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Exam : **AZ-204**

Title : Developing Solutions for Microsoft Azure

Vendor : Microsoft

Version : DEMO

NO.1 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?

A. Pass the content as a query parameter to https://api.cognitive.microsoft.com/bing/v7.0/search.

B. Implement the DetectLanguageAsync method of the TextAnalyticsClient object.

C. Use the Spark natural language processing functionality on Azure HDInsight.

D. Use the RecognizeAsync method of the SpeechRecognizer object.

Answer: B
Explanation:
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

NO.2 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 Notification Hub. Register all devices with the hub.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. No

B. Yes

Answer: A
Explanation:
Instead use an Azure Service Bus, which is used order processing and financial transactions.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/compare-messaging-services

NO.3 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

Answer:

Answer Area

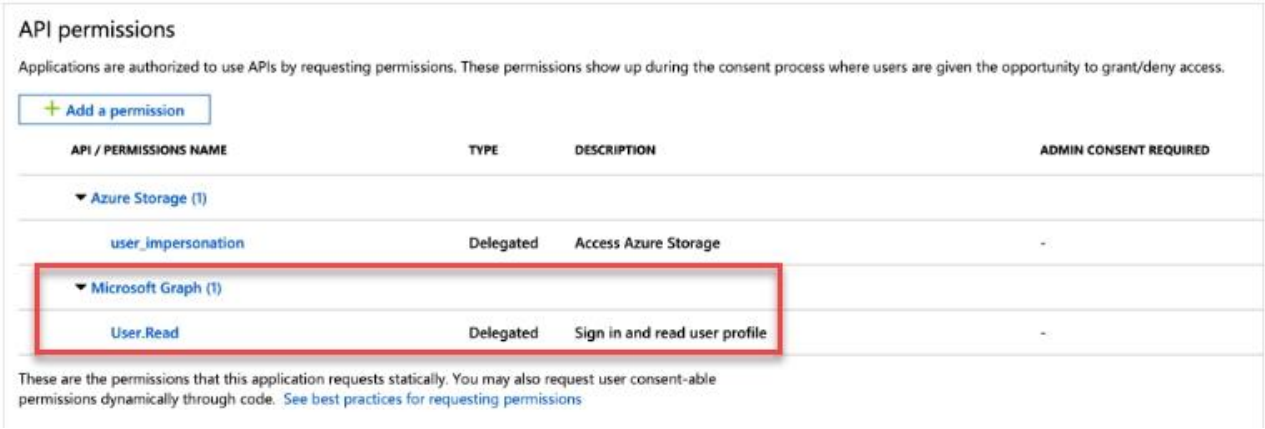
Requirement	Tool
Debug the solution by using Visual Studio.	Durable functions only / **Logic Apps only** / Durable functions and Logic Apps
Use a collection of ready-made actions.	**Durable functions only** / Logic Apps only / Durable functions and Logic Apps
Deploy the component by using Visual Studio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

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

NO.4 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. client_id
B. User.Write
C. user_impersonation
D. User.Read
Answer: D
Explanation:
For the Microsoft Graph API, we need to use the User.Read permission.

The **API permissions** pane now shows that your registered Azure AD application has access to both Microsoft Graph and the Azure Storage. Permissions are granted to Microsoft Graph automatically when you first register your app with Azure AD.

