
  }
],
"outputs": {}
```

- copy
- copyIndex
- priority
- dependsOn

- copy
- copyIndex
- priority
- dependsOn

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Answer:

Answer Area

```
{
. . .
"resources": [
  {                                                    pyIn
    "apiVersion": "2016-01-01",
    "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
    "name": "[concat(                                  (), 'storage', uniqueString(resourceGroup().id))]",
                          copy
                          copyIndex
                          priority
                          dependsOn
     "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
     . . .
       "sku": {
       "name": "Standard_LRS"
     },
     "kind": "Storage",
     "properties": {},
     "                                               ": {
        copy
        copyIndex
        priority
        dependsOn
       "name": "storagesetup",
       "count": 3
     }
  },
  {
     "apiVersion": "2015-06-15",
     "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
     "name": "[concat('VM', uniqueString(resourceGroup().id))]",
     "                                               ": [
        copy
        copyIndex
        priority
        dependsOn
       "[variables('loadBalancerName')]",
       "[variables('virtualNetworkName')]",
       "storagesetup",
       ],
     . . .
   }
],
"outputs": {}
}
```

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Explanation:

Box 1: copyIndex
Notice that the name of each resource includes the copyIndex() function, which returns the current iteration in the loop. copyIndex() is zero-based.
Box 2: copy
By adding the copy element to the resources section of your template, you can dynamically set the number of resources to deploy.
Box 3: dependsOn
Example:
"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets",
"apiVersion": "2020-06-01",
"name": "[variables('namingInfix')]",
"location": "[parameters('location')]",
"sku": {
"name": "[parameters('vmSku')]",
"tier": "Standard",
"capacity": "[parameters('instanceCount')]"
},
"dependsOn": [
"[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers', variables ('loadBalancerName'))]",
"[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks', variables ('virtualNetworkName'))]"
],
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/copy-resources
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/quick-create-template-windows

NEW QUESTION: 245
Hotspot Question
You have the following data lifecycle management policy:

```
{
    "rules": [
        {
            "enabled": true,
            "name": "Policy1",
            "type": "Lifecycle",
            "definition": {
                "actions": {
                    "baseBlob": {
                        "tierToArchive": {
                            "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 0
                        }
                    }
                },
                "filters": {
                    "blobIndexMatch": [
                        {
                            "name": "Customer",
                            "op": "==",
                            "value": "Adatum"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

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You plan to implement an Azure Blob Storage account and apply to it Policy1. The solution should maximize resiliency and performance.

You need to configure the account to support the policy.

Which redundancy option and storage account type should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

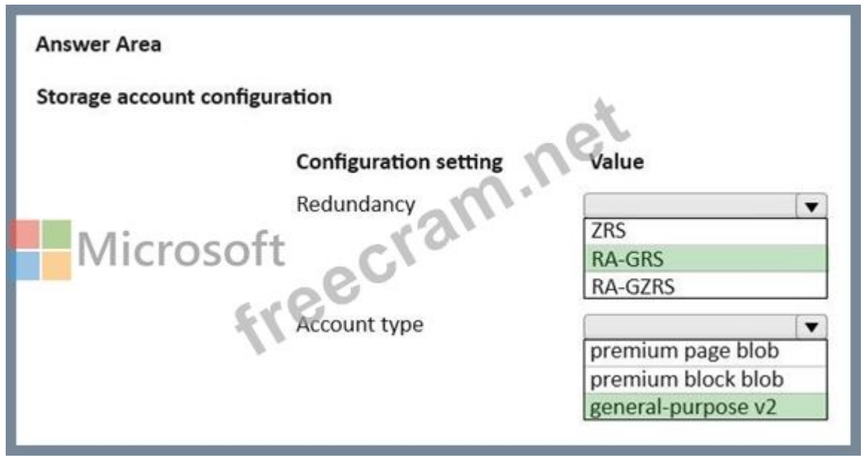
Answer Area

Storage account configuration

Configuration setting	Value
Redundancy	ZRS RA-GRS RA-GZRS
Account type	premium page blob premium block blob general-purpose v2

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Answer:



Explanation:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview?source=recommendations#types-of-storage-accounts

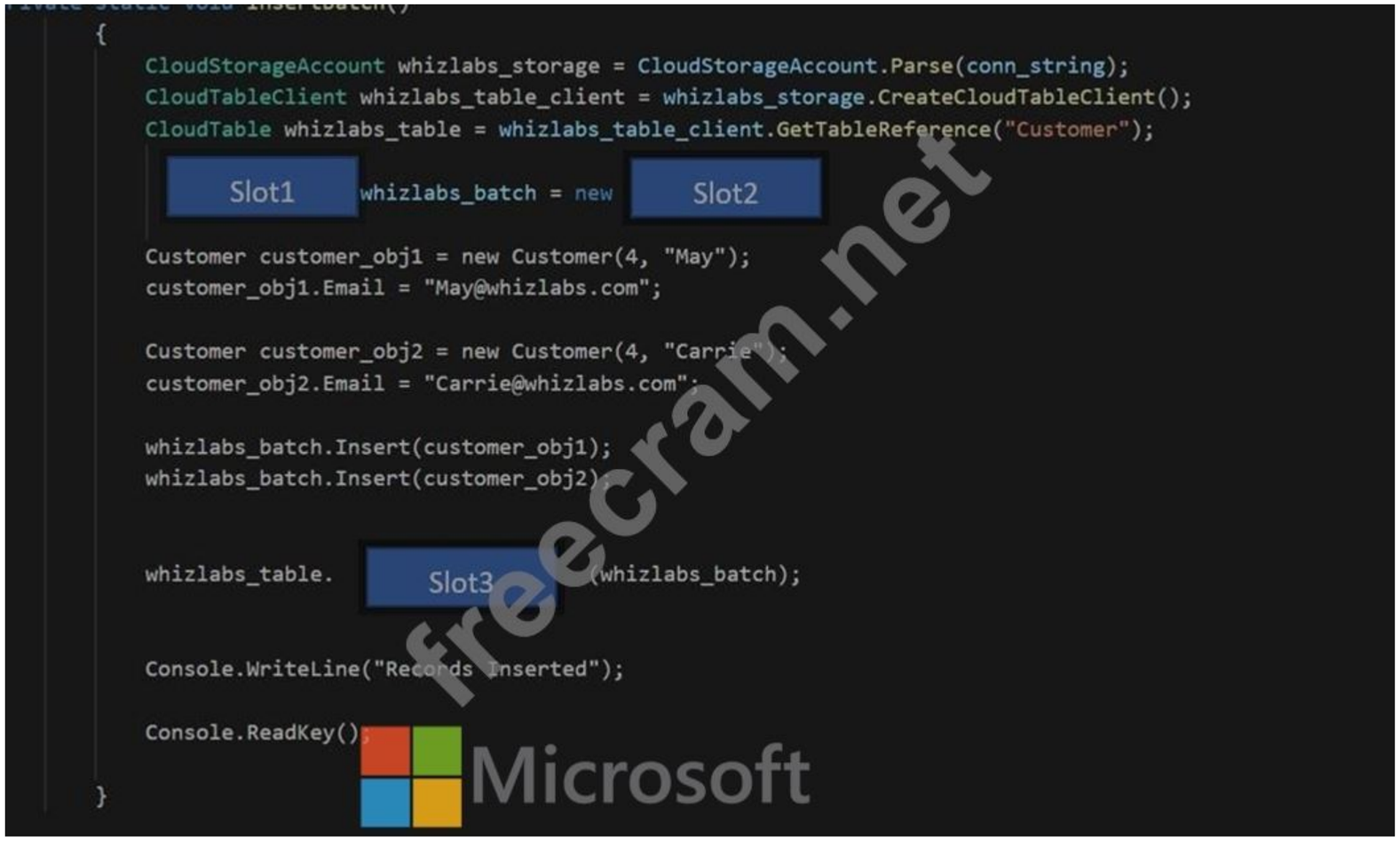
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-storage-account-types

NEW QUESTION: 246

A development team is developing an application. The application will be storing its data in Azure Table storage. Below are the fields that are going to be stored in the table

- Region
- Email address
- Phone number

The following snippet of code needs to be completed that would be used to insert a batch of records.



Which of the following will go into Slot2?

A. TableOperation

B. TableBatchOperation

C. TableEntity

D. TableQuery

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/table-storage-how-to-use-dotnet

NEW QUESTION: 247

You develop Azure Web Apps for a commercial diving company. Regulations require that all divers fill out a health questionnaire every 15 days after each diving job starts.

You need to configure the Azure Web Apps so that the instance count scales up when divers are filling out the questionnaire and scales down after they are complete.

You need to configure autoscaling.

What are two possible auto scaling configurations to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Predictive autoscaling

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B. CPU usage-based autoscaling
C. Recurrence profile
D. Fixed date profile
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Options "B. CPU usage-based autoscaling" and "D. Predictive autoscaling" are not relevant to this scenario, because they are based on resource utilization or predictive analytics rather than a fixed schedule.

NEW QUESTION: 248
You manage a data processing application that receives requests from an Azure Storage queue.
You need to manage access to the queue. You have the following requirements:
- Provide other applications access to the Azure queue.
- Ensure that you can revoke access to the queue without having to
regenerate the storage account keys.
- Specify access at the queue level and not at the storage account
level.
Which type of shared access signature (SAS) should you use?
A. Service SAS with a stored access policy
B. Account SAS
C. User Delegation SAS
D. Service SAS with ad hoc SAS
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A service SAS is secured with the storage account key. A service SAS delegates access to a resource in only one of the Azure Storage services: Blob storage, Queue storage, Table storage, or Azure Files.
Stored access policies give you the option to revoke permissions for a service SAS without having to regenerate the storage account keys.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview

NEW QUESTION: 249
For an application Nea as developer needs to Create a Dockerfile.
The application will be based on ASP.Net core. The application has the following requirements:
- Ensure that the application whizlabsApp.dll runs at the startup of
the docker container
- Run a powershell script called whizlabscsript.ps1 in the Docker
container
The tptApp.dll and the tptcsript.ps1 are in the same location as the DockerFile.
Which of the following commands wouldNea place in the DockerFile?
1.) FROM Microsoft/dotnet:2.2-aspnetcore-runtime
2.) EXPOSE tptApp.dll ,tptcsript.ps1
3.) ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", " MySingleContainerWebApp.dll
4.) ENTRYPOINT ["tptApp.dll" ,"tptcsript.ps1"]
A. Only 1 and 2
B. Only 1, 3 and 4
C. Only 2 and 3

D. Only 3 and 4
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 250
Case Study 1 - Litware Inc
Background
You are a developer for Litware Inc., a SaaS company that provides a solution for managing employee expenses. The solution consists of an ASP.NET Core Web API project that is deployed as an Azure Web App.
Overall architecture
Employees upload receipts for the system to process. When processing is complete, the employee receives a summary report email that details the processing results. Employees then use a web application to manage their receipts and perform any additional tasks needed for reimbursement.
Receipt processing
Employees may upload receipts in two ways:
* Uploading using an Azure Files mounted folder
* Uploading using the web application
Data Storage
Receipt and employee information is stored in an Azure SQL database.
Documentation
Employees are provided with a getting started document when they first use the solution. The documentation includes details on supported operating systems for Azure File upload, and instructions on how to configure the mounted folder.
Solution details
Users table

Column	Description
UserId	unique identifier for and employee
ExpenseAccount	employees expense account number in the format 1234-123-1234
AllowedAmount	limit of allowed expenses before approval is needed
SupervisorId	unique identifier for employee's supervisor
SecurityPin	value used to validate user identity

Web Application
You enable MSI for the Web App and configure the Web App to use the security principal name WebAppIdentity.
Processing
Processing is performed by an Azure Function that uses version 2 of the Azure Function runtime.
Once processing is completed, results are stored in Azure Blob
Storage and an Azure SQL database. Then, an email summary is sent to the user with a link to the processing report. The link to the report must remain valid if the email is forwarded to another user.
Logging
Azure Application Insights is used for telemetry and logging in both the processor and the web application. The processor also has TraceWriter logging enabled.
Application Insights must always contain all log messages.
Requirements
Receipt processing
Concurrent processing of a receipt must be prevented.
Disaster recovery
Regional outage must not impact application availability. All DR operations must not be dependent on application running and must ensure that data in the DR region is up to date.
Security

* Users' SecurityPin must be stored in such a way that access to the database does not allow the viewing of SecurityPins. The web application is the only system that should have access to SecurityPins.
* All certificates and secrets used to secure data must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
* You must adhere to the principle of least privilege and provide privileges which are essential to perform the intended function.
* All access to Azure Storage and Azure SQL database must use the application's Managed Service Identity (MSI)
* Receipt data must always be encrypted at rest.
* All data must be protected in transit
* User's expense account number must be visible only to logged in users. All other views of the expense account number should include only the last segment, with the remaining parts obscured.
* In the case of a security breach access to all summary reports must be revoked without impacting other parts of the system.

Issues

Upload format issue

Employees occasionally report an issue with uploading a receipt using the web application. They report that when they upload a receipt using the Azure File Share, the receipt does not appear in their profile. When this occurs, they delete the file in the file share and use the web application, which returns a 500 Internal Server error page.

Capacity issue

During busy periods, employees report long delays between the time they upload the receipt and when it appears in the web application.

Log capacity issue

Developers report that the number of log message in the trace output for the processor is too high, resulting in lost log messages.

Application code

Processing.cs

```
PC01 public static class Processing
PC02 {
PC03 public static class Function
PC04 {
PC05   [FunctionName("IssueWork")]
PC06   public static async Task Run([TimerTrigger("0*/5" * * *")] TimerInfo timer, ILogger log)
PC07   {
PC08     var container = await GetCloudBlobContainer();
PC09     foreach (var fileItem in await ListFiles())
PC10     {
PC11       var file = new CloudFile(fileItem.StorageUri.PrimaryUri);
PC12       var ms = new MemoryStream();
PC13       await file.DownloadToStream();
PC14       var blob = container.GetBlockBlobReference(fileItem.Uri.ToString());
PC15       await blob.UploadFromStreamAsync(ms);
PC16
PC17   }
PC18   }
PC19   private static CloudBlockBlob GetDRBlob(CloudBlockBlob sourceBlob)
PC20   {
PC21    . . .
PC22 }
PC23 private static async Task<CloudBlobContainer>GetCloudBlobContainer()
PC24 {
PC25     var cloudBlobClient = new CloudBlobClient(new Uri(" . . ."), await GetCredentials());
PC26
PC27     await cloudBlobClient.GetRootContainerReference().CreareIfNoExistsAsync();
PC28     return cloudBlobClient.GetRootContainerReference();
PC29 }
PC30   private static async Task<StorageCredentials>GetCredentials()
PC31    {
PC32    . . .
PC33    }
PC34    private static async Task<List<IlistFileItem>> ListFiles()
PC35     {
PC36       . . .
PC37     }
PC37     private KeyVaultClient_keyVaultClient = new KeyVaultClient(" . . .");
PC38   }
PC39  }
```

Database.cs

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```
DB01  public class Database
DB02  {
DB03     private string ConnectionString =
DB04
DB05    public async Task<Object> LoadUserDetails(string userId)
DB06    {
DB07
DB08    return await policy.ExecuteAsync(async () =>
DB09    {
DB10      using (var connection = new SqlConnection(ConnectionString))
DB11      {
DB12      await connection.OpenAsync();
DB13      using (var command = new SqlCommand("_", connection))
DB14      using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
DB15      {
DB16        _
DB17      }
DB18        }
DB19    });
DB20  }
DB21 }
```

ReceiptUploader.cs

```
RU01 public class ReceiptUploader
RU02 {
RU03     public async Task UploadFile(string file, byte[] binary)
RU04     {
RU05     var httpClient = new HttpClient();
RU06     var response = await httpClient.PutAsync("_", new ByteArrayContent(binary));
RU07     while (ShouldRetry(response))
RU08     {
RU09       response = await httpClient.PutAsync("_", new ByteArrayContent(binary));
RU10     }
RU11         }
RU12         private bool ShouldRetry(HttpResponseMessage response)
RU13         {
RU14
RU15         }
RU16    }
```

ConfigureSSE.ps1

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```
CS01 $storageAccount = Get-AzureRmStorageAccount -ResourceGroupName "…" -AccountName "…"
CS02 $keyVault = Get-AzureRmKeyVault -VaultName "…"
CS03 $key = Get-AzureKeyVaultKey -VaultName $keyVault.VaultName -Name "…"
CS04   Set-AzureRmKeyVaultAccessPolicy `
CS05   -VaultName $keyVault.VaultName `
CS06   -ObjectId $storageAccount.Identity.PrincilalId `
CS07
CS08
CS09   Set-AzureRmStorageAccount `
CS10  -ResourceGroupName $storageAccount.ResourceGroup Name `
CS11  -AccountName $storageAccount.StorageAccountName `
CS12  -EnableEncryptionService File `
CS13  -KeyvaultEncryption `
CS14  -KeyName $key.Name
CS15  -KeyVersion $key.Version `
CS16  -KeyVaultUri $keyVault.VaultUri
```

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You need to construct the link to the summary report for the email that is sent to users.

What should you do?

A. Create a SharedAccessBlobPolicy and add it to the containers SharedAccessPolicies.

Call GetSharedAccessSignature on the blob and use the resulting link.

B. Create a SharedAccessAccountPolicy and call GetSharedAccessSignature on storage account and use the resulting link.

C. Create a SharedAccessBlobPolicy and set the expiry time to two weeks from today.

Call GetSharedAccessSignature on the blob and use the resulting link.

D. Create a SharedAccessBlobPolicy and set the expiry time to two weeks from today.

Call GetSharedAccessSignature on the container and use the resulting link.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Scenario: Processing is performed by an Azure Function that uses version 2 of the Azure Function runtime. Once processing is completed, results are stored in Azure Blob Storage and an Azure SQL database. Then, an email summary is sent to the user with a link to the processing report. The link to the report must remain valid if the email is forwarded to another user.

Create a stored access policy to manage signatures on a container's resources, and then generate the shared access signature on the container, setting the constraints directly on the signature.

Code example: Add a method that generates the shared access signature for the container and returns the signature URI.

static string GetContainerSasUri(CloudBlobContainer container) {

//Set the expiry time and permissions for the container.

//In this case no start time is specified, so the shared access signature becomes valid immediately.

SharedAccessBlobPolicy sasConstraints = new SharedAccessBlobPolicy();

sasConstraints.SharedAccessExpiryTime = DateTimeOffset.UtcNow.AddHours(24); sasConstraints.Permissions = SharedAccessBlobPermissions.List | SharedAccessBlobPermissions.Write;

//Generate the shared access signature on the container, setting the constraints directly on the signature.

string sasContainerToken = container.GetSharedAccessSignature(sasConstraints); //Return the URI string for the container, including the SAS token.

return container.Uri + sasContainerToken;

}

Incorrect Answers:

C: Call GetSharedAccessSignature on the container, not on the blob.