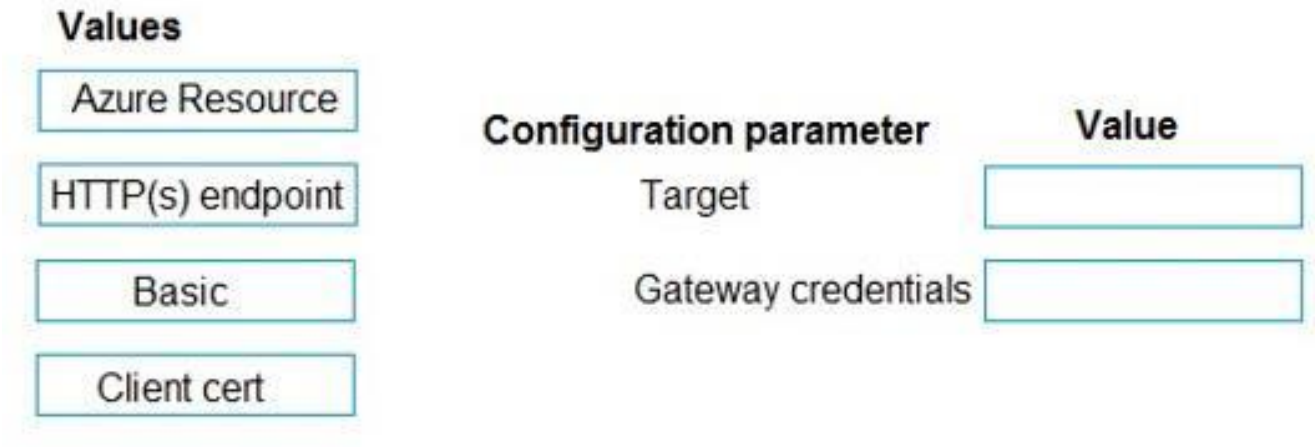


Since this is clearly given in the documentation, all other options are incorrect/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-auth-aad-app

NO.5 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 Area



Answer:

Answer Area

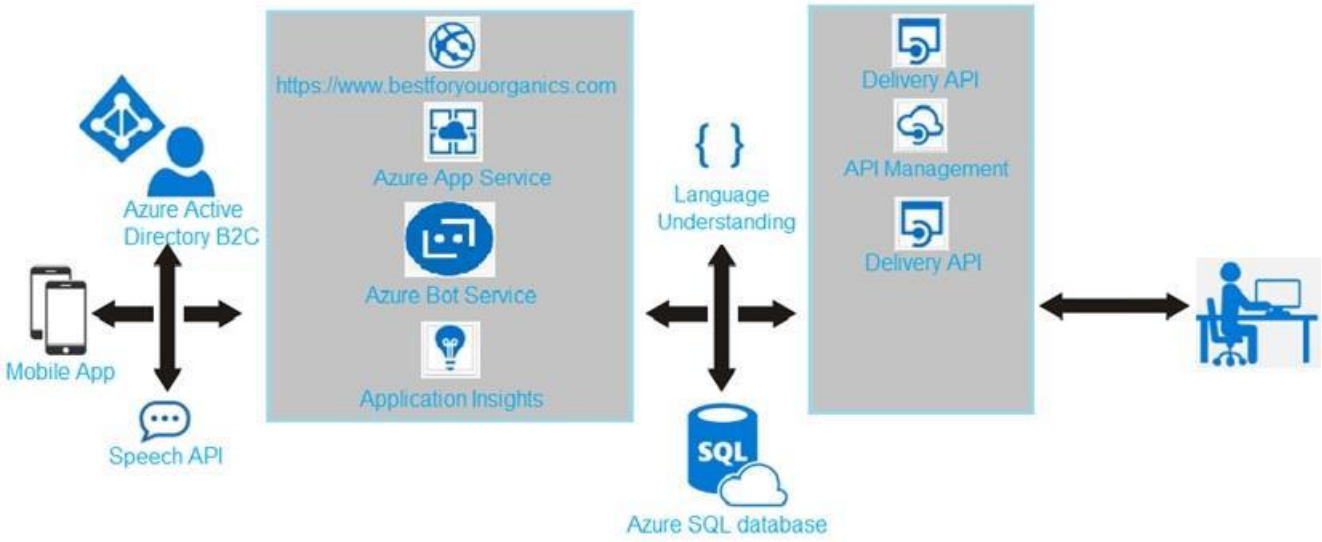
Explanation:
Box 1: Azure Resource
Box 2: Client cert
API Management allows to secure access to the back-end service of an API using client certificates.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/apimanagement/apimanagementrest/azure-api-management-rest-api-backend-entity