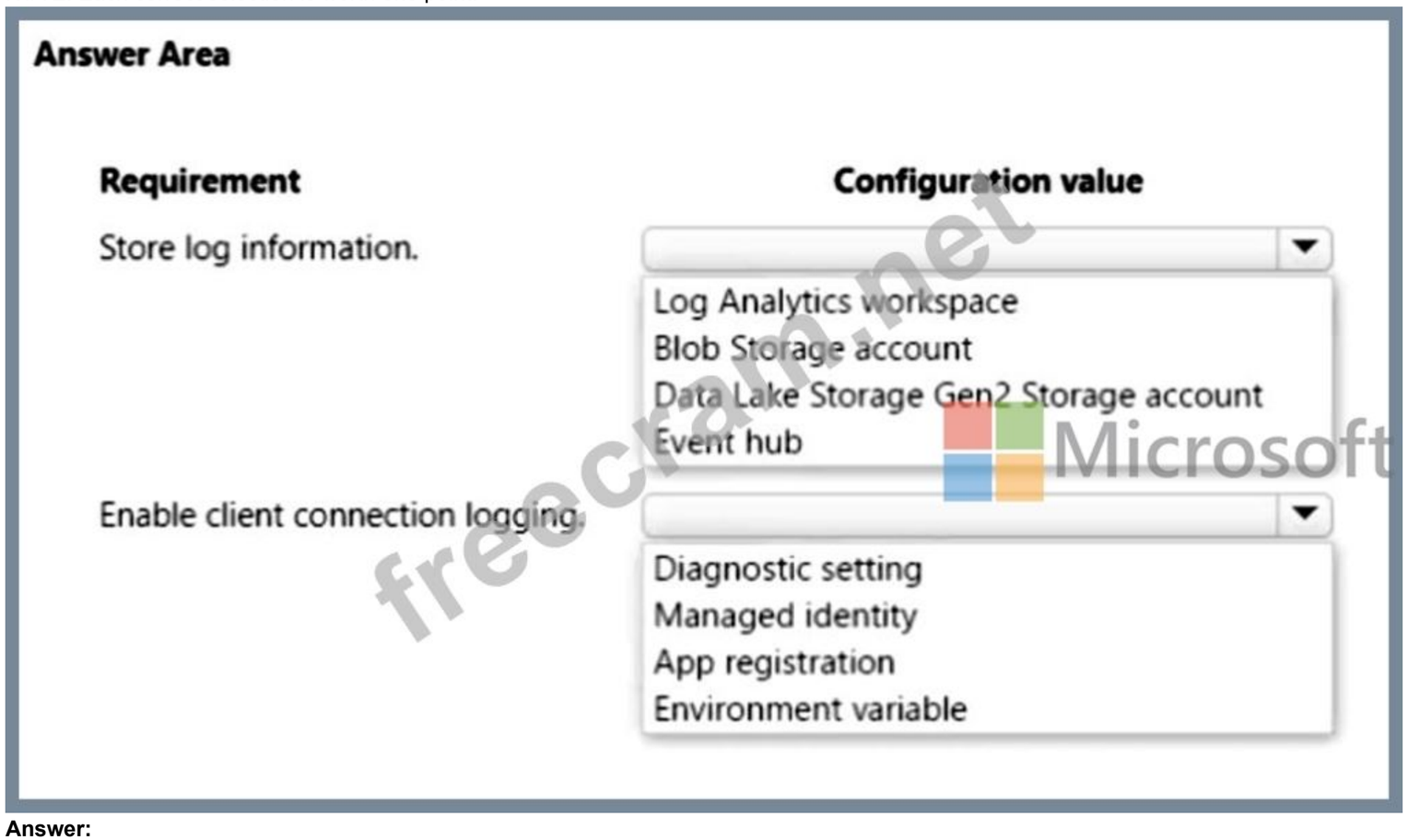
References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-dotnet-shared-access-signature-part-2

NEW QUESTION: 251

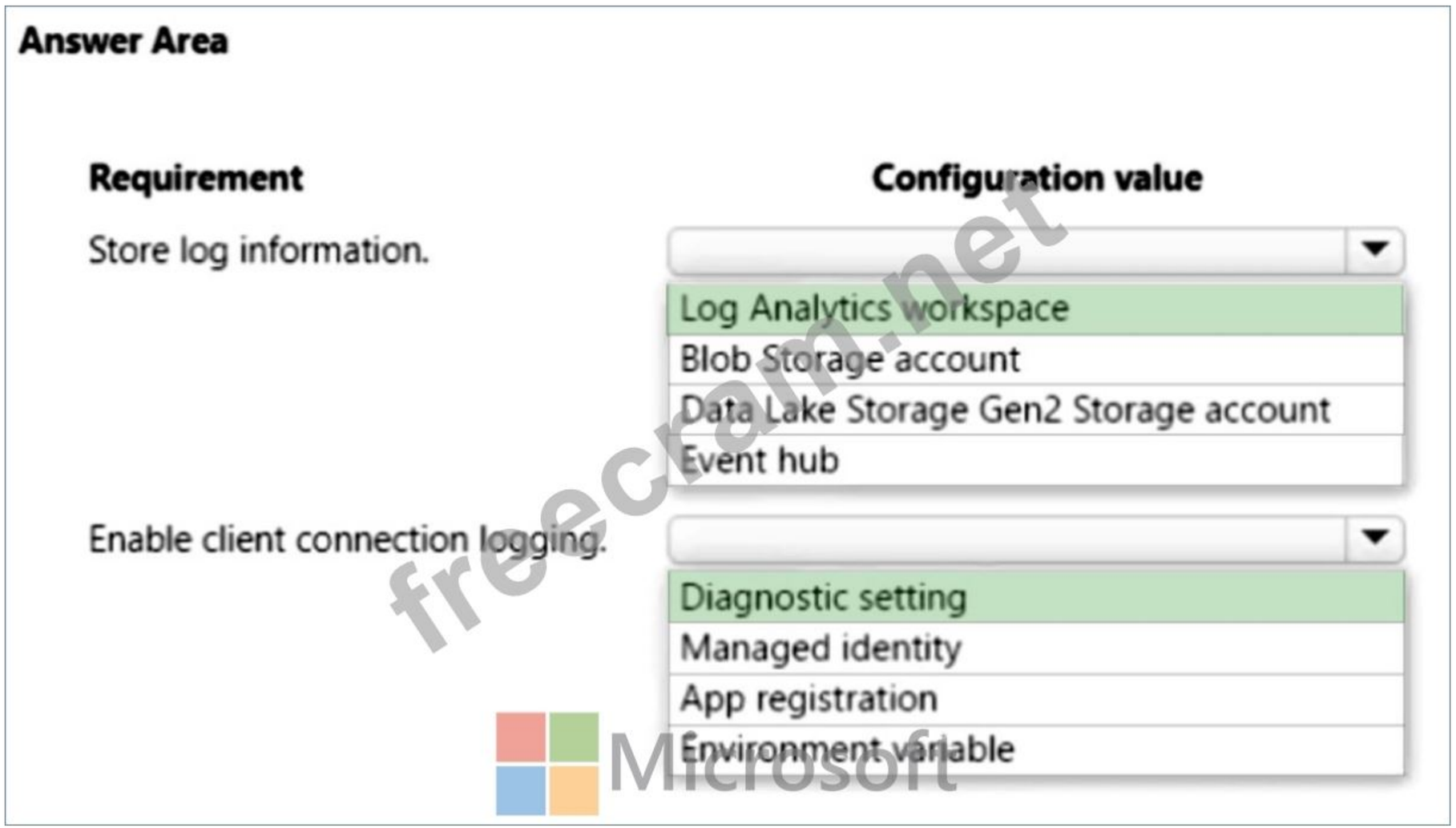
Hotspot Question

You develop and deploy an Azure App Service web app that connects to Azure Cache for Redis as a content cache. All resources have been deployed to the East US 2 region.
The security team requires the following audit information from Azure Cache for Redis:
- The number of Redis client connections from an associated IP address.
- Redis operations completed on the content cache.
- The location (region) in which the Azure Cach3e for Redis instance
was accessed.
The audit information must be captured and analyzed by a security team application deployed to the Central US region.
You need to log information on all client connections to the cache.
Which configuration values should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Answer Area



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Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-cache-for-redis/cache-monitor-diagnostic-settings?tabs=basic-standard-premium#enable-connection-logging-using-the-azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 252
You develop a web application that provides access to legal documents that are stored on Azure Blob Storage with version-level immutability policies. Documents are protected with both time- based policies and legal hold policies. All time-based retention policies have the AllowProtectedAppendWrites property enabled.
You have a requirement to prevent the user from attempting to perform operations that would fail only when a legal hold is in effect and when all other policies are expired.
You need to meet the requirement.
Which two operations should you prevent? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. adding data to documents
B. deleting documents

C. creating documents
D. overwriting existing documents
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-legal-hold-overview

NEW QUESTION: 253
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 App Service web app named WebApp1 and an Azure Functions app named Function1. WebApp1 is associated with an Application Insights instance named appinsights1.
You configure a web test and a corresponding alert for WebApp1 in appinsights1. Each alert triggers a delivery of email to your mailbox.
You need to ensure that each alert also triggers execution of Function1.
Solution: Configure an Application Insights smart detection.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Smart detection automatically analyzes the performance and behavior of your application and provides insights, but it does not directly trigger an Azure Function.
You need to configure an action group in Azure Monitor.

NEW QUESTION: 254
Hotspot Question
You provisioned an Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL account named account1 with the default consistency level.
You plan to configure the consistency level on a per request basis. The level needs to be set for consistent prefix for read and write operations to account1.
You need to identify the resulting consistency level for read and write operations.
Which levels should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Operation type	Resulting consistency level
Read operations	strong session consistent prefix
Write operations	strong session consistent prefix

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Answer:

Answer Area

Operation type	Resulting consistency level
Read operations	strong session consistent prefix
Write operations	strong session consistent prefix

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NEW QUESTION: 255

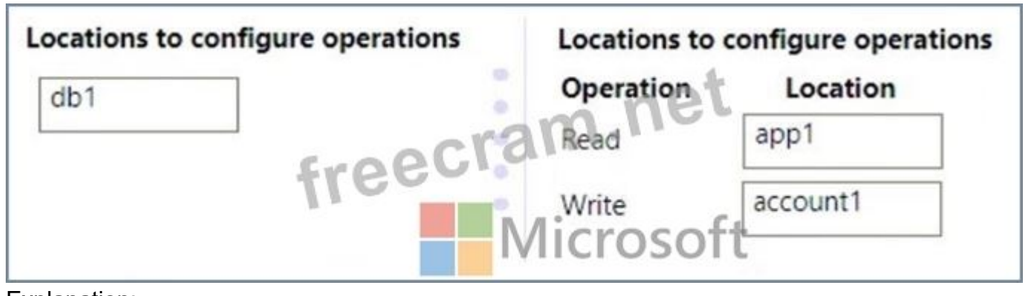
Which of the following is an advantage of using bindings in your Azure Functions to access data sources and data sinks?

A. They simplify the connection process; you don't need to code specific connection logic.
B. They let you connect to Azure resources without authentication.
C. They provide access to more data sources than are available using code.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 256
Drag and Drop Question
You have an Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL API account named account1 and a database named db1. An application named app1 will access db1 to perform read and write operations.
You plan to modify the consistency levels for read and write operations performed by app1 on db1.
You must enforce the consistency level on a per-operation basis whenever possible.
You need to configure the consistency level for read and write operations.
Which locations should you configure? To answer, move the appropriate locations to the correct operations. You may use each location once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to move the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

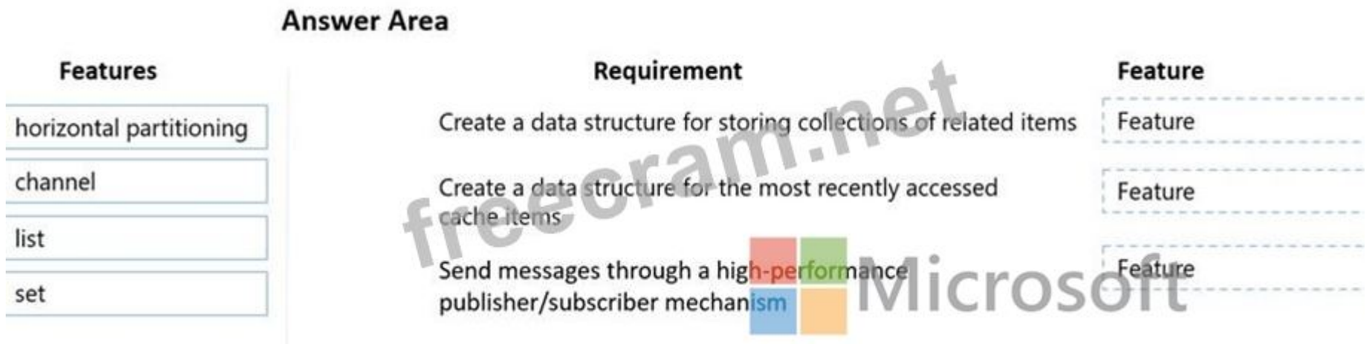


Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/nosql/how-to-manage-consistency?tabs=portal%2Cdotnetv2%2Capi-async#override-the-default-consistency-level

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NEW QUESTION: 257
Drag and Drop Question

You develop and deploy an Azure App Service web app. The web app accesses data in an Azure SQL database.
You must update the web app to store frequently used data in a new Azure Cache for Redis Premium instance.
You need to implement the Azure Cache for Redis features.
Which feature should you implement? To answer, drag the appropriate feature to the correct requirements. Each feature may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:
https://www.red-gate.com/simple-talk/development/dotnet-development/overview-of-azure-cache-for-redis/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/best-practices/caching

NEW QUESTION: 258
Hotspot Question
You plan to deploy a new application to a Linux virtual machine (VM) that is hosted in Azure.
The entire VM must be secured at rest by using industry-standard encryption technology to address organizational security and compliance requirements.
You need to configure Azure Disk Encryption for the VM.
How should you complete the Azure CLI commands? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
az provider register -n Microsoft.KeyVault
resourcegroup="myResourceGroup"
az group create --name $resourcegroup --location westus
keyvault_name=myvaultname$RANDOM
az [ ▼ ] create \
```

- vm
- keyvault
- keyvault key
- vm encryption

```
    --name $keyvault_name \
    --resource-group $resourcegroup \
    --location eastus \
    --enabled-for-disk-encryption True
az [ ▼ ] create \
```

- vm
- keyvault
- keyvault key
- vm encryption

```
    --vault-name $keyvault_name \
    --name Name1 \
    --protection software
az [ ▼ ] create \
```

- vm
- keyvault
- keyvault key
- vm encryption

```
    --resource-group $resourcegroup \
    --name Name2 \
    --image Canonical:UbuntuServer:16.04-LTS:latest \
    --admin-username azureuser \
    --generate-ssh-keys \
    --data-disk-sizes-gb 5
az [ ▼ ] enable\
```

- vm
- keyvault
- keyvault key
- vm encryption

```
    --resource-group $resourcegroup \
    --name Name2 \
    --disk-encryption-keyvault $keyvault_name \
    --key-encryption-key Name1 \
    --volume-type [ ▼ ]
```

- all
- data
- os

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Answer:

Answer Area

```
az provider register -n Microsoft.KeyVault
resourcegroup="myResourceGroup"
az group create --name $resourcegroup --location westus
keyvault_name=myvaultname$RANDOM
az [ ▼ ] create \
```

- vm
- keyvault
- keyvault key
- vm encryption

```
    --name $keyvault_name \
    --resource-group $resourcegroup \
    --location eastus \
    --enabled-for-disk-encryption True
az [ ▼ ] create \
```

- vm
- keyvault
- keyvault key
- vm encryption

```
    --vault-name $keyvault_name \
    --name Name1 \
    --protection software
az [ ▼ ] create \
```

- vm
- keyvault
- keyvault key
- vm encryption

```
    --resource-group $resourcegroup \
    --name Name2 \
    --image Canonical:UbuntuServer:16.04-LTS:latest \
    --admin-username azureuser \
    --generate-ssh-keys \
    --data-disk-sizes-gb 5
az [ ▼ ] enable\
```

- vm
- keyvault
- keyvault key
- vm encryption

```
    --resource-group $resourcegroup \
    --name Name2 \
    --disk-encryption-keyvault $keyvault_name \
    --key-encryption-key Name1 \
    --volume-type [ ▼ ]
```

- all
- data
- os

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Explanation:
Box 1: keyvault
Create an Azure Key Vault with az keyvault create and enable the Key Vault for use with disk encryption. Specify a unique Key Vault name for keyvault_name as follows:
keyvault_name=myvaultname$RANDOM
az keyvault create \
--name $keyvault_name \
--resource-group $resourcegroup \
--location eastus \
--enabled-for-disk-encryption True
Box 2: keyvault key
The Azure platform needs to be granted access to request the cryptographic keys when the VM boots to decrypt the virtual disks. Create a cryptographic key in your Key Vault with az keyvault key create. The following example creates a key named myKey:
az keyvault key create \
--vault-name $keyvault_name \
--name myKey \
--protection software
Box 3: vm
Create a VM with az vm create. Only certain marketplace images support disk encryption. The following example creates a VM named myVM using an Ubuntu 16.04 LTS image:
az vm create \
--resource-group $resourcegroup \
--name myVM \
--image Canonical:UbuntuServer:16.04-LTS:latest \
--admin-username azureuser \
--generate-ssh-keys \
Box 4: vm encryption
Encrypt your VM with az vm encryption enable:
az vm encryption enable \
--resource-group $resourcegroup \
--name myVM \
--disk-encryption-keyvault $keyvault_name \
--key-encryption-key myKey \
--volume-type all
Note: seems to an error in the question. Should have enable instead of create.
Box 5: all
Encrypt both data and operating system.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/disk-encryption-cli-quickstart

NEW QUESTION: 259
Case Study 1 - Litware Inc

Background
You are a developer for Litware Inc., a SaaS company that provides a solution for managing employee expenses. The solution consists of an ASP.NET Core Web API project that is deployed as an Azure Web App.
Overall architecture
Employees upload receipts for the system to process. When processing is complete, the employee receives a summary report email that details the processing results. Employees then use a web application to manage their receipts and perform any additional tasks needed for reimbursement.
Receipt processing
Employees may upload receipts in two ways:
* Uploading using an Azure Files mounted folder
* Uploading using the web application
Data Storage
Receipt and employee information is stored in an Azure SQL database.
Documentation
Employees are provided with a getting started document when they first use the solution. The documentation includes details on supported operating systems for Azure File upload, and instructions on how to configure the mounted folder.
Solution details
Users table

Column	Description
UserId	unique identifier for and employee
ExpenseAccount	employees expense account number in the format 1234-123-1234
AllowedAmount	limit of allowed expenses before approval is needed
SupervisorId	unique identifier for employee's supervisor
SecurityPin	value used to validate user identity

Web Application
You enable MSI for the Web App and configure the Web App to use the security principal name WebAppIdentity.
Processing
Processing is performed by an Azure Function that uses version 2 of the Azure Function runtime.
Once processing is completed, results are stored in Azure Blob
Storage and an Azure SQL database. Then, an email summary is sent to the user with a link to the processing report. The link to the report must remain valid if the email is forwarded to another user.
Logging
Azure Application Insights is used for telemetry and logging in both the processor and the web application. The processor also has TraceWriter logging enabled.
Application Insights must always contain all log messages.
Requirements
Receipt processing
Concurrent processing of a receipt must be prevented.
Disaster recovery
Regional outage must not impact application availability. All DR operations must not be dependent on application running and must ensure that data in the DR region is up to date.
Security
* Users' SecurityPin must be stored in such a way that access to the database does not allow the
viewing of SecurityPins. The web application is the only system that should have access to SecurityPins.
* All certificates and secrets used to secure data must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
* You must adhere to the principle of least privilege and provide privileges which are essential to
perform the intended function.

* All access to Azure Storage and Azure SQL database must use the application's Managed Service Identity (MSI)
* Receipt data must always be encrypted at rest.
* All data must be protected in transit
* User's expense account number must be visible only to logged in users. All other views of the expense account number should include only the last segment, with the remaining parts obscured.
* In the case of a security breach access to all summary reports must be revoked without impacting other parts of the system.

Issues

Upload format issue

Employees occasionally report an issue with uploading a receipt using the web application. They report that when they upload a receipt using the Azure File Share, the receipt does not appear in their profile. When this occurs, they delete the file in the file share and use the web application, which returns a 500 Internal Server error page.

Capacity issue

During busy periods, employees report long delays between the time they upload the receipt and when it appears in the web application.

Log capacity issue

Developers report that the number of log message in the trace output for the processor is too high, resulting in lost log messages.

Application code

Processing.cs

```
PC01 public static class Processing
PC02 {
PC03 public static class Function
PC04 {
PC05   [FunctionName("IssueWork")]
PC06   public static async Task Run([TimerTrigger("0*/5" * * *")] TimerInfo timer, ILogger log)
PC07   {
PC08     var container = await GetCloudBlobContainer();
PC09     foreach (var fileItem in await ListFiles())
PC10     {
PC11       var file = new CloudFile(fileItem.StorageUri.PrimaryUri);
PC12       var ms = new MemoryStream();
PC13       await file.DownloadToStream();
PC14       var blob = container.GetBlockBlobReference(fileItem.Uri.ToString());
PC15       await blob.UploadFromStreamAsync(ms);
PC16
PC17   }
PC18   }
PC19   private static CloudBlockBlob GetDRBlob(CloudBlockBlob sourceBlob)
PC20   {
PC21    . . .
PC22 }
PC23 private static async Task<CloudBlobContainer>GetCloudBlobContainer()
PC24 {
PC25     var cloudBlobClient = new CloudBlobClient(new Uri(" . . ."), await GetCredentials());
PC26
PC27     await cloudBlobClient.GetRootContainerReference().CreareIfNoExistsAsync();
PC28     return cloudBlobClient.GetRootContainerReference();
PC29 }
PC30   private static async Task<StorageCredentials>GetCredentials()
PC31    {
PC32    . . .
PC33    }
PC34    private static async Task<List<IlistFileItem>> ListFiles()
PC35     {
PC36       . . .
PC37     }
PC37     private KeyVaultClient_keyVaultClient = new KeyVaultClient(" . . .");
PC38   }
PC39  }
```

Database.cs

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```
DB01  public class Database
DB02  {
DB03     private string ConnectionString =
DB04
DB05    public async Task<Object> LoadUserDetails(string userId)
DB06    {
DB07
DB08    return await policy.ExecuteAsync(async () =>
DB09    {
DB10      using (var connection = new SqlConnection(ConnectionString))
DB11      {
DB12      await connection.OpenAsync();
DB13      using (var command = new SqlCommand("_", connection))
DB14      using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
DB15      {
DB16        _
DB17      }
DB18        }
DB19    });
DB20  }
DB21 }
```

ReceiptUploader.cs

```
RU01 public class ReceiptUploader
RU02 {
RU03     public async Task UploadFile(string file, byte[] binary)
RU04     {
RU05     var httpClient = new HttpClient();
RU06     var response = await httpClient.PutAsync("_", new ByteArrayContent(binary));
RU07     while (ShouldRetry(response))
RU08     {
RU09       response = await httpClient.PutAsync("_", new ByteArrayContent(binary));
RU10     }
RU11         }
RU12         private bool ShouldRetry(HttpResponseMessage response)
RU13         {
RU14
RU15         }
RU16    }
```

ConfigureSSE.ps1

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```
CS01 $storageAccount = Get-AzureRmStorageAccount -ResourceGroupName "…" -AccountName "…"
CS02 $keyVault = Get-AzureRmKeyVault -VaultName "…"
CS03 $key = Get-AzureKeyVaultKey -VaultName $keyVault.VaultName -Name "…"
CS04   Set-AzureRmKeyVaultAccessPolicy `
CS05   -VaultName $keyVault.VaultName `
CS06   -ObjectId $storageAccount.Identity.PrincilalId `
CS07
CS08
CS09   Set-AzureRmStorageAccount `
CS10  -ResourceGroupName $storageAccount.ResourceGroup Name `
CS11  -AccountName $storageAccount.StorageAccountName `
CS12  -EnableEncryptionService File `
CS13  -KeyvaultEncryption
CS14  -KeyName $key.Name
CS15  -KeyVersion $key.Version `
CS16  -KeyVaultUri $keyVault.VaultUri
```

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You need to ensure the security policies are met.

What code do you add at line CS07 of ConfigureSSE.ps1?

A. -PermissionsToCertificates create, encrypt, decrypt

B. -PermissionsToKeys wrapkey, unwrapkey, get

C. -PermissionsToCertificates wrapkey, unwrapkey, get

D. -PermissionsToKeys create, encrypt, decrypt

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The policy should belong to a key. In the case study the code retrieve the key so the GET access policy is mandatory. The wrap/unwrap is used for symmetric encryption and in this case study the task is to encrypt the blobs.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/keys/about-keys-details#key-access-control

NEW QUESTION: 260

Case Study 10 - Fourth Coffee

Background

Fourth Coffee is a global coffeehouse chain and coffee company recognized as one of the world's most influential coffee brands. The company is renowned for its specialty coffee beverages, including a wide range of espresso-based drinks, teas, and other beverages. Fourth Coffee operates thousands of stores worldwide.

Current environment

The company is developing cloud-native applications hosted in Azure.

Corporate website

The company hosts a public website located at http://www.fourthcoffee.com/. The website is used to place orders as well as view and update inventory items.

Inventory items

In addition to its core coffee offerings, Fourth Coffee recently expanded its menu to include inventory items such as lunch items, snacks, and merchandise. Corporate team members constantly update inventory. Users can customize items. Corporate team members configure inventory items and associated images on the website.

Orders

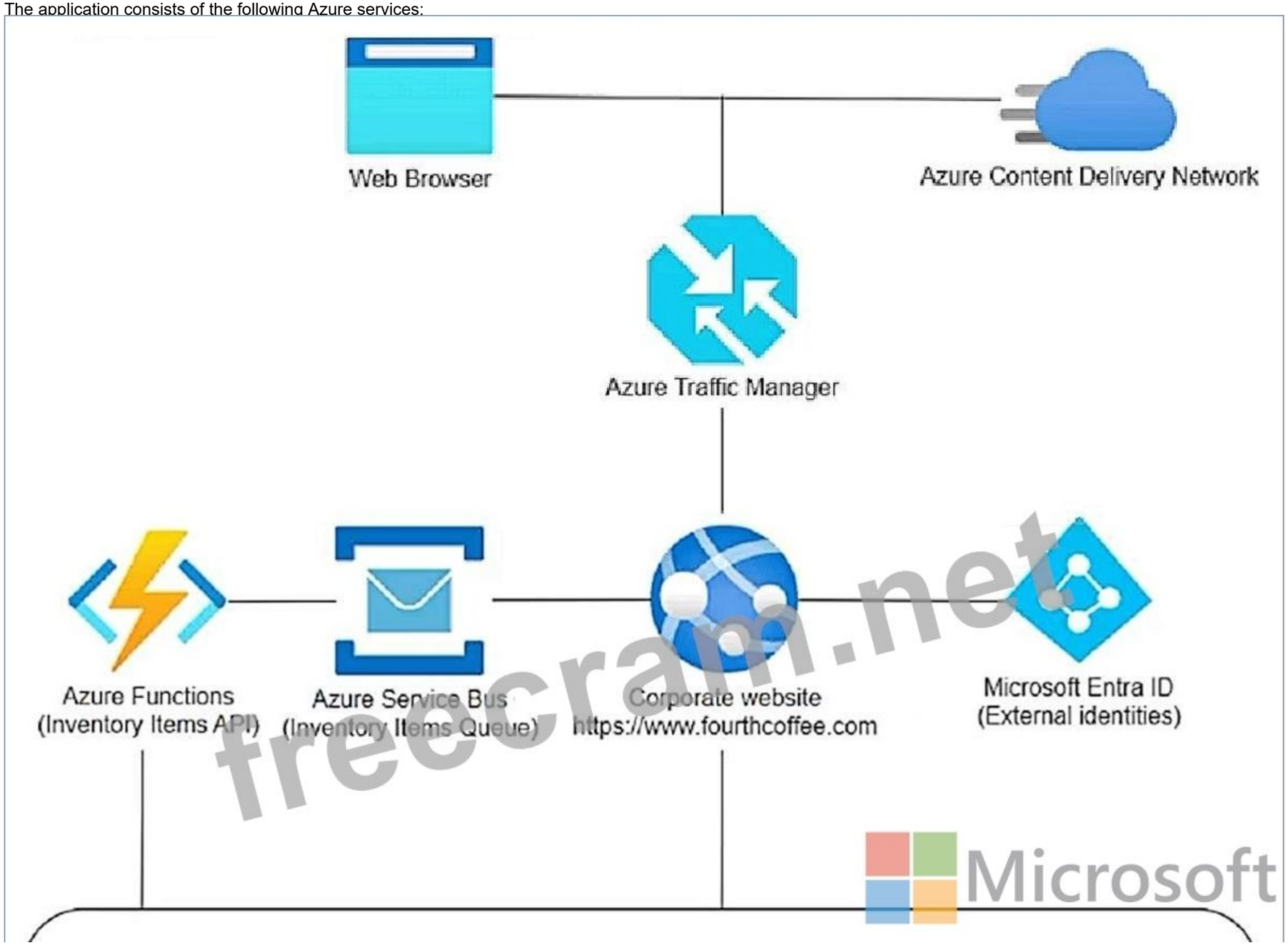
Associates in the store serve customized beverages and items to customers. Orders are placed on the website for pickup.

The application components process data as follows:

1. Azure Traffic Manager routes a user order request to the corporate website hosted in Azure App Service.
2. Azure Content Delivery Network serves static images and content to the user.
3. The user signs in to the application through a Microsoft Entra ID for customers tenant.
4. Users search for items and place an order on the website as item images are pulled from Azure Blob Storage.

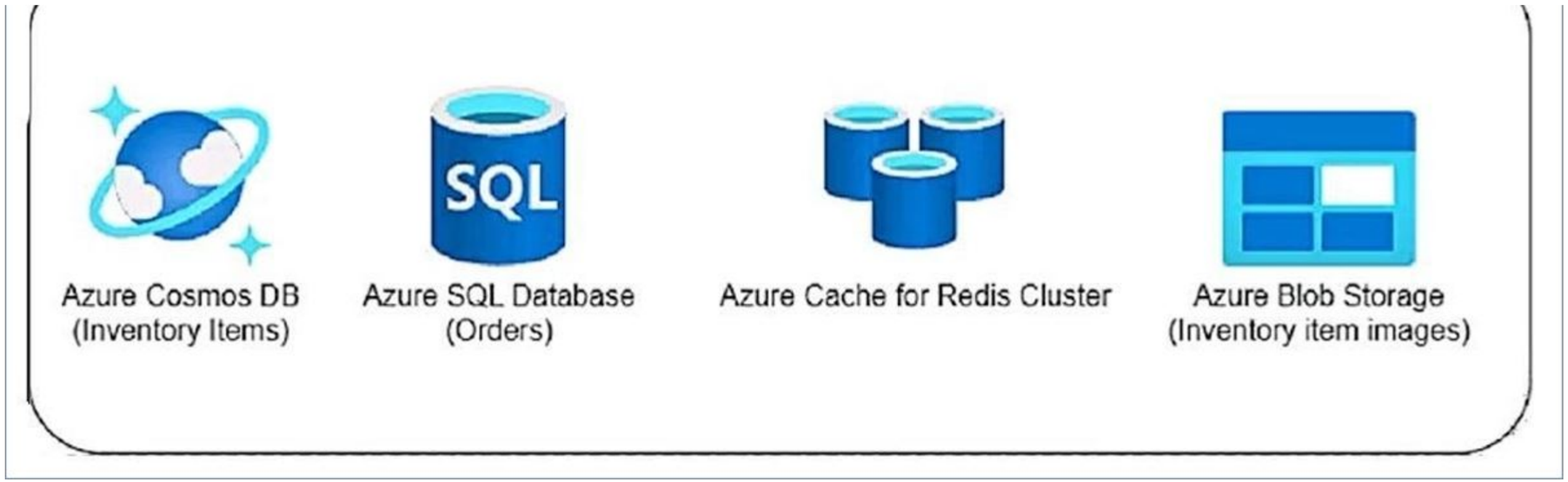
5. Item customizations are placed in an Azure Service Bus queue message.
6. Azure Functions processes item customizations and saves the customized items to Azure Cosmos DB.
7. The website saves order details to Azure SQL Database.
8. SQL Database query results are cached in Azure Cache for Redis to improve performance.

The application consists of the following Azure services:



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Requirements

The application components must meet the following requirements:

- Azure Cosmos DB development must use a native API that receives the latest updates and stores data in a document format.
- Costs must be minimized for all Azure services.
- Developers must test Azure Blob Storage integrations locally before deployment to Azure.

Testing must support the latest versions of the Azure Storage APIs.

Corporate website

- User authentication and authorization must allow one-time passcode sign-in methods and social identity providers (Google or Facebook).
- Static web content must be stored closest to end users to reduce network latency.

Inventory items

- Customized items read from Azure Cosmos DB must maximize throughput while ensuring data is accurate for the current user on the website.
- Processing of inventory item updates must automatically scale and enable updates across an entire Azure Cosmos DB container.
- Inventory items must be processed in the order they were placed in the queue.
- Inventory item images must be stored as JPEG files in their native format to include exchangeable image file format (data) stored with the blob data upon upload of the image file.
- The Inventory Items API must securely access the Azure Cosmos DB data.

Orders

- Orders must receive inventory item changes automatically after inventory items are updated or saved.

Issues

- Developers are storing the Azure Cosmos DB credentials in an insecure clear text manner within the Inventory Items API code.
- Production Azure Cache for Redis maintenance has negatively affected application performance.

Drag and Drop Question

You need to store inventory item images.

Which Azure Blob Storage feature should you use? To answer, move the appropriate Azure Blob Storage features to the correct requirements. You may use each Azure Blob Storage feature once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to move the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Azure Blob Storage features

- Index tags
- System properties
- Change feed
- User-defined metadata

Azure Blob Storage requirements

Requirement	Azure Blob Storage feature
Store images in native format	
Store image Exif data	

Answer:

Answer Area

Azure Blob Storage features

- Index tags
- Change feed

Azure Blob Storage requirements

Requirement	Azure Blob Storage feature
Store images in native format	System properties
Store image Exif data	User-defined metadata

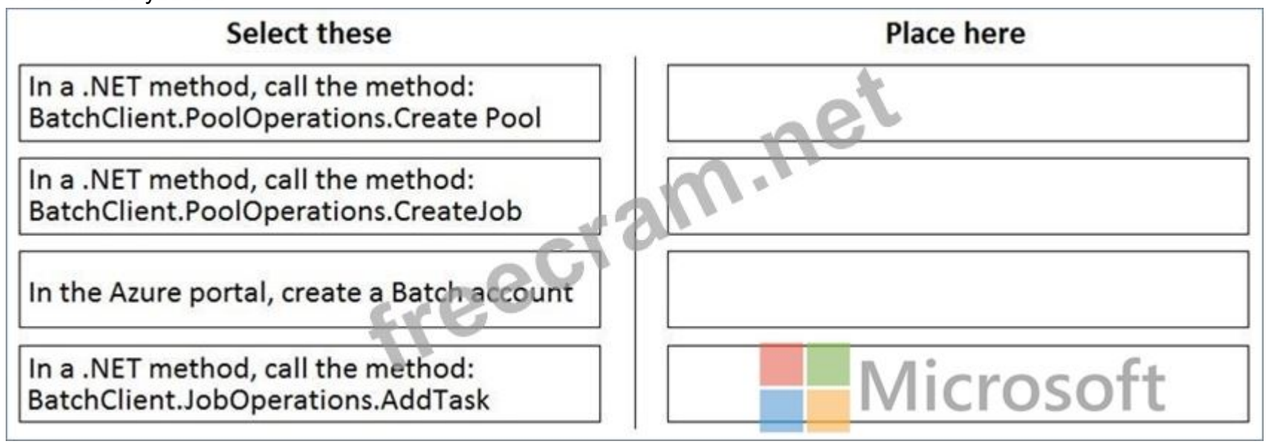
Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.documents.client.requestoptions.sessiontoken?view=azure-dotnet

NEW QUESTION: 261
Which of the following best describes the role of the Orchestrator function in a workflow?
A. It's the entry point for creating an instance of a Durable Functions orchestration.
B. It's used as the basic unit of work (actions and tasksin a durable function orchestration.
C. It's used for describing how actions are executed and the order in which actions are executed.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

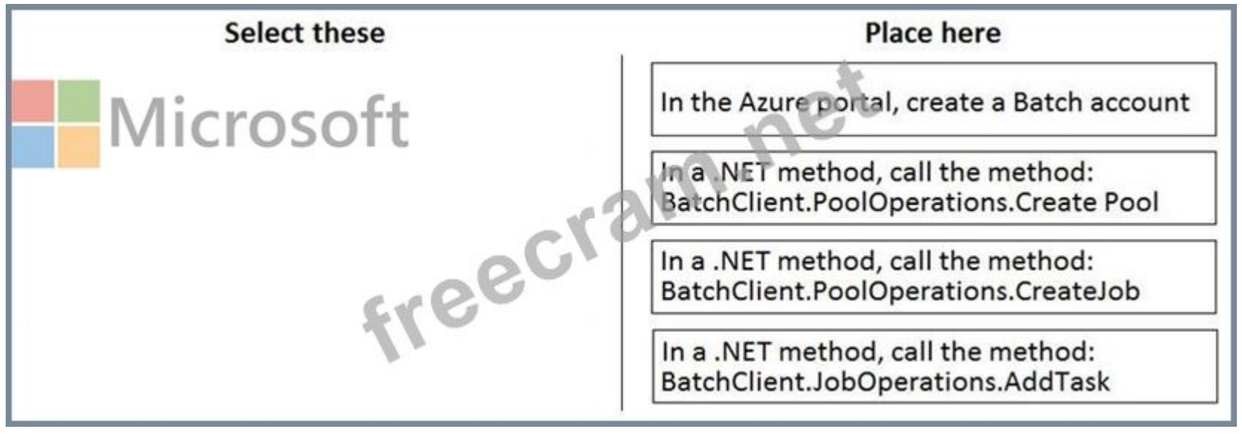
NEW QUESTION: 262
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
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 are developing a medical records document management website. The website is used to store scanned copies of patient intake forms.

If the stored intake forms are downloaded from storage by a third party, the contents of the forms must not be compromised.
You need to store the intake forms according to the requirements.
Solution:
1. Create an Azure Cosmos DB database with Storage Service Encryption enabled.
2. Store the intake forms in the Azure Cosmos DB database.
Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Instead use an Azure Key vault and public key encryption. Store the encrypted from in Azure Storage Blob storage.

NEW QUESTION: 263
Drag and Drop Question
You are developing a software solution for an autonomous transportation system. The solution uses large data sets and Azure Batch processing to simulate navigation sets for entire fleets of vehicles.
You need to create compute nodes for the solution on Azure Batch.
What should you do?



Answer:



Explanation:
With .NET:
Step 1: In the Azure portal, create a Batch account.
First we create a batch account.
Step 2: In a .NET method, call the method: BatchClient.PoolOperations.CreatePool Now that you have a Batch account, create a sample pool of Windows compute nodes for test purposes. To create a Batch pool, the app uses the BatchClient.PoolOperations.CreatePool method to set the number of nodes, VM size, and a pool configuration.
Step 3: In a .NET method, call the method: BatchClient.PoolOperations.CreateJob Now that you have a pool, create a job to run on it. A Batch job is a logical group for one or more tasks. A job includes settings common to the tasks, such as priority and the pool to run tasks on. Initially the job has no tasks. The app uses the BatchClient.JobOperations.CreateJob method to create a job on your pool.
Step 4: In a .NET method, call the method: batchClient.JobOperations.AddTask Now create sample tasks to run in the job. Typically you create multiple tasks that Batch queues and distributes to run on the compute nodes. The app adds tasks to the job with the AddTask method, which queues them to run on the compute nodes.
For example: batchClient.JobOperations.AddTask(JobId, tasks);
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/quick-create-portal
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/quick-run-dotnet

NEW QUESTION: 264
Case Study 6 - Contoso, Ltd
Background
Overview
You are a developer for Contoso, Ltd. The company has a social networking website that is developed as a Single Page Application (SPA). The main web application for the social networking website loads user uploaded content from blob storage.
You are developing a solution to monitor uploaded data for inappropriate content. The following process occurs when users upload content by using the SPA:
* Messages are sent to ContentUploadService.
* Content is processed by ContentAnalysisService.
* After processing is complete, the content is posted to the social network or a rejection message
is posted in its place.
The ContentAnalysisService is deployed with Azure Container Instances from a private Azure Container Registry named contosoimages.
The solution will use eight CPU cores.
Azure Active Directory
Contoso, Ltd. uses Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for both internal and guest accounts.
Requirements
ContentAnalysisService
The company's data science group built ContentAnalysisService which accepts user generated content as a string and returns a probable value for inappropriate content. Any values over a specific threshold must be reviewed by an employee of Contoso, Ltd.
You must create an Azure Function named CheckUserContent to perform the content checks.
Costs
You must minimize costs for all Azure services.
Manual review
To review content, the user must authenticate to the website portion of the ContentAnalysisService using their Azure AD credentials. The website is built using React and all pages and API endpoints require authentication. In order to review content a user must be part of a ContentReviewer role. All completed reviews must include the reviewer's email address for auditing purposes.
High availability

All services must run in multiple regions. The failure of any service in a region must not impact overall application availability.

Monitoring

An alert must be raised if the ContentUploadService uses more than 80 percent of available CPU cores.

Security

You have the following security requirements:

* Any web service accessible over the Internet must be protected from cross site scripting attacks.
* All websites and services must use SSL from a valid root certificate authority.
* Azure Storage access keys must only be stored in memory and must be available only to the service.
* All Internal services must only be accessible from internal Virtual Networks (VNets).
* All parts of the system must support inbound and outbound traffic restrictions.
* All service calls must be authenticated by using Azure AD.

User agreements

When a user submits content, they must agree to a user agreement. The agreement allows employees of Contoso, Ltd. to review content, store cookies on user devices, and track user's IP addresses.

Information regarding agreements is used by multiple divisions within Contoso, Ltd.

User responses must not be lost and must be available to all parties regardless of individual service uptime. The volume of agreements is expected to be in the millions per hour.

Validation testing

When a new version of the ContentAnalysisService is available the previous seven days of content must be processed with the new version to verify that the new version does not significantly deviate from the old version.

Issues

Users of the ContentUploadService report that they occasionally see HTTP 502 responses on specific pages.

Code

ContentUploadService