NO.6 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

```
SU01   namespace DeliveryApi
SU02   {
SU03    public class Startup
SU04   {
SU05     public Startup (Iconfiguration configuration)
SU06    {
SU07     Configuration = configuration ;
SU08    }
SU09    public Iconfiguration Configuration {get ;}
SU10    public void ConfigureServices(IserviceCollection services)
SU11  {
SU12   services.AddDbContext<RestaurantsContext> (opt =>
SU13     opt.UseSqlServer (Configuration.GetSection ("ConnectionStrings") ["RestaurantsDatabase"],
SU14      sqlServerOptionsAction: sqlOptions =>
SU15      {
SU16       . . .
SU17  }))) ;
SU18  services.AddMvc()
SU19  .SetCompatibilityVersion(CompatibilityVersion.Version_2_1) ;
SU20  }
SU21  public void Configure (IapplicationBuilder app)
SU22    {
SU23    app.UseMvc() ;
SU24    }
SU25  }
SU26 }
```

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 vendor notification requirement.
Solution: Update the Delivery API to send emails by using a Microsoft Office 365 SMTP server.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Use a custom outbound Azure API Management policy.
Scenario:
If a vendor is nearing the number of calls or bandwidth limit, the API must trigger email notifications to the vendor.
(API usage must not exceed 5,000 calls and 50,000 kilobytes of bandwidth per hour per vendor.)
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-policies

NO.7 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.Id
B. Telemetry.Context.Session.Id
C. Telemetry.Context.Operation.Id
D. Telemetry.Name
E. Telemetry.Context.Cloud.RoleInstance
Answer: A,C
Explanation:
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

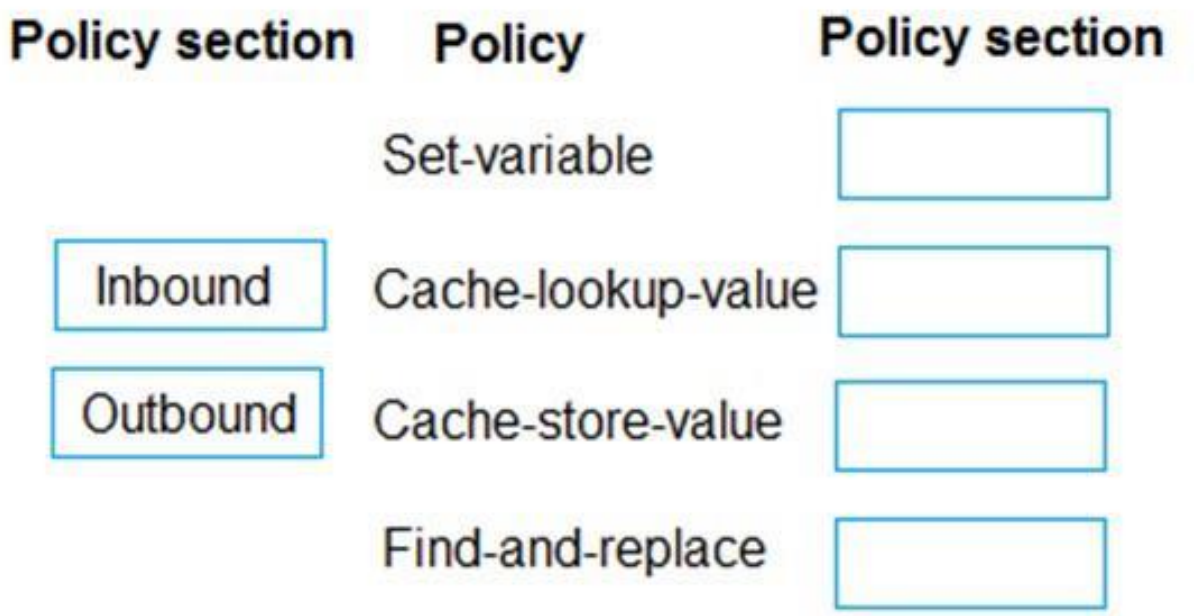
NO.8 You develop Azure solutions.
You must connect to a No-SQL globally-distributed database by using the .NET API.
You need to create an object to configure and execute requests in the database.
Which code segment should you use?
A. new Container(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey);
B. new Database(Endpoint, PrimaryKey);
C. new CosmosClient(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey);
Answer: C
Explanation:
Example:
// Create a new instance of the Cosmos Client
this.cosmosClient = new CosmosClient(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey)
//ADD THIS PART TO YOUR CODE
await this.CreateDatabaseAsync();
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql-api-get-started

NO.9 Drag and Drop Question
Contoso, Ltd. provides an API to customers by using Azure API Management (APIM). The API authorizes users with a JWT token.

You must implement response caching for the APIM gateway. The caching mechanism must detect the user ID of the client that accesses data for a given location and cache the response for that user ID.
You need to add the following policies to the policies file:
- a set-variable policy to store the detected user identity
- a cache-lookup-value policy
- a cache-store-value policy
- a find-and-replace policy to update the response body with the user profile information

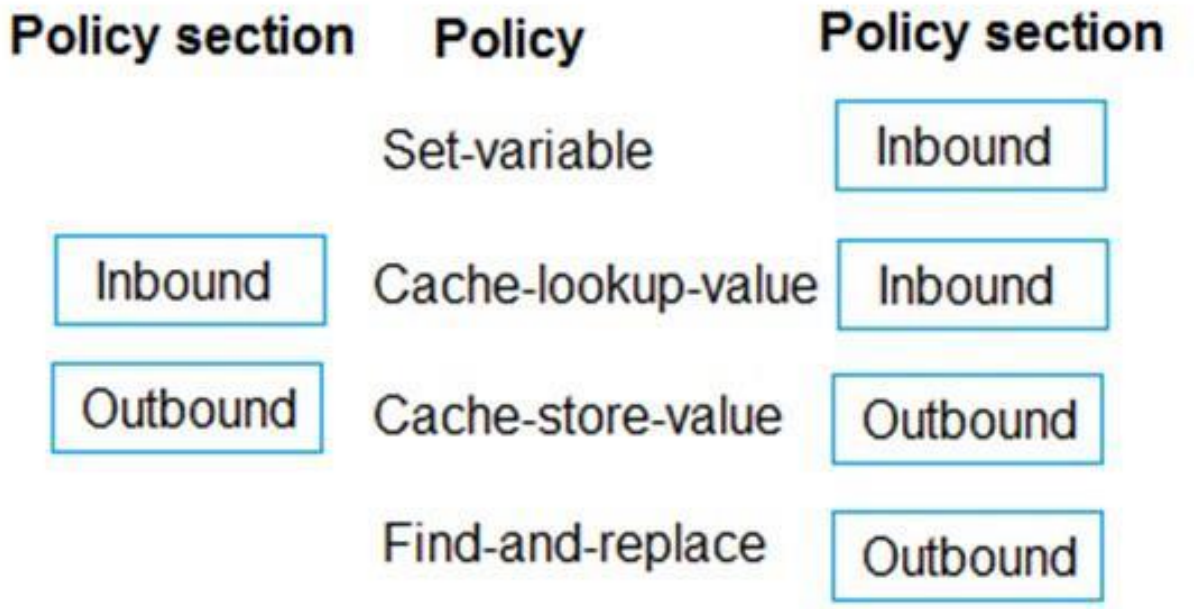
To which policy section should you add the policies? To answer, drag the appropriate sections to the correct policies. Each section may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:
Box 1: Inbound.
A set-variable policy to store the detected user identity.
Example:
<policies>
<inbound>
<!-- How you determine user identity is application dependent -->
<set-variable
name="enduserid"
value="@(context.Request.Headers.GetValueOrDefault("Authorization","").Split('
')[1].AsJwt()?.Subject)" />
Box 2: Inbound
A cache-lookup-value policy
Example:
<inbound>
<base />
<cache-lookup vary-by-developer="true | false" vary-by-developer-groups="true | false"
downstream-caching-type="none | private | public" must- revalidate="true | false">
<vary-by-query-parameter>parameter name</vary-by-query-parameter> <!-- optional, can repeated
several times --> </cache-lookup>
</inbound>
Box 3: Outbound
A cache-store-value policy.
Example:
<outbound>
<base />
<cache-store duration="3600" />