```
CS01 apiVersion: '2018-10-01'
CS02 type: Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups
CS03 location: westus
CS04 name: contentUploadService
CS05 properties:
CS06     containers:
CS07     - name: service
CS08         properties:
CS09         image: contoso/contentUploadService:latest
CS10         ports:
CS11         -  port: 80
CS12            protocol: TCP
CS13         resources:
CS14           requests:
CS15              cpu: 1.0
CS16              memoryInGB: 1.5
CS17
CS18 ipAddress:
CS19     ip: 10.23.121.112
CS20     ports:
CS21       - port: 80
CS22         protocol: TCP
CS23
CS24
CS25 networkProfile:
CS26
id: /subscriptions/98...19/resourceGroups/container/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkProfiles/subnet
```

ApplicationManifest

```
AM01 {
AM02     "id" : "2b079f03-9b06-2d44-98bb-e9182901fcb6",
AM03     "appId" : "7118a7f0-b5c2-4c9d-883c-3d711396fe65",
AM04
AM05     "createdDateTime" : "2019-12-24T06:01:44Z",
AM06     "logoUrl" : null,
AM07     "logoutUrl" : null,
AM08     "name" : "ContentAnalysisService",
AM09
AM10
AM11     "orgRestrictions" : [],
AM12     "parentalControlSettings" : {
AM13       "countriesBlockedForMinors" : [],
AM14       "legalAgeGroupRule" : "Allow"
AM15     },
AM16     "passwordCredentials" : []
AM17 }
```

Drag and Drop Question

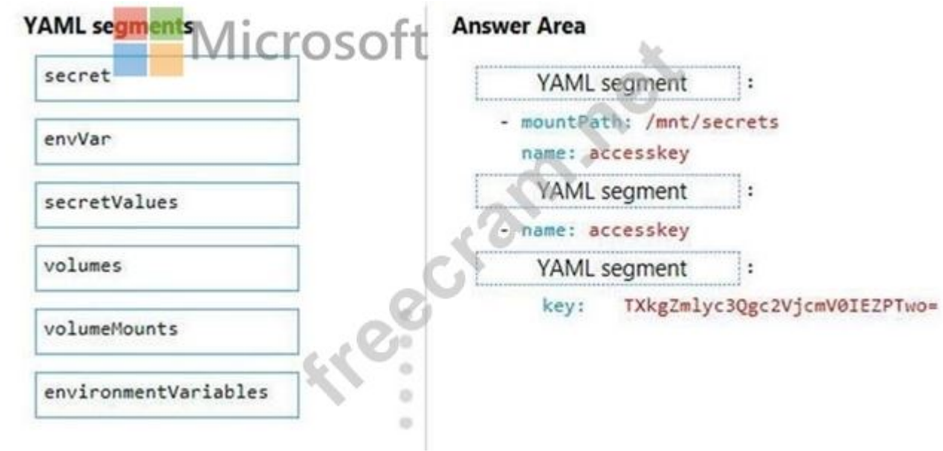
You need to add YAML markup at line CS17 to ensure that the ContentUploadService can access Azure Storage access keys.

How should you complete the YAML markup? To answer, drag the appropriate YAML segments to the correct locations. Each YAML segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

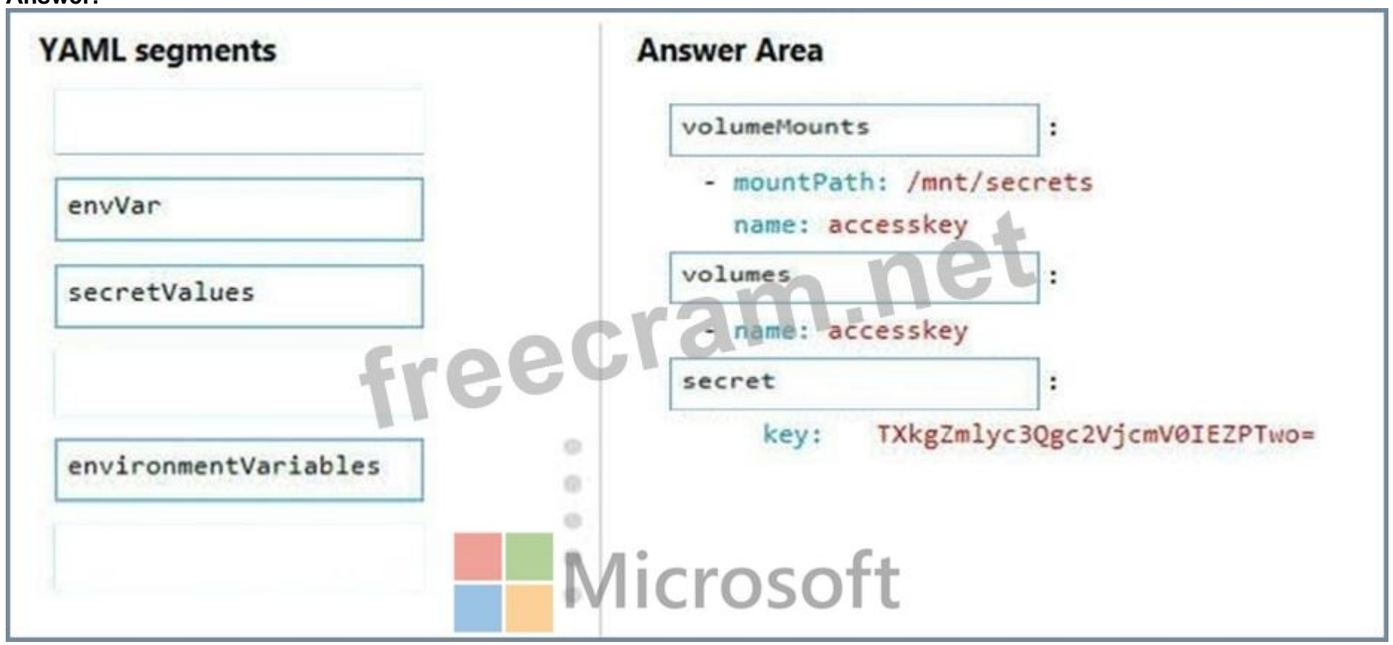
You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

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NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: volumeMounts

Example:

volumeMounts:

- mountPath: /mnt/secrets

name: secretvolume1

volumes:

- name: secretvolume1

secret:

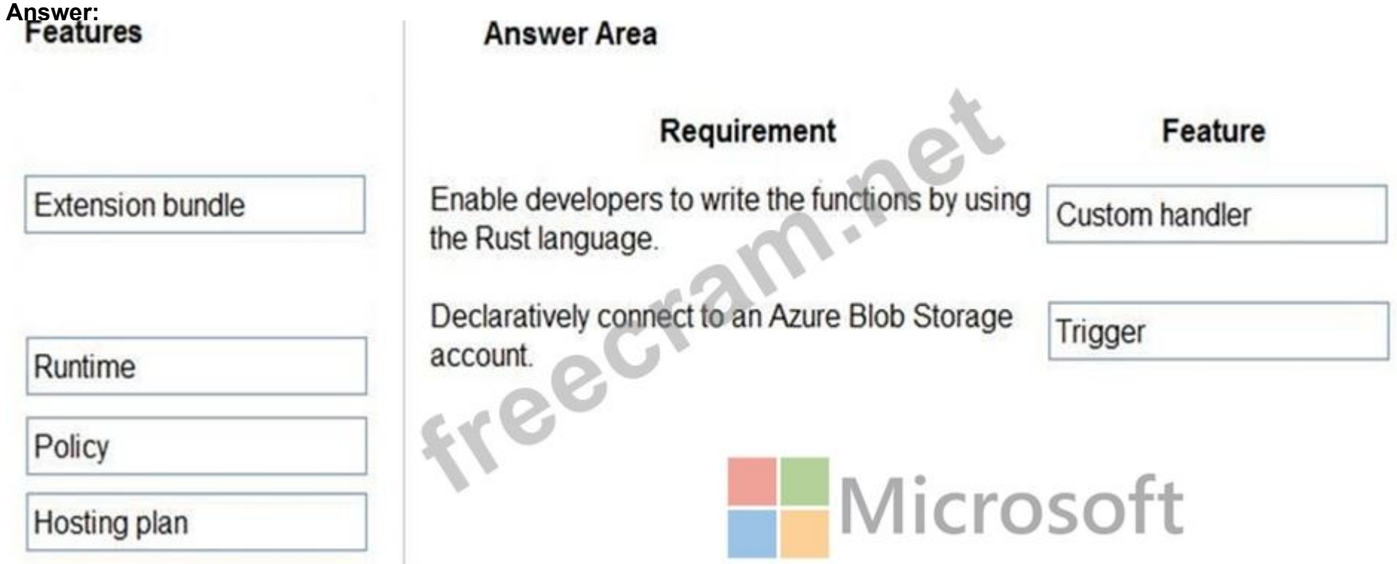
mysecret1: TXkgZmlyc3Qgc2VjcmV0IEZPTwo=
Box 2: volumes
Box 3: secret
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-volume-secret

NEW QUESTION: 265
You develop and add several functions to an Azure Function app that uses the latest runtime host. The functions contain several REST API endpoints secured by using SSL. The Azure Function app runs in a Consumption plan.
You must send an alert when any of the function endpoints are unavailable or responding too slowly.
You need to monitor the availability and responsiveness of the functions.
What should you do?
A. Create a URL ping test.
B. Create a timer triggered function that calls TrackAvailability() and send the results to Application Insights.
C. Create a timer triggered function that calls GetMetric("Request Size") and send the results to Application Insights.
D. Add a new diagnostic setting to the Azure Function app. Enable the FunctionAppLogs and Send to Log Analytics options.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
You can create an Azure Function with TrackAvailability() that will run periodically according to the configuration given in TimerTrigger function with your own business logic. The results of this test will be sent to your Application Insights resource, where you will be able to query for and alert on the availability results data. This allows you to create customized tests similar to what you can do via Availability Monitoring in the portal. Customized tests will allow you to write more complex availability tests than is possible using the portal UI, monitor an app inside of your Azure VNET, change the endpoint address, or create an availability test even if this feature is not available in your region.
Standard tests are a single request test that is similar to the URL ping test but more advanced. In addition to validating whether an endpoint is responding and measuring the performance, Standard tests also includes SSL certificate validity, proactive lifetime check, HTTP request verb (for example GET,HEAD,POST, etc.), custom headers, and custom data associated with your HTTP request.
URL Ping doesn't support checking SSL certificate.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability-azure-functions
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/monitor-web-app-availability

NEW QUESTION: 266
Drag and Drop Question
You are developing an Azure Function app.
The app must meet the following requirements:
- Enable developers to write the functions by using the Rust language.
- Declaratively connect to an Azure Blob Storage account.
You need to implement the app.
Which Azure Function app features should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate features to the correct requirements. Each feature may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Custom handler

Custom handlers can be used to create functions in any language or runtime by running an HTTP server process, for example Go or Rust.

Box 2: Trigger

Functions are invoked by a trigger and can have exactly one. In addition to invoking the function, certain triggers also serve as bindings. You may also define multiple bindings in addition to the trigger. Bindings provide a declarative way to connect data to your code.

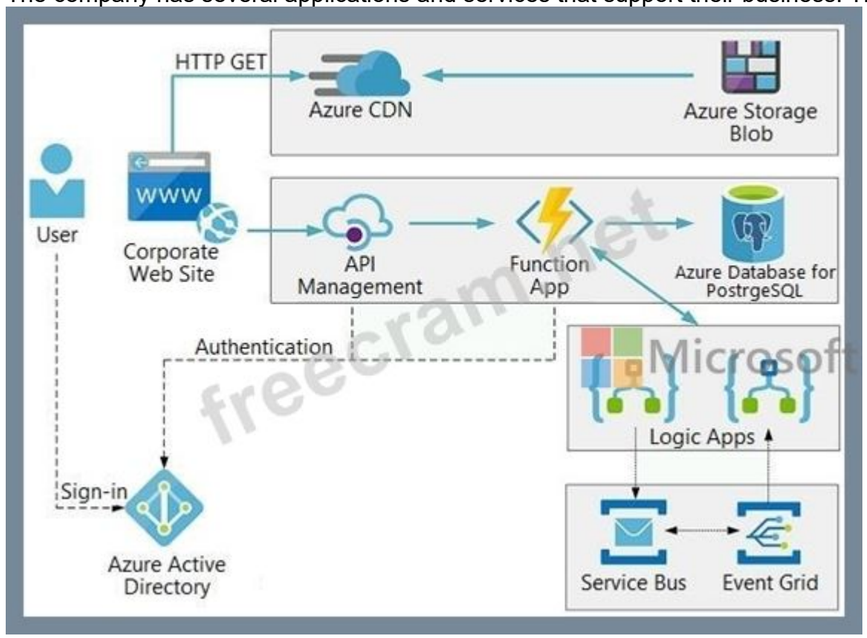
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/create-first-function-vs-code-other

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/architecture/serverless/azure-functions

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NEW QUESTION: 267
Case Study 3 - City Power & Light
Background
City Power & Light company provides electrical infrastructure monitoring solutions for homes and businesses. The company is migrating solutions to Azure.
Current environment
Architecture overview
The company has a public website located at http://www.cpandl.com/. The site is a single-page web application that runs in Azure App Service on Linux. The website uses files stored in Azure Storage and cached in Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) to serve static content.
API Management and Azure Function App functions are used to process and store data in Azure Database for PostgreSQL. API Management is used to broker communications to the Azure Function app functions for Logic app integration. Logic apps are used to orchestrate the data processing while Service Bus and Event Grid handle messaging and events.
The solution uses Application Insights, Azure Monitor, and Azure Key Vault.
Architecture diagram
The company has several applications and services that support their business. The company plans to implement serverless computing where possible. The overall architecture is shown below.



User authentication
The following steps detail the user authentication process:
1. The user selects Sign in in the website.
2. The browser redirects the user to the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) sign in page.
3. The user signs in.
4. Azure AD redirects the user's session back to the web application. The URL includes an access token.
5. The web application calls an API and includes the access token in the authentication header.
The application ID is sent as the audience ('aud') claim in the access token.
6. The back-end API validates the access token.
Requirements

Corporate website
* Communications and content must be secured by using SSL.
* Communications must use HTTPS.
* Data must be replicated to a secondary region and three availability zones.
* Data storage costs must be minimized.
Azure Database for PostgreSQL
The database connection string is stored in Azure Key Vault with the following attributes:
* Azure Key Vault name: cpandlkeyvault
* Secret name: PostgreSQLConn
* Id: 80df3e46ffcd4f1cb187f79905e9a1e8
The connection information is updated frequently. The application must always use the latest information to connect to the database.
Azure Service Bus and Azure Event Grid
* Azure Event Grid must use Azure Service Bus for queue-based load leveling.
* Events in Azure Event Grid must be routed directly to Service Bus queues for use in buffering.
* Events from Azure Service Bus and other Azure services must continue to be routed to Azure
Event Grid for processing.
Security
* All SSL certificates and credentials must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
* File access must restrict access by IP, protocol, and Azure AD rights.
* All user accounts and processes must receive only those privileges which are essential to
perform their intended function.
Compliance
Auditing of the file updates and transfers must be enabled to comply with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The file updates must be read-only, stored in the order in which they occurred, include only create, update, delete, and copy operations, and be retained for compliance reasons.
Issues
Corporate website
While testing the site, the following error message displays:
CryptographicException: The system cannot find the file specified.
Function app
You perform local testing for the RequestUserApproval function. The following error message displays:
'Timeout value of 00:10:00 exceeded by function: RequestUserApproval'
The same error message displays when you test the function in an Azure development environment when you run the following Kusto query:
FunctionAppLogs
| where FunctionName = = "RequestUserApproval"
Logic app
You test the Logic app in a development environment. The following error message displays:
'400 Bad Request'
Troubleshooting of the error shows an HttpTrigger action to call the RequestUserApproval function.
Code
Corporate website
Security.cs:

```
SC01 public class Security
SC02 {
SC03 var bytes = System.IO.File.ReadAllBytes("~/var/ssl/private");
SC04 var cert = new System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificate2(bytes);
SC05 var certName = cert.FriendlyName;
SC06 }
```

Function app

RequestUserApproval.cs:

```
RA01 public static class RequestUserApproval
RA02 {
RA03 [FunctionName("RequestUserApproval")]
RA04 public static async Task<IActionResult> Run(
RA05 [HttpTrigger(AuthorizationLevel.Function, "get", "post", Route = null)] HttpRequest req
ILogger log)
RA06 {
RA07    log.LogInformation("RequestUserApproval function processed a request.");
RA08 ...
RA09 return ProcessRequest(req)
RA10    ? (ActionResult)new OkObjectResult($"User approval processed")
RA11    : new BadRequestObjectResult("Failed to process user approval");
RA12 }
RA13 private static bool ProcessRequest(HttpRequest req)
RA14 {
RA15    ...
RA16 }
RA17 }
```

You need to correct the RequestUserApproval Function app error.

What should you do?

A. Update line RA13 to use the async keyword and return an HttpRequest object value.

B. Configure the Function app to use an App Service hosting plan. Enable the Always On setting of the hosting plan.

C. Update the function to be stateful by using Durable Functions to process the request payload.

D. Update the functionTimeout property of the host.json project file to 15 minutes.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Async operation tracking

The HTTP response mentioned previously is designed to help implement long-running HTTP async APIs with Durable Functions. This pattern is sometimes referred to as the polling consumer pattern.

Both the client and server implementations of this pattern are built into the Durable Functions HTTP APIs.

Function app

You perform local testing for the RequestUserApproval function. The following error message displays:

'Timeout value of 00:10:00 exceeded by function: RequestUserApproval' The same error message displays when you test the function in an Azure development environment when you run the following Kusto query:

FunctionAppLogs

| where FunctionName = = "RequestUserApproval"

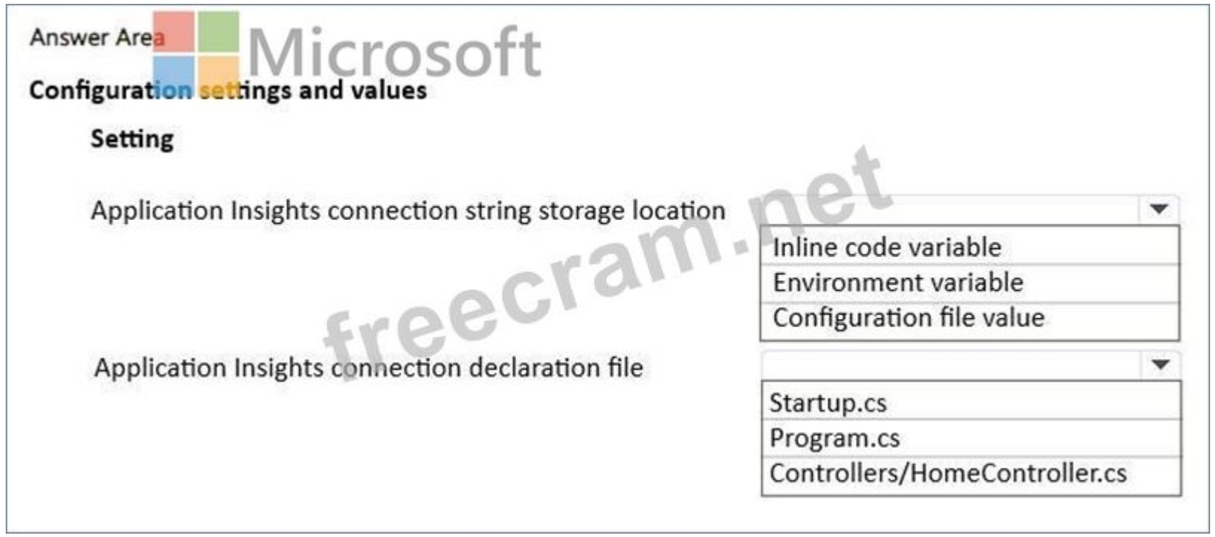
References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/durable/durable-functions-http-features

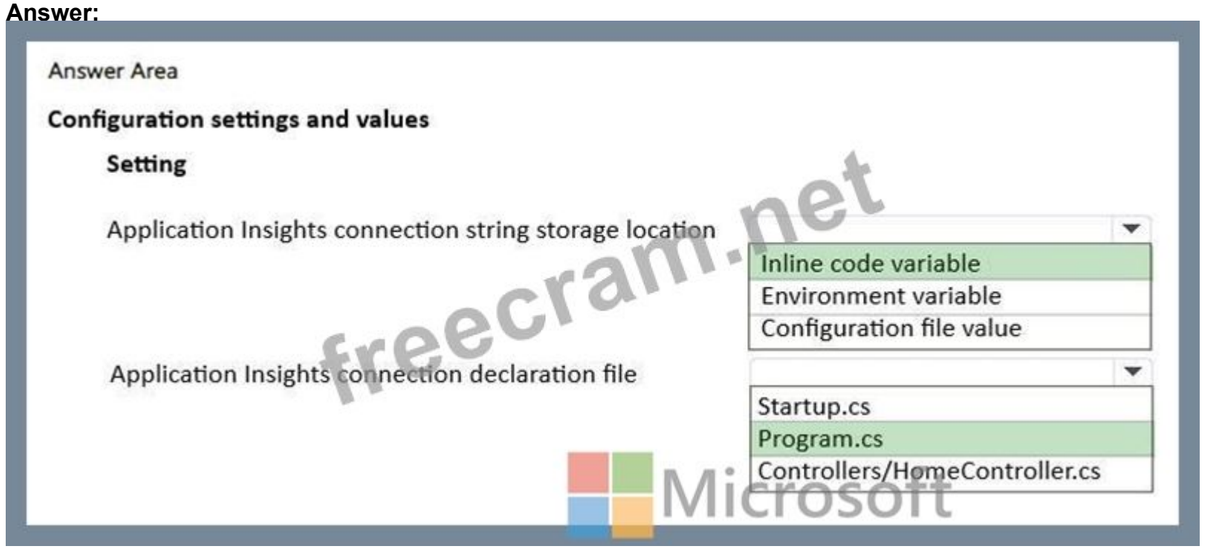
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/durable/durable-functions-overview?tabs=csharp#human

NEW QUESTION: 268
You manage an Azure Key Vault named kv1 of Standard SKU.
You plan to programmatically store in kv1 an asymmetric key pair and use the key pair for encryption and decryption.
You must develop an application named app1 that will access the key pair in kv1.
You need to configure an object to retrieve a key pair from kv1.
Which object should you use?
A. SecretClient
B. KeyVaultSettingsClient
C. CertificateClient
D. KeyClient
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/keys/quick-create-net

NEW QUESTION: 269
Hotspot Question
You are developing an ASP.NET Core web application, using the latest .NET runtime, hosted in Azure App Service.
You must collect traces, metrics, logs, and exceptions to monitor application performance and diagnose issues. You have the following requirements:
- All data must be sent to a new Application Insights instance.
- The connection to the Application Insights resource must be secure.
- The resource connection value must allow updating by code deployment
pipelines.
- You must enable the selection and filtering of metrics and
performance counters to examine in near real-time.
- You must inspect stack traces from sample failed requests and
exceptions.
You start by creating a new Application Insights instance in the Azure Portal and installing the latest Azure.Monitor.OpenTelemetry.AspNetCore NuGet package in your application.
You need to enable and configure OpenTelemetry-based data collection.
Which configuration should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/opentelemetry-configuration

NEW QUESTION: 270

Drag and Drop Question

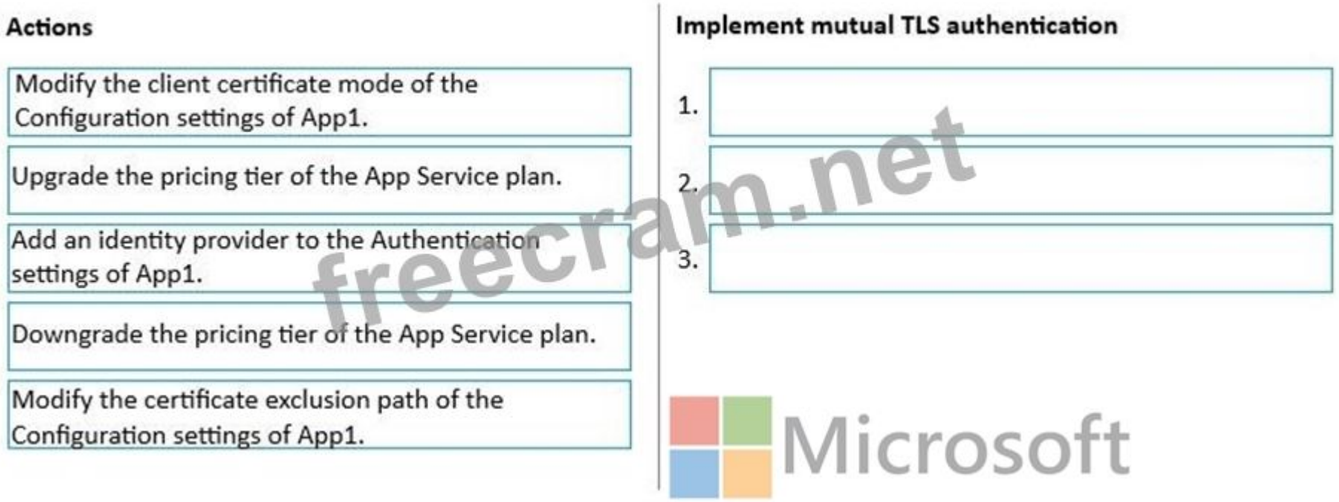
You have an Azure App Service Web App named App1. App1 has /public and /private areas. The App Service plan of App1 uses the D1 pricing tier.

You plan to configure mutual TLS authentication for App1. The solution must minimize cost.

You need to ensure that only the /private area of App1 will require mutual TLS authentication.

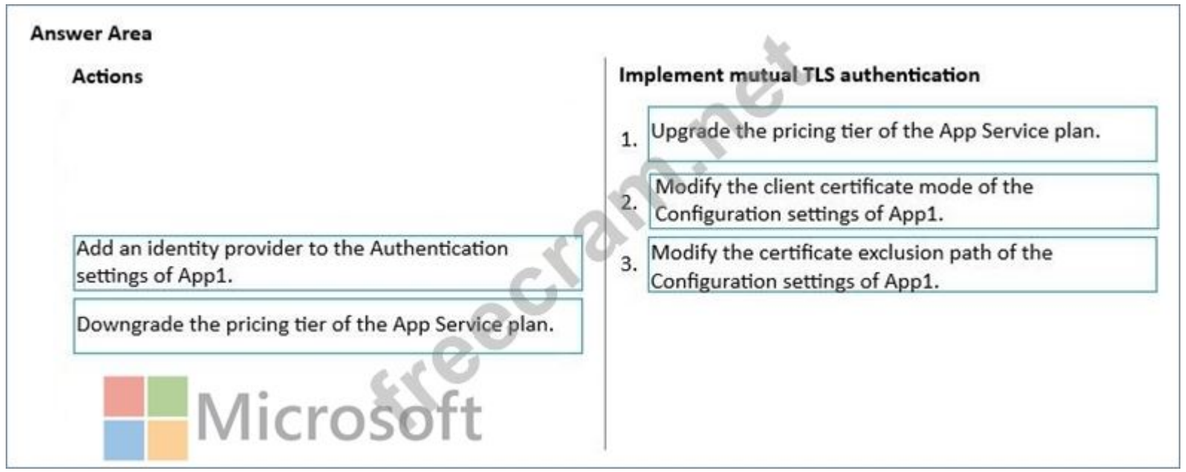
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Answer Area



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Answer:



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Explanation:

You can restrict access to your Azure App Service app by enabling various types of authentication for the app. One way to set up authentication is to request a client certificate when the client request is sent by using Transport Layer Security (TLS) / Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and to validate the certificate. This mechanism is called mutual authentication or client certificate authentication.

Step 1: Upgrade the pricing tier of the App Service Plan.

Prepare your web app

If you want to create custom TLS/SSL bindings or to enable client certificates for your App Service app, your App Service plan must be in the Basic, Standard, Premium, or Isolated tiers.

Make sure that your web app is in a supported pricing tier.

Changing from a D1 (Shared) tier to a Basic tier on Azure App Service is an upgrade. While both tiers are for web apps, the Basic tier provides dedicated resources and more features compared to the shared environment of the D1 tier.

Step 2: Modify the client certificate mode of the Configuration settings of App1.

Enable client certificates

When you enable client certificates for your app, you should select your choice of client certificate mode. The mode defines how your app handles incoming client certificates.
Step 3: Modify the certificate exclusion path of the Configuration settings of App1.
Exclude paths from requiring authentication
When you enable mutual authentication for your application, all paths under the root of your app require a client certificate for access. To remove this requirement for certain paths, define exclusion paths as part of your application configuration.
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-configure-tls-mutual-auth

NEW QUESTION: 271
Drag and Drop Question
You are developing a multi-tenant ASP.NET Core application that will be hosted on Azure. The application will support multiple database platforms, including Azure SQL and on-premises SQL Server instances.
You need to ensure the application supports distributed transactions.
Which technologies should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate technologies to the correct scenarios. Each technology may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



Explanation:
Box 1: Elastic Database Client Library

Sharded database applications in Azure: With this scenario, the data tier uses the Elastic Database client library or self-sharding to horizontally partition the data across many databases in SQL DB.
Box 2: MSDTC
Eelastic database transactions cannot stretch across on premises SQL Server and Azure SQL Database. For distributed transactions on premises, continue to use MSDTC.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-elastic-transactions-overview

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NEW QUESTION: 272
Drag and Drop Question
You are preparing to deploy an Azure virtual machine (VM)-based application. The VMs that run the application have the following requirements:
- When a VM is provisioned the firewall must be automatically
configured before it can access Azure resources
- Supporting services must be installed by using an Azure PowerShell
script that is stored in Azure Storage
You need to ensure that the requirements are met.
Which features should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate features to the correct requirements. Each feature may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



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Answer:

Features

Serial console

Hybrid Runbook Worker

Answer Area

Requirement	Feature
Firewall configuration	Run Command
Supporting services script	Custom Script Extension

Explanation:
Box 1: Run Command
This capability is useful in all scenarios where you want to run a script within a VM. It's one of the only ways to troubleshoot and remediate a VM that doesn't have the RDP or SSH port open, because of improper network or administrative user configuration.
Box 2: Customer Script Extension
The Custom Script Extension downloads and executes scripts on Azure virtual machines. This extension is useful for post deployment configuration, software installation, or any other configuration or management tasks. Scripts can be downloaded from Azure storage or GitHub, or provided to the Azure portal at extension run time. The Custom Script Extension integrates with Azure Resource Manager templates, and can be run using the Azure CLI, PowerShell, Azure portal, or the Azure Virtual Machine REST API.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/custom-script-windows
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/run-scripts-in-vm

NEW QUESTION: 273
Case Study 9 - Munson's Pickles and Preserves Farm
Background
Munson's Pickles and Preserves Farm is an agricultural cooperative corporation based in Washington, US, with farms located across the United States. The company supports agricultural production resources by distributing seeds fertilizers, chemicals, fuel, and farm machinery to the farms.
Current Environment
The company is migrating all applications from an on-premises datacenter to Microsoft Azure.
Applications support distributors, farmers, and internal company staff.
Corporate website
The company hosts a public website located at
http://www.munsonspicklesandpreservesfarm.com. The site supports farmers and distributors who request agricultural production resources.
Farms
The company created a new customer tenant in the Microsoft Entra admin center to support authentication and authorization for applications.
Distributors
Distributors integrate their applications with data that is accessible by using APIs hosted at
http://www.munsonspicklesandpreservesfarm.com/api to receive and update resource data.
Requirements
The application components must meet the following requirements:
Corporate website
- The site must be migrated to Azure App Service.
- Costs must be minimized when hosting in Azure.
- Applications must automatically scale independent of the compute resources.
- All code changes must be validated by internal staff before release to production.
- File transfer speeds must improve, and webpage-load performance must increase.
- All site settings must be centrally stored, secured without using secrets, and encrypted at rest and in transit.
- A queue-based load leveling pattern must be implemented by using Azure Service Bus queues to support high volumes of website agricultural production resource requests.
Farms
- Farmers must authenticate to applications by using Microsoft Entra ID.
Distributors
- The company must track a custom telemetry value with each API call and monitor performance of all APIs.
- API telemetry values must be charted to evaluate variations and trends for resource data.
Internal staff
- App and API updates must be validated before release to production.
- Staff must be able to select a link to direct them back to the production app when validating an app or API update.
- Staff profile photos and email must be displayed on the website once they authenticate to applications by using their Microsoft Entra ID.
Security
- All web communications must be secured by using TLS/HTTPS.
- Web content must be restricted by country/region to support corporate compliance standards.
- The principle of least privilege must be applied when providing any user rights or process access rights.
- Managed identities for Azure resources must be used to authenticate services that support Microsoft Entra ID authentication.
Issues
Corporate website

- Farmers report HTTP 503 errors at the same time as internal staff report that CPU and memory usage are high.
- Distributors report HTTP 502 errors at the same time as internal staff report that average response times and networking traffic are high.
- Internal staff report webpage load sizes are large and take a long time to load.
- Developers receive authentication errors to Service Bus when they debug locally.

Distributors

- Many API telemetry values are sent in a short period of time. Telemetry traffic, data costs, and storage costs must be reduced while preserving a statistically correct analysis of the data points sent by the APIs.

You need to configure all site configuration settings for the corporate website.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Create a managed identity.

B. Update the role assignments for the Azure Key Vault.

C. Create an Azure App Configuration store.

D. Update the role assignments for the Azure App Configuration store.

E. Create an Azure Key Vault.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-app-configuration/faq

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-app-configuration/faq#does-app-configuration-encrypt-my-data

NEW QUESTION: 274

Drag and Drop Question

You create an Azure subscription. You then create an Azure resource group.

You plan to create a containerized task that will run as an Azure Container App in regular intervals.

You need to automate the process of creating the task in the resource group by using Azure CLI commands.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Answer Area

Actions

- azcontainerapp job start
- azcontainerapp env create
- azcontainerapp job create
- azcontainerapp connected-env create
- azcontainerapp registry set
- az provider register

Implement an Azure Container App

1.
2.
3.

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Answer:

Answer Area

Actions

azcontainerapp job start

azcontainerapp connected-env create

az provider register

Implement an Azure Container App

1. azcontainerapp registry set
2. azcontainerapp env create
3. azcontainerapp job create

Explanation:
Reference:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/tutorial-code-to-cloud
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/containerapp/registry

NEW QUESTION: 275
You are developing an e-Commerce Web App.
You want to use Azure Key Vault to ensure that sign-ins to the e-Commerce Web App are secured by using Azure App Service authentication and Azure Active Directory (AAD).
What should you do on the e-Commerce Web App?
A. Run the az keyvault secretcommand.
B. Enable Azure AD Connect.
C. Enable Managed Service Identity (MSI).
D. Create an Azure AD service principal.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Key Vault provides a way to store credentials and other secrets with increased security.
But your code needs to authenticate to Key Vault to retrieve them. Managed identities for Azure resources help to solve this problem by giving Azure services an automatically managed identity in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). You can use this identity to authenticate to any service that supports Azure AD authentication, including Key Vault, without having to display credentials in your code.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/tutorial-net-create-vault-azure-web-app

NEW QUESTION: 276
A company is developing a solution that allows smart refrigerators to send temperature information to a central location. You have an existing Service Bus.
The solution must receive and store messages until they can be processed. You create an Azure Service Bus instance by providing a name, pricing tier, subscription, resource group, and location.
You need to complete the configuration.
Which Azure CLI or PowerShell command should you run?

A.
```
az group create
  --name fridge-rg
  --location fridge-loc
```

B.
```
New-AzureRmServiceBusNamespace
  -ResourceGroupName fridge-rg
  -NamespaceName fridge-ns
  -Location fridge-loc
```

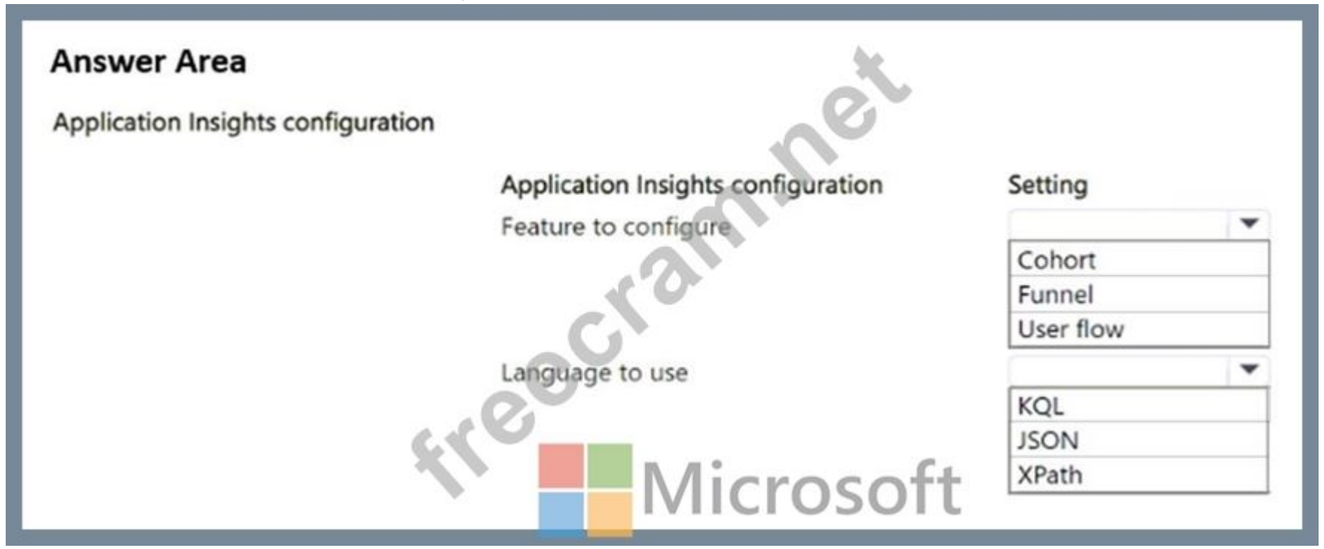
C.
```
New-AzureRmServiceBusQueue
  -ResourceGroupName fridge-rg
  -NamespaceName fridge-ns
  -Name fridge-q
  -EnablePartitioning $False
```

D.
```
Get-AzureRmServiceBusKey
  -ResourceGroupName fridge-rg
  -Namespace fridge-ns
  -Name RootManageSharedAccessKey
```

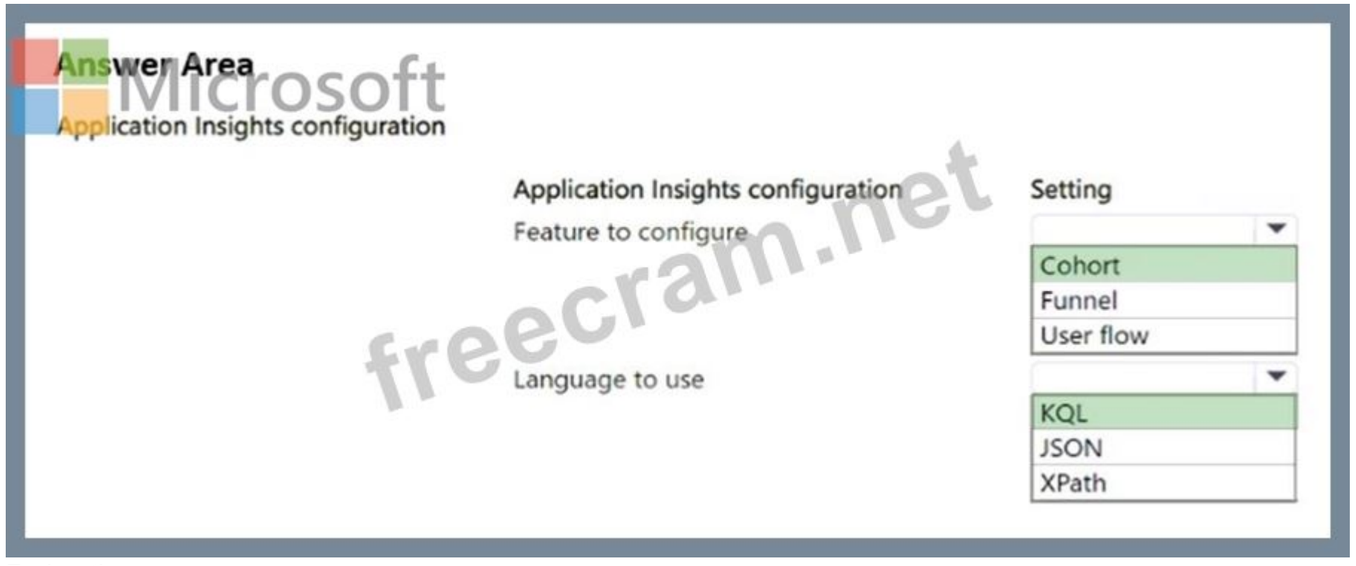
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A service bus instance has already been created (Step 2 below). Next is step 3, Create a Service Bus queue.
Note:
Steps:
Step 1: # Create a resource group
resourceGroupName="myResourceGroup"
az group create --name $resourceGroupName --location eastus
Step 2: # Create a Service Bus messaging namespace with a unique name
namespaceName=myNameSpace$RANDOM
az servicebus namespace create --resource-group $resourceGroupName --name $namespaceName --location eastus
Step 3: # Create a Service Bus queue
az servicebus queue create --resource-group $resourceGroupName --namespace-name $namespaceName --name BasicQueue
Step 4: # Get the connection string for the namespace
connectionString=$(az servicebus namespace authorization-rule keys list --resource-group $resourceGroupName --namespace-name $namespaceName --name RootManageSharedAccessKey --query primaryConnectionString --output tsv) Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-quickstart-cli

NEW QUESTION: 277
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure Application Insights resource named AI1. AI1 monitors an Azure App Service web app named App1.
You plan to regularly analyze the usage of specific pages of App1 by a subset of users. The subset will consist of users who access specific App1 pages five or more times in a given month.
You must be able to filter sessions and events based on that subset when viewing AI1 in the Azure portal.
You need to configure AI1 to facilitate your analysis.
What should you configure for AI1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



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Explanation:

Box 1: cohort

Cohorts - Analyze a specific set of users, sessions, events, or operations A cohort is a set of users, sessions, events, or operations that have something in common. In Application Insights, cohorts are defined by an analytics query. In cases where you have to analyze a specific set of users or events repeatedly, cohorts can give you more flexibility to express exactly the set you're interested in.

Box 2: KQL

Reference:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/usage

NEW QUESTION: 278

A company is building a traffic monitoring system. The system would be monitoring the traffic along 4 highways. The system would be responsible for producing a time series-based analysis report for each highway.

The traffic sensors on each highway have been configured to send its data to Azure Event Hubs.

The data from Event Hubs is then consumed by three departments. Each department makes use of an Azure Web App to display the data.

You have to implement the Azure Event Hub instance. You need to implement a solution which ensures data throughput is maximized and latency is minimized.

Which of the following would you use as the partition key?

A. Highway

B. Department

C. Timestamp

D. Datestamp

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Since the data would come in for each highway, the highway represented by probably a highway number would be ideal for the partition key.

The other options are incorrect since they would not provide ideal values for the distribution of data across the partitions.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-features#partitions

NEW QUESTION: 279

Drag and Drop Question

Fourth Coffee has an ASP.NET Core web app that runs in Docker. The app is mapped to the www.fourthcoffee.com domain.
Fourth Coffee is migrating this application to Azure.
You need to provision an App Service Web App to host this docker image and map the custom domain to the App Service web app.
A resource group named FourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup has been created in the WestUS region that contains an App Service Plan named AppServiceLinuxDockerPlan.
Which order should the CLI commands be used to develop the solution? To answer, move all of the Azure CLI command from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Azure CLI commands