</outbound>
Box 4: Outbound
A find-and-replace policy to update the response body with the user profile information.
Example:
<outbound>
<!-- Update response body with user profile-->
<find-and-replace
from='"$userprofile$"'
to="@((string)context.Variables["userprofile"])" />
<base />
</outbound>
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-caching-policies
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-sample-cache-by-key

NO.10 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 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:
Create a new Azure AD application's manifest, set value of the groupMembershipClaims option to All. In the website, use the value of the groups claim from the JWI for the user to determine permissions.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. No

B. Yes

Answer: B

Explanation:
To configure Manifest to include Group Claims in Auth Token
1. Go to Azure Active Directory to configure the Manifest. Click on Azure Active Directory, and go to App registrations to find your application:
2. Click on your application (or search for it if you have a lot of apps) and edit the Manifest by clicking on it.
3. Locate the "groupMembershipClaims" setting. Set its value to either "SecurityGroup" or "All".
To help you decide which:
"SecurityGroup" groups claim will contain the identifiers of all security groups of which the user is a member.
"All" groups claim will contain the identifiers of all security groups and all distribution lists of which the user is a member Now your application will include group claims in your manifest and you can use this fact in your code.
References:

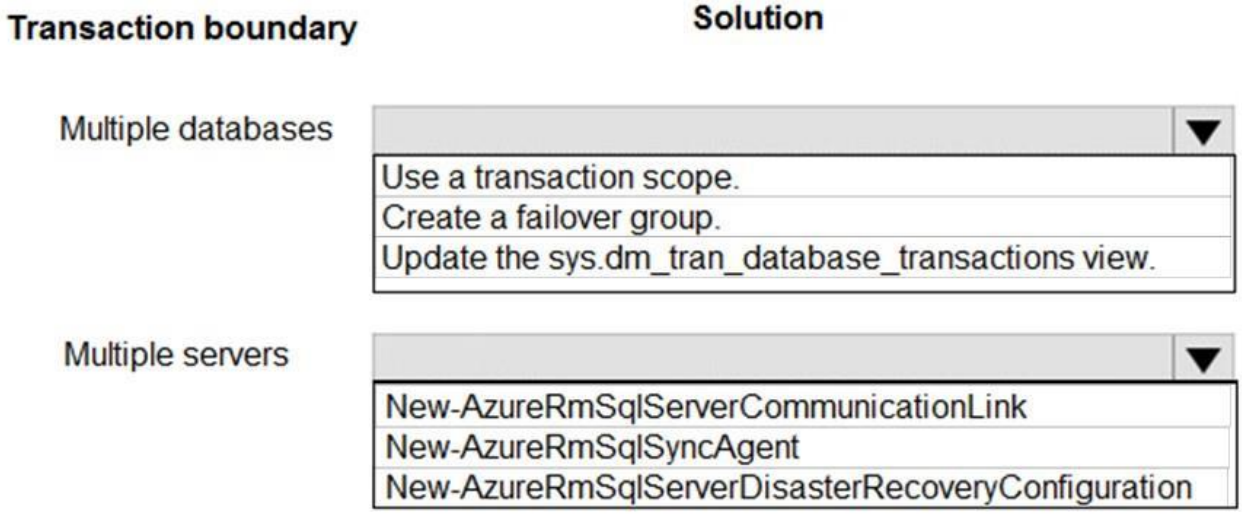
https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/waws/2017/03/13/azure-app-service-authentication-aad-groups/

NO.11 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



Answer:

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

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

NO.12 You are developing an internal website for employees to view sensitive data. The website uses Azure Active Directory (AAD) for authentication.
You need to implement multifactor authentication for the website.
What should you do? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. In Azure AD, create a new conditional access policy.