```
az webapp config hostname add
--webapp-name $appName
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup\
--hostname $fqdn
```

```
#/bin/bash
appName="FourthCoffeePublicWeb$random".
location "WestUS"
dockerHubContainerPath="FourthCoffee/publicweb:v1"
fqdn=http://www.fourthcoffee.com>www.fourthcoffee.com
```

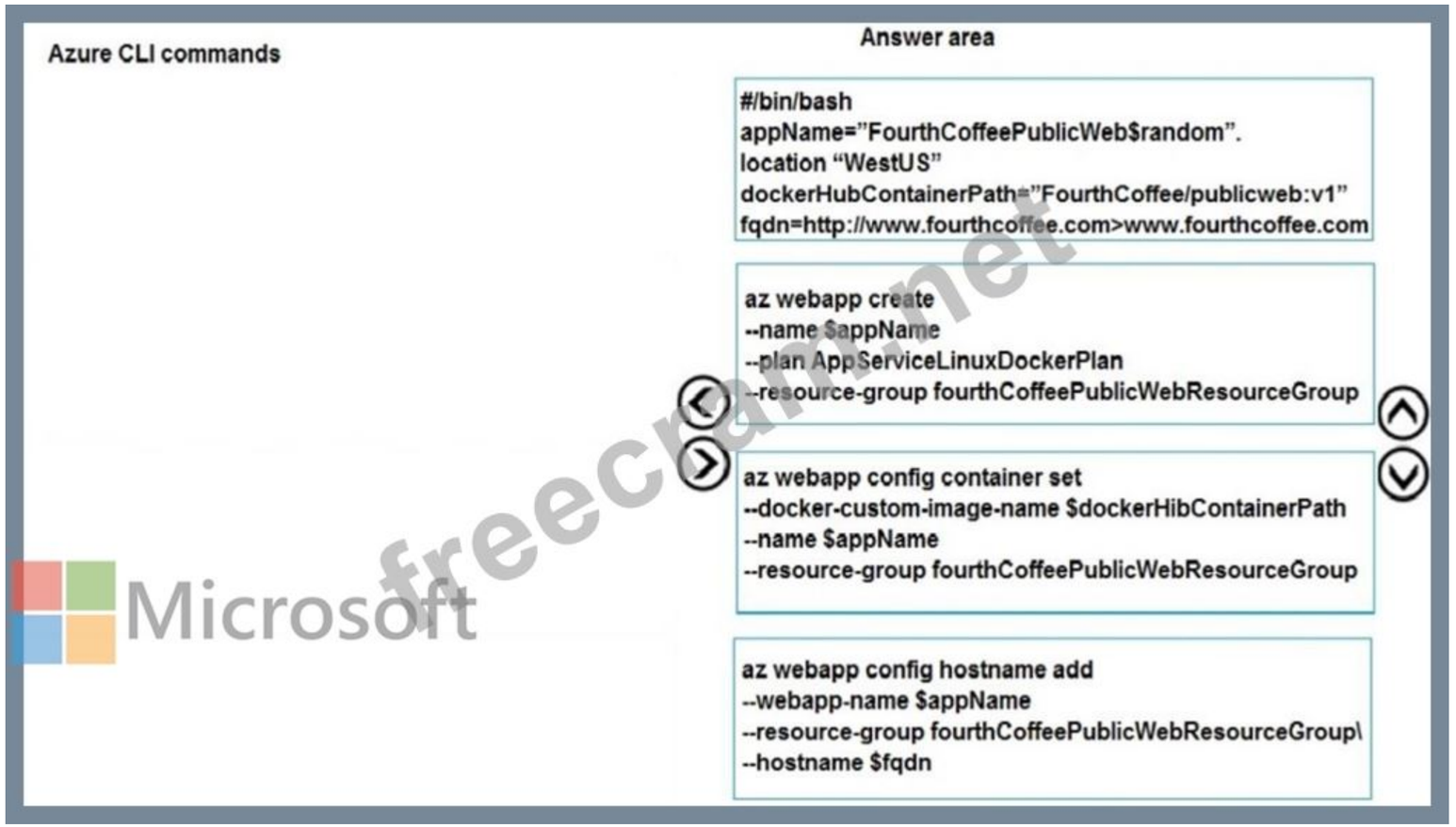
```
az webapp create
--name $appName
--plan AppServiceLinuxDockerPlan
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup
```

```
az webapp config container set
--docker-custom-image-name $dockerHibContainerPath
--name $appName
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup
```

Answer area

Answer:

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Explanation:

Step 1: #bin/bash

The appName is used when the webapp-name is created in step 2.

Step 2: az webapp create

Create a web app. In the Cloud Shell, create a web app in the myAppServicePlan App Service plan with the az webapp create command.

Step 3: az webapp config container set

In Create a web app, you specified an image on Docker Hub in the az webapp create command.

This is good enough for a public image. To use a private image, you need to configure your Docker account ID and password in your Azure web app.

Step 4: az webapp config hostname add

The webapp-name is used when the webapp is created in step 2.

In the Cloud Shell, follow the az webapp create command with az webapp config container set.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/containers/tutorial-custom-docker-image

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/tutorial-custom-container?pivots=container-linux

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/scripts/cli-configure-custom-domain

NEW QUESTION: 280

You manage an Azure subscription that contains 100 Azure App Service web apps. Each web app is associated with an individual Application Insights instance.
You plan to remove Classic availability tests from all Application Insights instances that have this functionality configured.
You have the following PowerShell statement:
Get-AzApplicationInsightsWebTest | Where-Object { $condition }
You need to set the value of the $condition variable.
Which value should you use?

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A. $_.Type -eq "ping"
B. $_.WebTestKind -eq "ping"
C. $_.WebTestKind -eq "standard"
D. $_.Type -eq "standard"
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/availability?tabs=standard#migrate-classic-url-ping-tests-to-standard-tests

NEW QUESTION: 281
You are developing an application to store business-critical data in Azure Blob storage.
The application must meet the following requirements:
- Data must not be modified or deleted for a user-specified interval.
- Data must be protected from overwrites and deletes.
- Data must be written once and allowed to be read many times.
You need to protect the data in the Azure Blob storage account.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. Configure a time-based retention policy for the storage account.
B. Create an account shared-access signature (SAS).
C. Enable the blob change feed for the storage account.
D. Enable version-level immutability support for the storage account.
E. Enable point-in-time restore for containers in the storage account.
F. Create a service shared-access signature (SAS).
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A: Configure a time-based retention policy for the storage account
- A time-based retention policy stores blob data in a Write-Once, Read-Many (WORM) format for a specified interval. When a time-based retention policy is set, clients can create and read blobs, but can't modify or delete them. After the retention interval has expired, blobs can be deleted but not overwritten.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-time-based-retention-policy-overview
D: Before you can apply a time-based retention policy to a blob version, you must enable support for version-level immutability.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-policy-configure-version-scope?tabs=azure-portal

NEW QUESTION: 282
A company maintains multiple web and mobile applications. Each application uses custom in-house identity providers as well as social identity providers.
You need to implement single sign-on (SSO) for all the applications.
What should you do?

A. Use Azure Active Directory B2C (Azure AD B2C) with custom policies.
B. Use Azure Active Directory B2B (Azure AD B2B) and enable external collaboration.
C. Use Azure Active Directory B2C (Azure AD B2C) with user flows.
D. Use Azure Active Directory B2B (Azure AD B2B).
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-b2c/custom-policy-reference-sso

NEW QUESTION: 283
Drag and Drop Question
You have an Azure subscription.
You must create a file share with a quota of 2,048 GB. You create the following variables:

Variable name	Usage
$resourceGroupName	files
$storageAccountName	filestorage1103
$fileShareName	userfiles

In which order should you arrange the Azure CLI commands to develop the solution? To answer, move all the commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

```
az storage share create
 --name $fileShareName
 --account -name $acct
 --account -key $key
 --quota 2048
```

```
$acct=$ (az storage account create --resource-
group $resourceGroupName
 --name $storageAccountName
 --location eastus
 --sku Standard_LRS
 --query "name" | tr -d ' " ')
```

```
az group create
 --name $resourceGroupName
 --location eastus
```

```
$key=$ (az storage account keys list
 --resource-group $resourceGroupName
 --account-name $act
 --query "[0].value" | tr -d ' " ')
```

Answer Area

Answer:

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Actions

Answer Area

```
az group create
 --name $resourceGroupName
 --location eastus
```

```
$acct=$ (az storage account create --resource-
group $resourceGroupName
 --name $storageAccountName
 --location eastus
 --sku Standard_LRS
 --query "name" | tr -d ' " ')
```

```
$key=$ (az storage account keys list
 --resource-group $resourceGroupName
 --account-name $act
 --query "[0].value" | tr -d ' " ')
```

```
az storage share create
 --name $fileShareName
 --account -name $acct
 --account -key $key
 --quota 2048
```

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Explanation:

Step 1:

Create a resource group

A resource group is a logical container in which Azure resources are deployed and managed. If you don't already have an Azure resource group, you can use the az group create command to create one.

The following example creates a resource group named myResourceGroup in the East US location:

az group create --name myResourceGroup --location eastus

Step 2:

Create a storage account

The following example creates a storage account named mystorageaccount<random number> by using the az storage account create command, and then puts the name of that storage account in the $STORAGEACCT variable.

STORAGEACCT=$(az storage account create \

--resource-group "myResourceGroup" \

--name "mystorageacct$RANDOM" \

--location eastus \

--sku Standard_LRS \

--query "name" | tr -d "")

Step 3:
Get the storage account key
Storage account keys control access to resources in a storage account. The keys are automatically created when you create a storage account. You can get the storage account keys for your storage account by using the az storage account keys list command:
STORAGEKEY=$(az storage account keys list \
--resource-group "myResourceGroup" \
--account-name $STORAGEACCT \
--query "[0].value" | tr -d "")
Step 4:
Now, you can create your Azure file share. Create file shares by using the az storage share create command. This example creates an Azure file share named myshare:
az storage share create \
--account-name $STORAGEACCT \
--account-key $STORAGEKEY \
--name "myshare"
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-cli

NEW QUESTION: 284
You are developing an inventory tracking solution. The solution includes an Azure Function app containing multiple functions triggered by Azure Cosmos DB. You plan to deploy the solution to multiple Azure regions.
The solution must meet the following requirements:
- Item results from Azure Cosmos DS must return the most recent committed version of an item.
- Items written to Azure Cosmos DB must provide ordering guarantees.
You need to configure the consistency level for the Azure Cosmos DB deployments.
Which consistency level should you use?
A. consistent prefix
B. eventual
C. bounded staleness
D. strong
E. session
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Strong consistency offers a linearizability guarantee. Linearizability refers to serving requests concurrently. The reads are guaranteed to return the most recent committed version of an item. A client never sees an uncommitted or partial write. Users are always guaranteed to read the latest committed write.
Source: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/consistency-levels

NEW QUESTION: 285
You are designing a small app that will receive web requests containing encoded geographic coordinates. Calls to the app will occur infrequently.
Which compute solution should you recommend?
A. Azure Functions
B. Azure App Service
C. Azure Batch

D. Azure API Management
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Functions is a serverless compute service that allows you to run code in response to specific events, such as web requests, without having to provision or manage infrastructure. This can be a cost-effective solution for small apps that receive infrequent web requests, since you only pay for the compute resources you use.

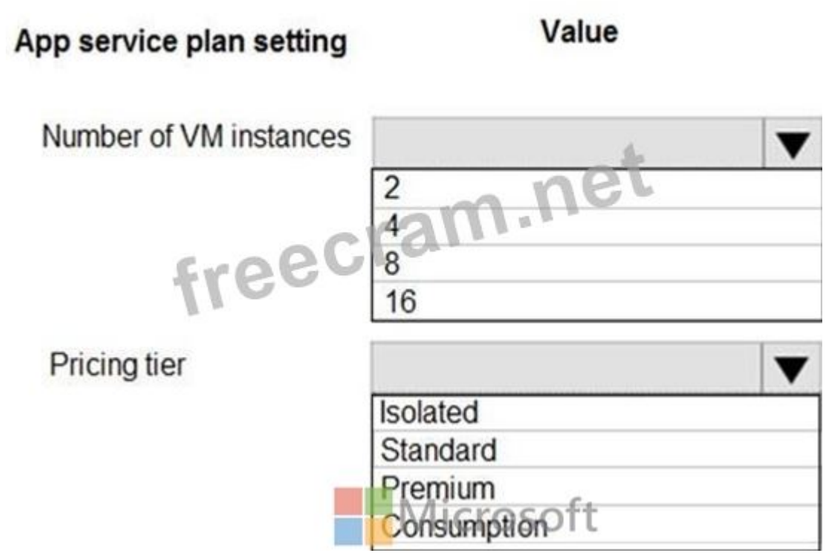
NEW QUESTION: 286
Your company's Azure subscription includes an Azure Log Analytics workspace.
Your company has a hundred on-premises servers that run either Windows Server 2012 R2 or Windows Server 2016, and is linked to the Azure Log Analytics workspace. The Azure Log Analytics workspace is set up to gather performance counters associated with security from these linked servers.
You must configure alerts based on the information gathered by the Azure Log Analytics workspace.
You have to make sure that alert rules allow for dimensions, and that alert creation time should be kept to a minimum. Furthermore, a single alert notification must be created when the alert is created and when the alert is resolved.
You need to make use of the necessary signal type when creating the alert rules.
Which of the following is the option you should use?
A. The Activity log signal type.
B. The Application Log signal type.
C. The Metric signal type.
D. The Audit Log signal type.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Metric alerts in Azure Monitor provide a way to get notified when one of your metrics cross a threshold. Metric alerts work on a range of multi-dimensional platform metrics, custom metrics, Application Insights standard and custom metrics.
Note: Signals are emitted by the target resource and can be of several types. Metric, Activity log, Application Insights, and Log.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-metric

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NEW QUESTION: 287
Hotspot Question
You are implementing a software as a service (SaaS) ASP.NET Core web service that will run as an Azure Web App. The web service will use an on-premises SQL Server database for storage.
The web service also includes a WebJob that processes data updates. Four customers will use the web service.
- Each instance of the WebJob processes data for a single customer and
must run as a singleton instance.
- Each deployment must be tested by using deployment slots prior to
serving production data.
- Azure costs must be minimized.
- Azure resources must be located in an isolated network.

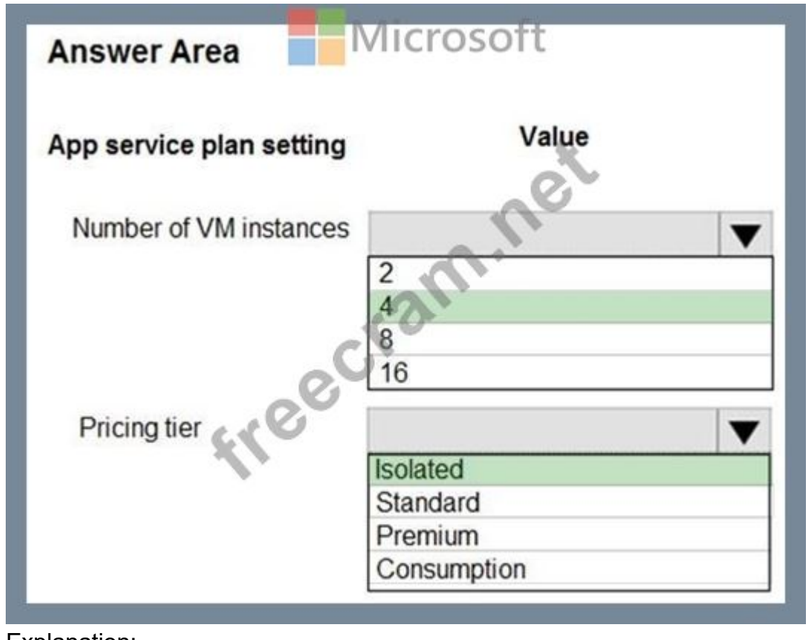
You need to configure the App Service plan for the Web App.
How should you configure the App Service plan? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



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Answer:

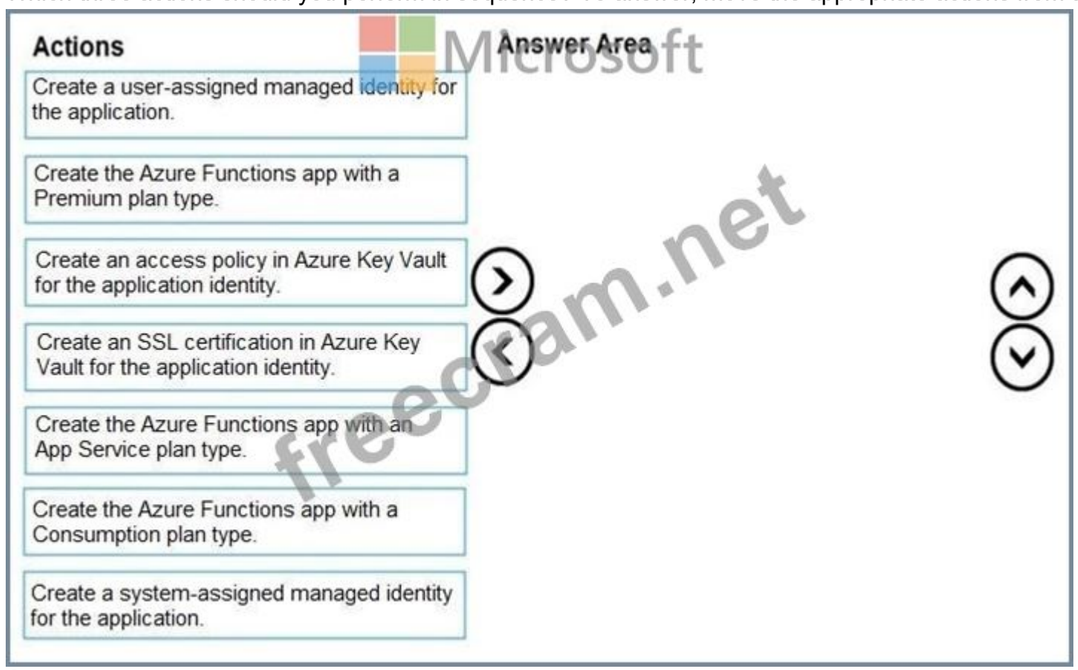


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Explanation:
Box 1: 4

There are four customers that use this service, and each instance of the WebJob processes data for a single customer and must run as a singleton instance. So, the number of VM should be 4.
WebJobs is a feature of Azure App Service that enables you to run a program or script in the same instance as a web app. Like running background tasks.
Box 2: Isolated
Azure resources must be located in an isolated network .
In the Isolated tier, the App Service Environment defines the number of isolated workers that run your apps, and each worker is charged. In addition, there's a flat Stamp Fee for the running the App Service Environment itself.
Isolated: This tier runs dedicated Azure VMs on dedicated Azure Virtual Networks. It provides network isolation on top of compute isolation to your apps. It provides the maximum scale-out capabilities.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/sv-se/blog/announcing-app-service-isolated-more-power-scale-and-ease-of-use/

NEW QUESTION: 288
Drag and Drop Question
You are developing a serverless Java application on Azure. You create a new Azure Key Vault to work with secrets from a new Azure Functions application.
The application must meet the following requirements:
- Reference the Azure Key Vault without requiring any changes to the
Java code.
- Dynamically add and remove instances of the Azure Functions host
based on the number of incoming application events.
- Ensure that instances are perpetually warm to avoid any cold starts.
- Connect to a VNet.
- Authentication to the Azure Key Vault instance must be removed if the Azure Function application is deleted.
You need to grant the Azure Functions application access to the Azure Key Vault.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



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Answer:

Actions

- Create a user-assigned managed identity for the application.
- Create the Azure Functions app with a Premium plan type.
- Create an SSL certification in Azure Key Vault for the application identity.
- Create the Azure Functions app with an App Service plan type.

Answer Area

- Create the Azure Functions app with a Consumption plan type.
- Create a system-assigned managed identity for the application.
- Create an access policy in Azure Key Vault for the application identity.





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Explanation:

Step 1: Create the Azure Functions app with a Consumption plan type.
Use the Consumption plan for serverless.

Step 2: Create a system-assigned managed identity for the application.

Key Vault references currently only support system-assigned managed identities. User-assigned identities cannot be used.
Step 3: Create an access policy in Key Vault for the application identity. Create an access policy in Key Vault for the application identity you created earlier. Enable the "Get" secret permission on this policy. Do not configure the "authorized application" or applicationId settings, as this is not compatible with a managed identity.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-key-vault-references

NEW QUESTION: 289
Case Study 8 - VanArsdel, Ltd
Background
VanArsdel, Ltd. is a global office supply company. The company is based in Canada and has retail store locations across the world. The company is developing several cloud-based solutions to support their stores, distributors, suppliers, and delivery services.
Current environment
Corporate website
The company provides a public website located at http://www.vanarsdelltd.com. The website consists of a React JavaScript user interface, HTML, CSS, image assets, and several APIs hosted in Azure Functions.
Retail Store Locations
The company supports thousands of store locations globally. Store locations send data every hour to an Azure Blob storage account to support inventory, purchasing and delivery services.
Each record includes a location identifier and sales transaction information.
Requirements
The application components must meet the following requirements:
Corporate website
- Secure the website by using SSL.
- Minimize costs for data storage and hosting.
- Implement native GitHub workflows for continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD).
- Distribute the website content globally for local use.
- Implement monitoring by using Application Insights and availability web tests including SSL certificate validity and custom header value verification.
- The website must have 99.95 percent uptime.
Retail store locations
- Azure Functions must process data immediately when data is uploaded to Blob storage. Azure Functions must update Azure Cosmos DB by using native SQL language queries.
- Audit store sale transaction information nightly to validate data, process sales financials, and reconcile inventory.
Delivery services
- Store service telemetry data in Azure Cosmos DB by using an Azure Function. Data must include an item id, the delivery vehicle license plate, vehicle package capacity, and current vehicle location coordinates.
- Store delivery driver profile information in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) by using an Azure Function called from the corporate website.
Inventory services
The company has contracted a third-party to develop an API for inventory processing that requires access to a specific blob within the retail store storage account for three months to include read-only access to the data.
Security
- All Azure Functions must centralize management and distribution of configuration data for different environments and geographies, encrypted by using a company-provided RSA-HSM key.
- Authentication and authorization must use Azure AD and services must use managed identities where possible.
Issues
Retail Store Locations
- You must perform a point-in-time restoration of the retail store location data due to an unexpected and accidental deletion of data.
- Azure Cosmos DB queries from the Azure Function exhibit high Request Unit (RU) usage and contain multiple, complex queries that exhibit high point read latency for large items as the function app is scaling.

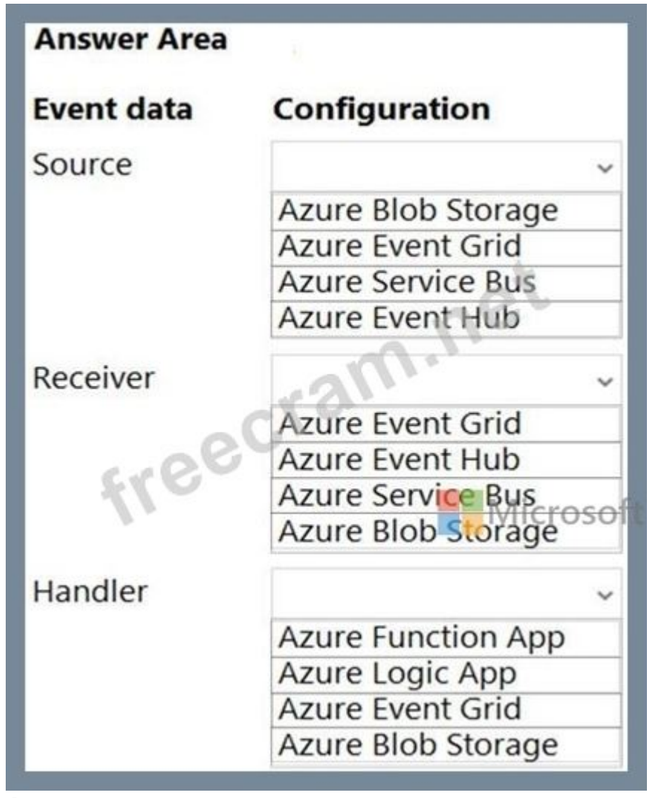
Question

Hotspot Question

You need to implement event routing for retail store location data.

Which configurations should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Answer Area

Event data	Configuration
Source	Azure Blob Storage Azure Event Grid Azure Service Bus Azure Event Hub
Receiver	Azure Event Grid Azure Event Hub Azure Service Bus Azure Blob Storage
Handler	Azure Function App Azure Logic App Azure Event Grid Azure Blob Storage

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Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Blob Storage
Azure event publishers and event handlers are at the core of the Event Grid routing-service.
Event Grid listens to Azure event publishers, such as Blog Storage, then reacts by routing specific events to Azure event handlers, such as WebHooks. You can easily control this entire process at a granular level through event subscriptions and event filters.
Box 2: Azure Event Grid
Azure Event Grid is a highly scalable event-routing service that listens for specific system events, then reacts to them according to your precise specifications.
In the past, event handling has relied largely on polling - a high latency, low-efficiency approach that can prove prohibitively expensive at scale.
Box 3: Azure Function App
Event Grid's supported event handlers currently include Event Hubs, WebHooks, Logic Apps, Azure Functions, Azure Automation and Microsoft Flow.
Reference:
https://www.appliedi.net/blog/using-azure-event-grid-for-highly-scalable-event-routing

NEW QUESTION: 290

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 deploy an Azure Container Apps app and disable ingress on the container app.
Users report that they are unable to access the container app. You investigate and observe that the app has scaled to 0 instances.
You need to resolve the issue with the container app.
Solution: Enable ingress, create an HTTP scale rule, and apply the rule to the container app.
Does the solution meet the goal?

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A. Yes

B. No

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Make sure you create a scale rule or set minReplicas to 1 or more if you don't enable ingress. If ingress is disabled and you don't define a minReplicas or a custom scale rule, then your container app will scale to zero and have no way of starting back up.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-apps/scale-app?pivots=azure-cli#default-scale-rule

NEW QUESTION: 291

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure Web app that uses Cosmos DB as a data store. You create a CosmosDB container by running the following PowerShell script:

```
$resourceGroupName = "testResourceGroup"
$accountName = "testCosmosAccount"
$databaseName = "testDatabase"
$containerName = "testContainer"
$partitionKeyPath = "/EmployeeId"
$autoscaleMaxThroughput = 5000
New-AzCosmosDBSqlContainer
-ResourceGroupName $resourceGroupName
-AccountName $accountName
-DatabaseName $databaseName
-Name $containerName
-PartitionKeyKind Hash
-PartitionKeyPath $partitionKeyPath
-AutoscaleMaxThroughput $autoscaleMaxThroughput
```

You create the following queries that target the container:

```
SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.EmployeeId > '12345'
SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.UserID = '12345'
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

	Yes	No
The minimum throughput for the container is 400 R/Us.	○	○
The first query statement is an in-partition query.	○	○
The second query statement is a cross-partition query.	○	○

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Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
The minimum throughput for the container is 400 R/Us.	○	●
The first query statement is an in-partition query.	○	●
The second query statement is a cross-partition query.	●	○

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Explanation:

Box 1: No

You set the highest, or maximum RU/s Tmax you don't want the system to exceed. The system automatically scales the throughput T such that 0.1* Tmax <= T <= Tmax.

In this example we have autoscaleMaxThroughput = 5000, so the minimum throughput for the container is 500 R/Us.

Box 2: No

First query: SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.EmployeeId > '12345'

Here's a query that has a range filter on the partition key and won't be scoped to a single physical partition. In order to be an in-partition query, the query must have an equality filter that includes the partition key:

SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.DeviceId > 'XMS-0001'

Box 3: Yes

Example of In-partition query:

Consider the below query with an equality filter on DeviceId. If we run this query on a container partitioned on DeviceId, this query will filter to a single physical partition.

SELECT * FROM c WHERE c.DeviceId = 'XMS-0001'

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/how-to-choose-offer

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/how-to-query-container

NEW QUESTION: 292

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 are developing a website that will run as an Azure Web App. Users will authenticate by using their Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) credentials.

You plan to assign users one of the following permission levels for the website: admin, normal, and reader. A user's Azure AD group membership must be used to determine the permission level.

You need to configure authorization.

Solution: Configure the Azure Web App for the website to allow only authenticated requests and require Azure AD log on.

Does the solution meet the goal?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Instead in the Azure AD application's manifest, set value of the groupMembershipClaims option to All.
Reference:
https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/waws/2017/03/13/azure-app-service-authentication-aad-groups/

NEW QUESTION: 293
Hotspot Question
You are developing a ticket reservation system for an airline.
The storage solution for the application must meet the following requirements:
- Ensure at least 99.99% availability and provide low latency.
- Accept reservations event when localized network outages or other
unforeseen failures occur.
- Process reservations in the exact sequence as reservations are
submitted to minimize overbooking or selling the same seat to multiple
travelers.
- Allow simultaneous and out-of-order reservations with a maximum five- second tolerance window.
You provision a resource group named airlineResourceGroup in the Azure South-Central US region.
You need to provision a SQL SPI Cosmos DB account to support the app.
How should you complete the Azure CLI commands? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
resourceGroupName- +airlineResourceGroup'
name- +docdb-airline-reservations'
databaseName- 'docdb-tickets-database'
collectionName- 'docdb-tickets-collection'
consistencyLevel-
```

- Strong
- Eventual
- ConsistentPrefix
- BoundedStaleness

```
az cosmosdb create \
--name $name \
```

- --enable-virtual-network true\
- --enable-automatic-failover true\
- --kind 'GlobalDocumentDB' \
- --kind 'MongoDB'\

```
--resource group $resourceGroupName \
--max interval 5 \
```

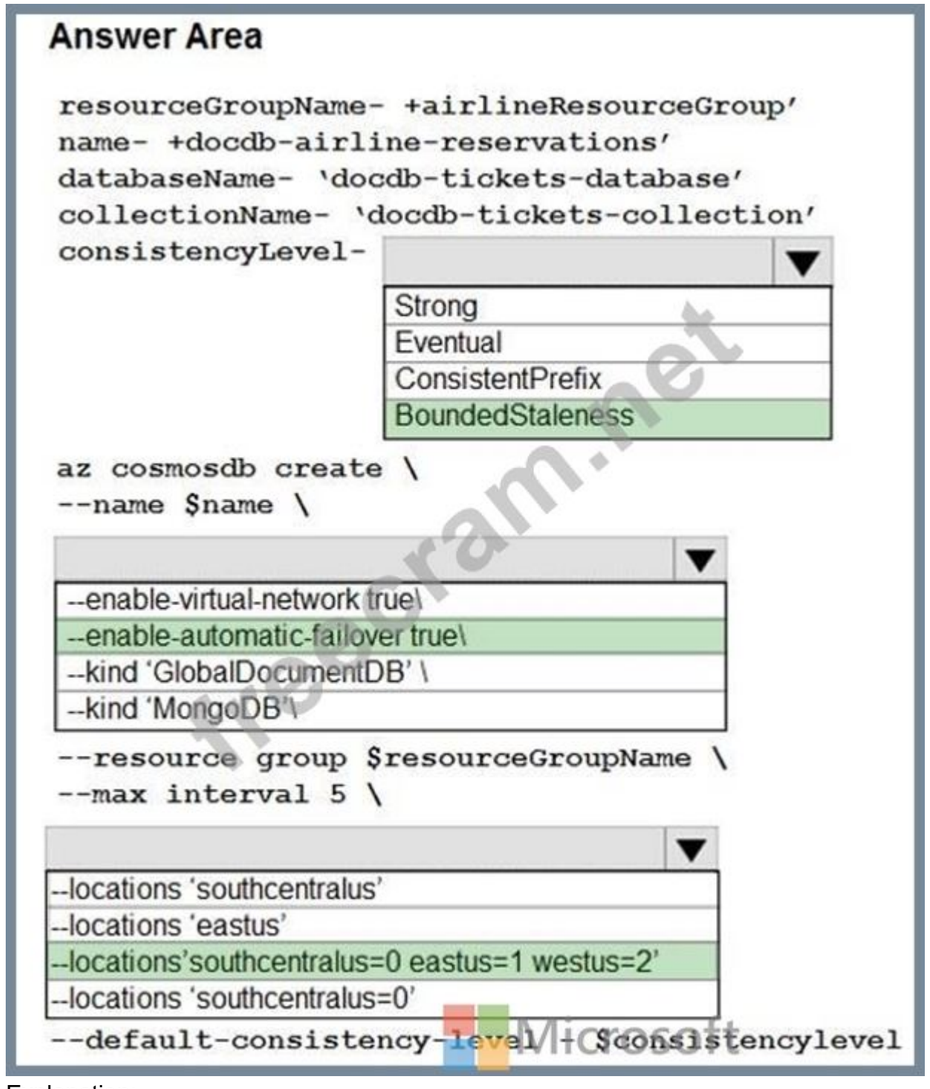
- --locations 'southcentralus'
- --locations 'eastus'
- --locations'southcentralus=0 eastus=1 westus=2'
- --locations 'southcentralus=0'

```
--default-consistency-level - $consistencylevel
```

Answer:

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Answer Area



Explanation:

Box 1: BoundedStaleness

Bounded staleness: The reads are guaranteed to honor the consistent-prefix guarantee. The reads might lag behind writes by at most "K" versions (that is, "updates") of an item or by "T" time interval. In other words, when you choose bounded staleness, the "staleness" can be configured in two ways:

The number of versions (K) of the item

The time interval (T) by which the reads might lag behind the writes

Incorrect Answers:

Strong

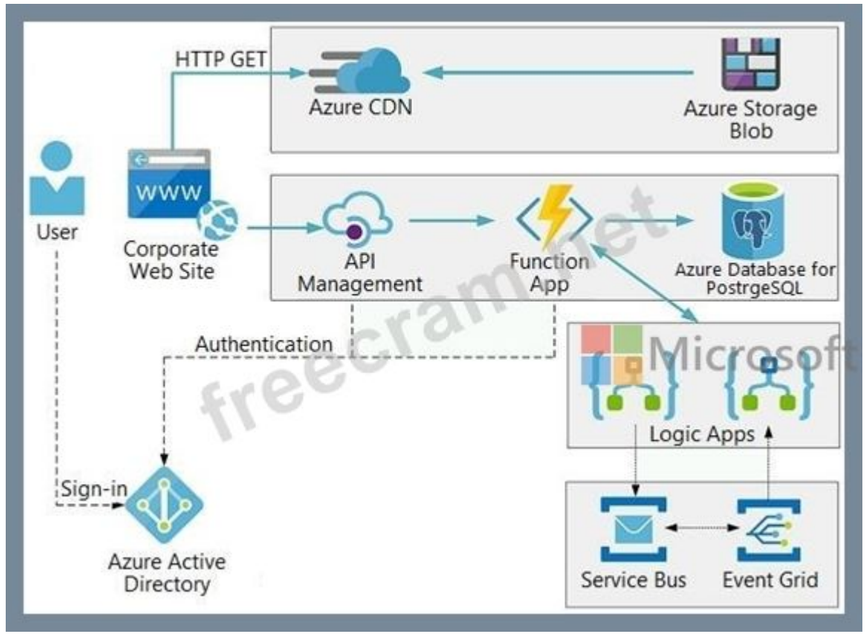
Strong consistency offers a linearizability guarantee. Linearizability refers to serving requests concurrently. The reads are guaranteed to return the most recent committed version of an item. A client never sees an uncommitted or partial write. Users are always guaranteed to read the latest committed write.

Box 2: --enable-automatic-failover true\

For multi-region Cosmos accounts that are configured with a single-write region, enable automatic-failover by using Azure CLI or Azure portal. After you enable automatic failover, whenever there is a regional disaster, Cosmos DB will automatically failover your account.
Question: Accept reservations event when localized network outages or other unforeseen failures occur.
Box 3: --locations'southcentralus=0 eastus=1 westus=2
Need multi-region.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/consistency-levels
https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/cosmos-db/manage-with-cli.md

NEW QUESTION: 294
You develop an ASP. Net Care application by integrating the Application Insights SDK into your solution.
The application sends a very high rate of telemetry in a short time interval. You observe a reduced number of events, traces, and metrics being recorded and increased error rates for telemetry ingestion. Telemetry data must synchronize the client and server information to allow HTTP request and response correlation.
You need to reduce telemetry traffic, data costs, and storage costs while preserving a statistically correct analysis of application telemetry data.
What should you do?
A. Set a daily cap on the Log Analytics workspace. Create an Activity log alert rule.
B. Modify the pricing tier for the Log Analytics workspace.
C. Update the application code to reduce the number of DiagnosticSource events. Use filtering to exclude these events.
D. Disable adaptive sampling. Enable and configure the fixed-rate sampling module.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/sampling-classic-api#types-of-sampling

NEW QUESTION: 295
Case Study 3 - City Power & Light
Background
City Power & Light company provides electrical infrastructure monitoring solutions for homes and businesses. The company is migrating solutions to Azure.
Current environment
Architecture overview
The company has a public website located at http://www.cpandl.com/. The site is a single-page web application that runs in Azure App Service on Linux. The website uses files stored in Azure Storage and cached in Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) to serve static content.
API Management and Azure Function App functions are used to process and store data in Azure Database for PostgreSQL. API Management is used to broker communications to the Azure Function app functions for Logic app integration. Logic apps are used to orchestrate the data processing while Service Bus and Event Grid handle messaging and events.
The solution uses Application Insights, Azure Monitor, and Azure Key Vault.
Architecture diagram
The company has several applications and services that support their business. The company plans to implement serverless computing where possible. The overall architecture is shown below.



User authentication

The following steps detail the user authentication process:

37.The user selects Sign in in the website.

38.The browser redirects the user to the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) sign in page.

39.The user signs in.

40.Azure AD redirects the user's session back to the web application. The URL includes an access token.

41.The web application calls an API and includes the access token in the authentication header.

The application ID is sent as the audience ('aud') claim in the access token.

42.The back-end API validates the access token.

Requirements

Corporate website

* Communications and content must be secured by using SSL.
* Communications must use HTTPS.
* Data must be replicated to a secondary region and three availability zones.
* Data storage costs must be minimized.

Azure Database for PostgreSQL

The database connection string is stored in Azure Key Vault with the following attributes:

* Azure Key Vault name: cpandlkeyvault
* Secret name: PostgreSQLConn
* Id: 80df3e46ffcd4f1cb187f79905e9a1e8

The connection information is updated frequently. The application must always use the latest information to connect to the database.

Azure Service Bus and Azure Event Grid

* Azure Event Grid must use Azure Service Bus for queue-based load leveling.

* Events in Azure Event Grid must be routed directly to Service Bus queues for use in buffering.
* Events from Azure Service Bus and other Azure services must continue to be routed to Azure Event Grid for processing.

Security

* All SSL certificates and credentials must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
* File access must restrict access by IP, protocol, and Azure AD rights.
* All user accounts and processes must receive only those privileges which are essential to perform their intended function.

Compliance

Auditing of the file updates and transfers must be enabled to comply with General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The file updates must be read-only, stored in the order in which they occurred, include only create, update, delete, and copy operations, and be retained for compliance reasons.

Issues

Corporate website

While testing the site, the following error message displays:

CryptographicException: The system cannot find the file specified.

Function app

You perform local testing for the RequestUserApproval function. The following error message displays:

'Timeout value of 00:10:00 exceeded by function: RequestUserApproval'

The same error message displays when you test the function in an Azure development environment when you run the following Kusto query:

```
FunctionAppLogs
| where FunctionName = = "RequestUserApproval"
```

Logic app

You test the Logic app in a development environment. The following error message displays:

'400 Bad Request'

Troubleshooting of the error shows an HttpTrigger action to call the RequestUserApproval function.

Code

Corporate website

Security.cs:

```
SC01 public class Security
SC02 {
SC03 var bytes = System.IO.File.ReadAllBytes("~/var/ssl/private");
SC04 var cert = new System.Security.Cryptography.X509Certificate2(bytes);
SC05 var certName = cert.FriendlyName;
SC06 }
```

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Function app

RequestUserApproval.cs:

```
RA01 public static class RequestUserApproval
RA02 {
RA03 [FunctionName("RequestUserApproval")]
RA04 public static async Task<IActionResult> Run(
RA05 [HttpTrigger(AuthorizationLevel.Function, "get", "post", Route = null)] HttpRequest req
ILogger log)
RA06 {
RA07    log.LogInformation("RequestUserApproval function processed a request.");
RA08 ...
RA09 return ProcessRequest(req)
RA10    ? (ActionResult)new OkObjectResult($"User approval processed")
RA11    : new BadRequestObjectResult("Failed to process user approval");
RA12 }
RA13 private static bool ProcessRequest(HttpRequest req)
RA14 {
RA15    ...
RA16 }
RA17 }
```

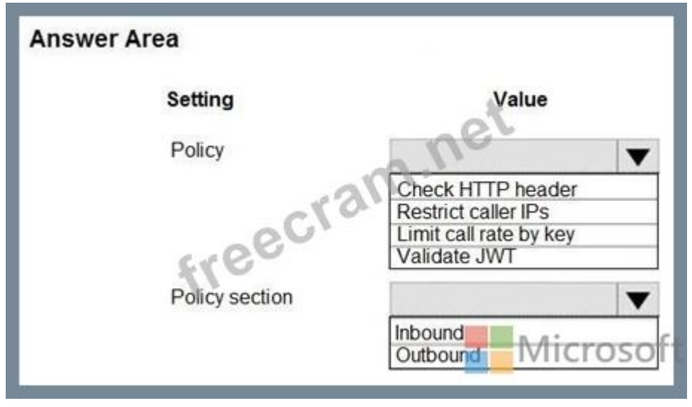
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Hotspot Question

You need to configure API Management for authentication.

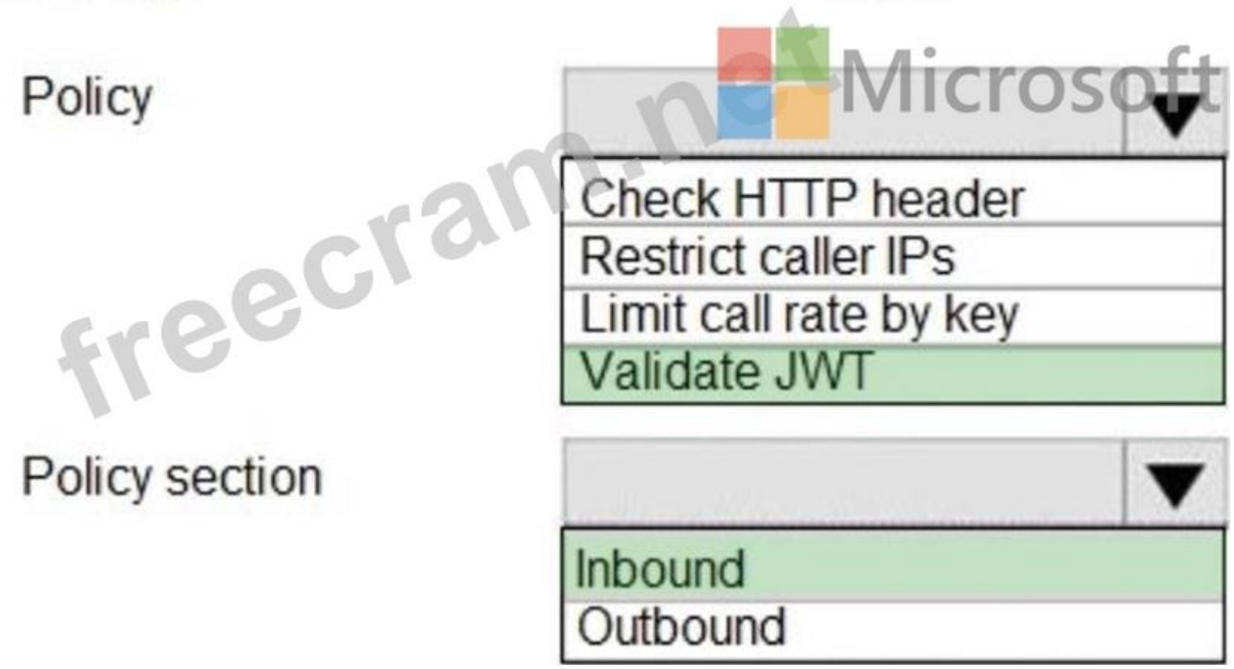
Which policy values should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Answer Area



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Explanation:
Box 1: Validate JWT
The validate-jwt policy enforces existence and validity of a JWT extracted from either a specified HTTP Header or a specified query parameter.
Box 2: Inbound
Authentication should be done on Incoming Request and that should be done in Inbound section of the policy of course.
This policy can be used in the following policy sections and scopes.
Policy sections: inbound
Policy scopes: all scopes
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-access-restriction-policies
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-access-restriction-policies#ValidateJWT
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-access-restriction-policies

NEW QUESTION: 296
Case Study 1 - Litware Inc
Background

You are a developer for Litware Inc., a SaaS company that provides a solution for managing employee expenses. The solution consists of an ASP.NET Core Web API project that is deployed as an Azure Web App.

Overall architecture

Employees upload receipts for the system to process. When processing is complete, the employee receives a summary report email that details the processing results. Employees then use a web application to manage their receipts and perform any additional tasks needed for reimbursement.

Receipt processing

Employees may upload receipts in two ways:

* Uploading using an Azure Files mounted folder
* Uploading using the web application

Data Storage

Receipt and employee information is stored in an Azure SQL database.

Documentation

Employees are provided with a getting started document when they first use the solution. The documentation includes details on supported operating systems for Azure File upload, and instructions on how to configure the mounted folder.

Solution details

Users table

Column	Description
UserId	unique identifier for and employee
ExpenseAccount	employees expense account number in the format 1234-123-1234
AllowedAmount	limit of allowed expenses before approval is needed
SupervisorId	unique identifier for employee's supervisor
SecurityPin	value used to validate user identity

Web Application

You enable MSI for the Web App and configure the Web App to use the security principal name WebAppIdentity.

Processing

Processing is performed by an Azure Function that uses version 2 of the Azure Function runtime.

Once processing is completed, results are stored in Azure Blob

Storage and an Azure SQL database. Then, an email summary is sent to the user with a link to the processing report. The link to the report must remain valid if the email is forwarded to another user.

Logging

Azure Application Insights is used for telemetry and logging in both the processor and the web application. The processor also has TraceWriter logging enabled.

Application Insights must always contain all log messages.

Requirements

Receipt processing

Concurrent processing of a receipt must be prevented.

Disaster recovery

Regional outage must not impact application availability. All DR operations must not be dependent on application running and must ensure that data in the DR region is up to date.

Security

* Users' SecurityPin must be stored in such a way that access to the database does not allow the viewing of SecurityPins. The web application is the only system that should have access to SecurityPins.
* All certificates and secrets used to secure data must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
* You must adhere to the principle of least privilege and provide privileges which are essential to perform the intended function.
* All access to Azure Storage and Azure SQL database must use the application's Managed

Service Identity (MSI)
* Receipt data must always be encrypted at rest.
* All data must be protected in transit
* User's expense account number must be visible only to logged in users. All other views of the
expense account number should include only the last segment, with the remaining parts obscured.
* In the case of a security breach access to all summary reports must be revoked without
impacting other parts of the system.
Issues
Upload format issue
Employees occasionally report an issue with uploading a receipt using the web application. They report that when they upload a receipt using the Azure File Share, the receipt does not appear in their profile. When this occurs, they delete the file in the file share and use the web application, which returns a 500 Internal Server error page.
Capacity issue
During busy periods, employees report long delays between the time they upload the receipt and when it appears in the web application.
Log capacity issue
Developers report that the number of log message in the trace output for the processor is too high, resulting in lost log messages.
Application code
Processing.cs

```
PC01 public static class Processing
PC02 {
PC03 public static class Function
PC04 {
PC05   [FunctionName("IssueWork")]
PC06   public static async Task Run([TimerTrigger("0*/5" * * *")] TimerInfo timer, ILogger log)
PC07   {
PC08     var container = await GetCloudBlobContainer();
PC09     foreach (var fileItem in await ListFiles())
PC10     {
PC11       var file = new CloudFile(fileItem.StorageUri.PrimaryUri);
PC12       var ms = new MemoryStream();
PC13       await file.DownloadToStream();
PC14       var blob = container.GetBlockBlobReference(fileItem.Uri.ToString());
PC15       await blob.UploadFromStreamAsync(ms);
PC16
PC17   }
PC18   }
PC19   private static CloudBlockBlob GetDRBlob(CloudBlockBlob sourceBlob)
PC20   {
PC21    . . .
PC22 }
PC23 private static async Task<CloudBlobContainer>GetCloudBlobContainer()
PC24 {
PC25     var cloudBlobClient = new CloudBlobClient(new Uri(" . . ."), await GetCredentials());
PC26
PC27     await cloudBlobClient.GetRootContainerReference().CreareIfNoExistsAsync();
PC28     return cloudBlobClient.GetRootContainerReference();
PC29 }
PC30   private static async Task<StorageCredentials>GetCredentials()
PC31    {
PC32    . . .
PC33    }
PC34    private static async Task<List<IlistFileItem>> ListFiles()
PC35     {
PC36       . . .
PC37     }
PC37     private KeyVaultClient_keyVaultClient = new KeyVaultClient(" . . .");
PC38   }
PC39  }
```

Database.cs

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```
DB01  public class Database
DB02  {
DB03     private string ConnectionString =
DB04
DB05    public async Task<Object> LoadUserDetails(string userId)
DB06    {
DB07
DB08    return await policy.ExecuteAsync(async () =>
DB09    {
DB10      using (var connection = new SqlConnection(ConnectionString))
DB11      {
DB12      await connection.OpenAsync();
DB13      using (var command = new SqlCommand("_", connection))
DB14      using (var reader = command.ExecuteReader())
DB15      {
DB16        _
DB17      }
DB18        }
DB19    });
DB20  }
DB21 }
```

ReceiptUploader.cs

```
RU01 public class ReceiptUploader
RU02 {
RU03     public async Task UploadFile(string file, byte[] binary)
RU04     {
RU05     var httpClient = new HttpClient();
RU06     var response = await httpClient.PutAsync("_", new ByteArrayContent(binary));
RU07     while (ShouldRetry(response))
RU08     {
RU09       response = await httpClient.PutAsync("_", new ByteArrayContent(binary));
RU10     }
RU11         }
RU12         private bool ShouldRetry(HttpResponseMessage response)
RU13         {
RU14
RU15         }
RU16    }
```

ConfigureSSE.ps1

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```
CS01 $storageAccount = Get-AzureRmStorageAccount -ResourceGroupName "…" -AccountName "…"
CS02 $keyVault = Get-AzureRmKeyVault -VaultName "…"
CS03 $key = Get-AzureKeyVaultKey -VaultName $keyVault.VaultName -Name "…"
CS04   Set-AzureRmKeyVaultAccessPolicy `
CS05   -VaultName $keyVault.VaultName `
CS06   -ObjectId $storageAccount.Identity.PrincilalId `
CS07
CS08
CS09   Set-AzureRmStorageAccount `
CS10  -ResourceGroupName $storageAccount.ResourceGroup Name `
CS11  -AccountName $storageAccount.StorageAccountName `
CS12  -EnableEncryptionService File `
CS13  -KeyvaultEncryption
CS14  -KeyName $key.Name
CS15  -KeyVersion $key.Version `
CS16  -KeyVaultUri $keyVault.VaultUri
```

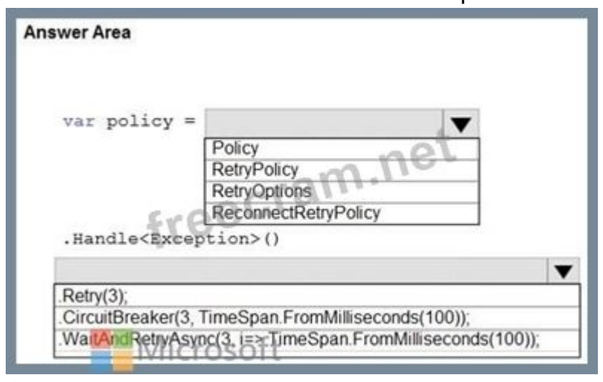
Hotspot Question

You need to configure retries in the LoadUserDetails function in the Database class without impacting user experience.

What code should you insert on line DB07?

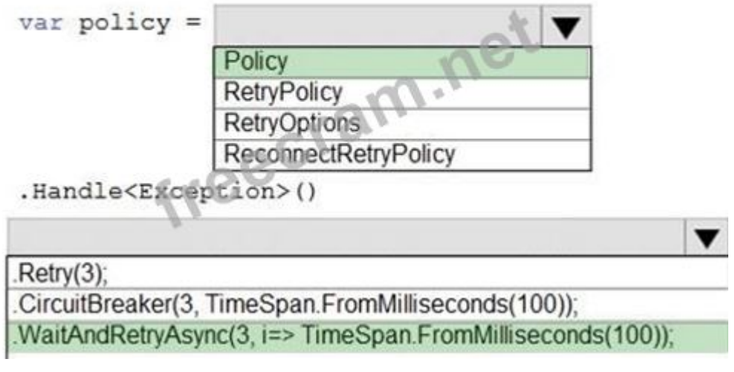
To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:
Box 1: Policy
RetryPolicy retry = Policy
.Handle<HttpRequestException>()
.Retry(3);
The above example will create a retry policy which will retry up to three times if an action fails with an exception handled by the Policy.
Box 2: WaitAndRetryAsync(3,i => TimeSpan.FromMilliseconds(100* Math.Pow(2,i-1))); A common retry strategy is exponential backoff: this allows for retries to be made initially quickly, but then at progressively longer intervals, to avoid hitting a subsystem with repeated frequent calls if the subsystem may be struggling.
Example:
Policy
.Handle<SomeExceptionType>()
.WaitAndRetry(3, retryAttempt =>
TimeSpan.FromSeconds(Math.Pow(2, retryAttempt))
);
References:
https://github.com/App-vNext/Polly/wiki/Retry

NEW QUESTION: 297
You develop and deploy a web app to Azure App Service. The Azure App Service uses a Basic plan in a region.
Users report that the web app is responding must capture the complete call stack to help performance issues in code. Call stack data must be correlated across app instances.
You must minimize cost and impact to users on the web app.
You need to capture the telemetry.
Which three actions should you perform? Each answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth point
A. Enable Application Insights site extensions.
B. Enable Profiler.
C. Restart all apps in the App Service plan.
D. Enable Snapshot debugger.
E. Enable remote debugging.
F. Enable the Always On setting for the app service.
G. Upgrade the Azure App Service plan to Premium
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Gotta enable App Insights.
Always On can solve the performance issues.
Profiler can help find performance issues.
You can eliminate Premium upgrade because it says minimize costs, snapshot debugger is for debugging exceptions and has nothing to do with performance issues, restarting app impacts users and it says minimize impact.

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