B. In Azure AD, enable application proxy.

C. In Azure AD conditional access, enable the baseline policy.

D. Configure the website to use Azure AD B2C.

E. Upgrade to Azure AD Premium.

Answer: A,E
Explanation:
A: Multi-Factor Authentication comes as part of the following offerings:
Azure Active Directory Premium licenses -Full featured use of Azure Multi-Factor Authentication Service (Cloud) or Azure Multi-Factor Authentication Server (On-premises).
Multi-Factor Authentication for Office 365

Azure Active Directory Global Administrators
C: MFA Enabled by conditional access policy. It is the most flexible means to enable two-step verification for your users.
Enabling using conditional access policy only works for Azure MFA in the cloud and is a premium feature of Azure AD.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-getstarted

NO.13 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. Yes
B. No
Answer: B
Explanation:
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

NO.14 Case Study 5
Requirements
Receipt processing
Concurrent processing of a receipt must be prevented.
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.
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

```
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

```
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
```

Drag and Drop Question

You need to add code at line PC32 in Processing.cs to implement the GetCredentials method in the Processing class.
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:
Acquiring an access token is then quite easy. Example code:
private async Task<string> GetAccessTokenAsync()
{
var tokenProvider = new AzureServiceTokenProvider();
return await tokenProvider.GetAccessTokenAsync("https://storage.azure.com/"); } References:
https://joonasw.net/view/azure-ad-authentication-with-azure-storage-and-managed-service- identit y

NO.15 A company uses Azure SQL Database to store data for an app. The data includes sensitive information.
You need to implement measures that allow only members of the managers group to see sensitive information.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Navigate to the following URL:

```
PUT https://management.azure.com/subscriptions/00000000-1111-2222-3333-444444444444
/resourceGroups/rg01/providers/Microsoft.Sql/servers/server01/databases/customers
/transparentDataEncryption/current?api-version=2014-04-01
```

B. Exclude the administrators group.

C. Exclude the managers group.

D. Run the following Azure PowerShell command:

```
New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseDataMaskingRule -SchemaName "dbo" -TableName "customers" '
-ColumnName "ssn" -MaskingFunction "Default"
```

E. Include the managers group.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Dynamic data masking helps prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data by enabling customers to designate how much of the sensitive data to reveal with minimal impact on the application layer.

SQL users excluded from masking - A set of SQL users or AAD identities that get unmasked data in the SQL query results.

Note: The New-AzureRmSqlDatabaseDataMaskingRule cmdlet creates a data masking rule for an Azure SQL database.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.sql/new-azurermsqldatabasedatamaskingrule?view=azurermps-6.13.0

NO.16 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 3 and 4

B. Only 1, 2 and 4

C. Only 1, 2 and 3

D. Only 2 and 3

Answer: C

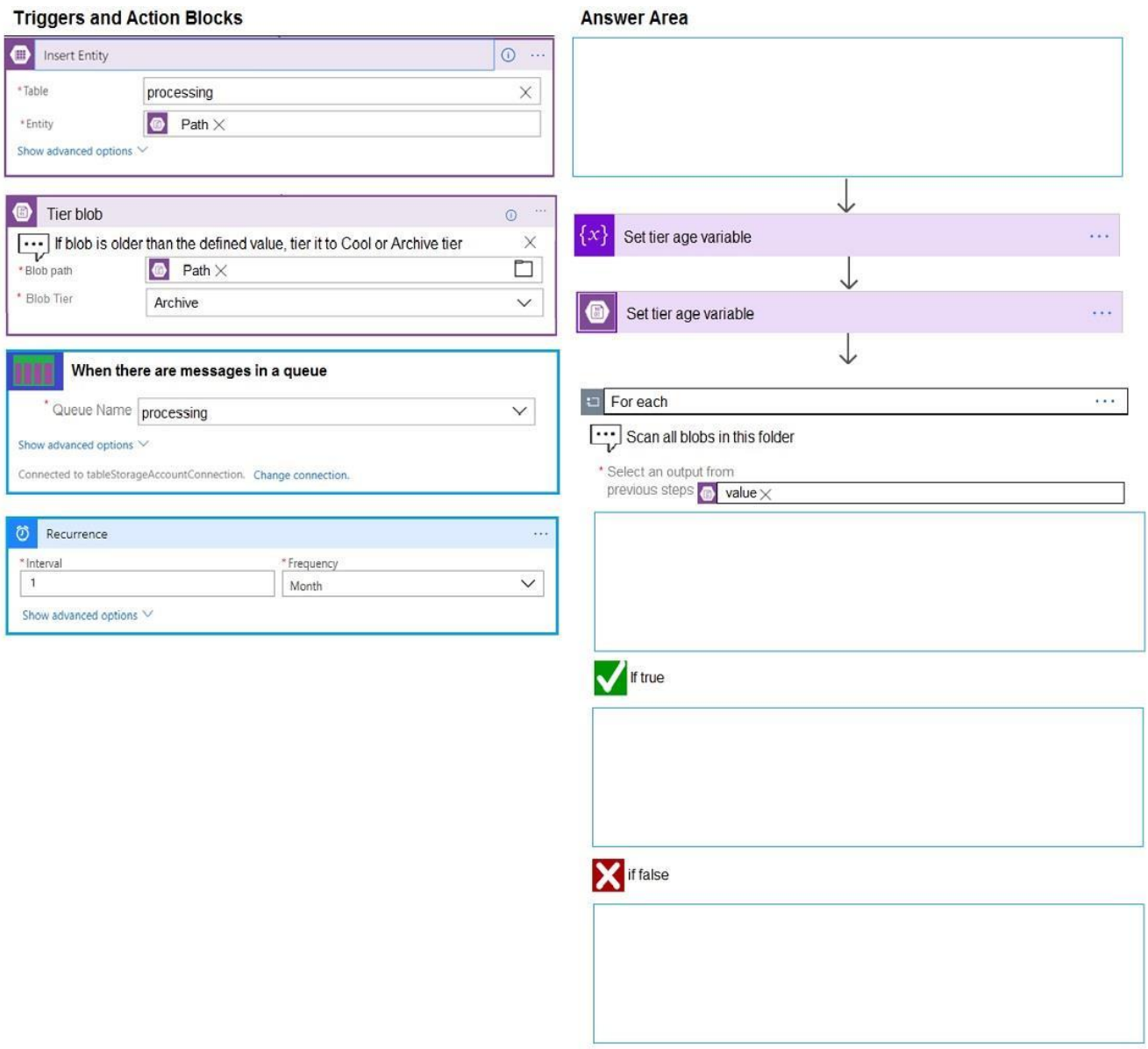
NO.17 Drag and Drop Question

A company backs up all manufacturing data to Azure Blob Storage. Admins move blobs from hot storage to archive tier storage every month.

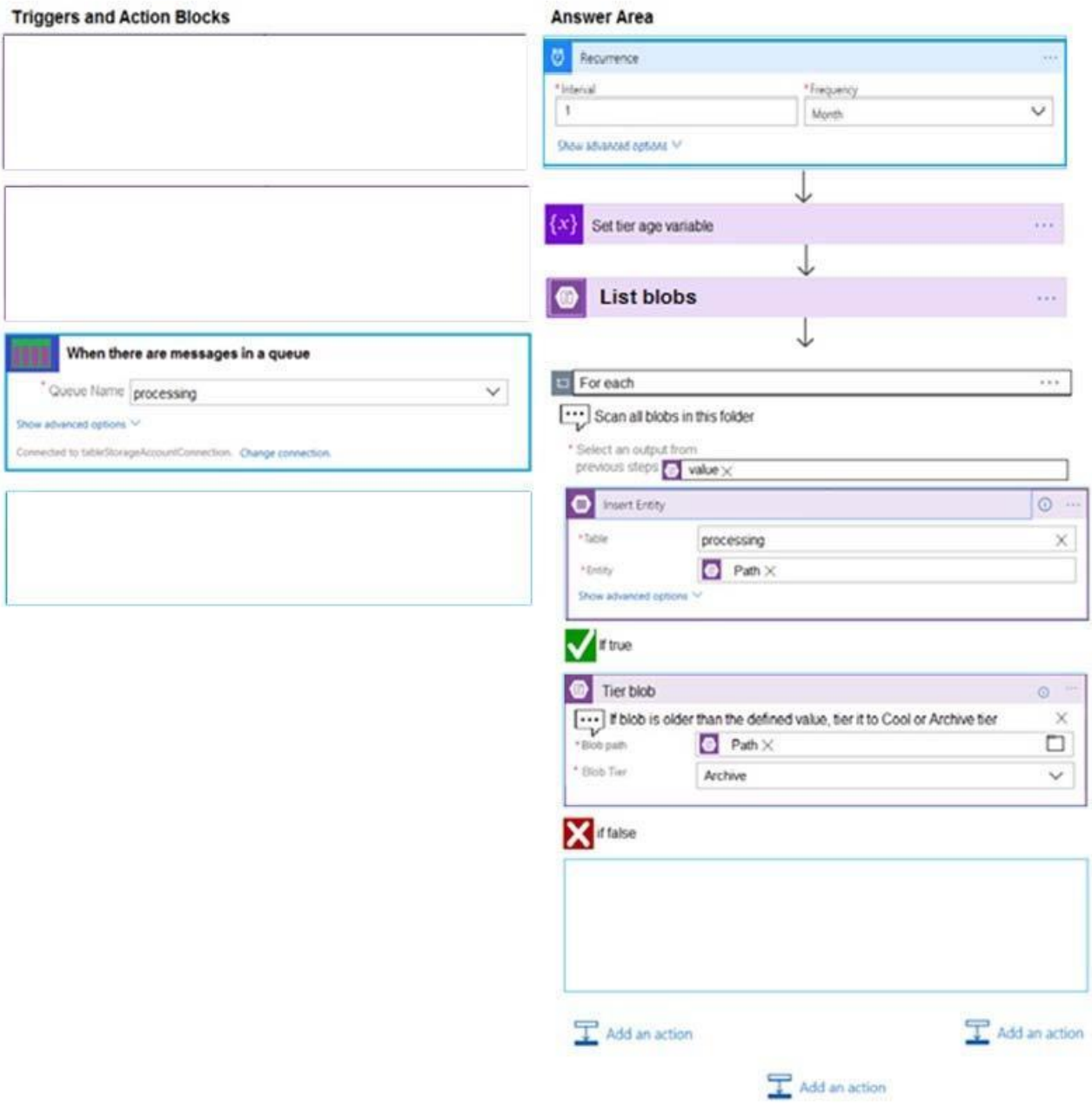
You must automatically move blocks to Archive tier after they have not been accessed for 180 days. The path for any item that is not archived must be placed in an existing queue. This operation must be performed automatically once a month. You set the value of TierAgeInDays to 180.

How should you configure the Logic App? To answer, drag the appropriate triggers or action blocks to the correct trigger or action slots. Each trigger or action block 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.


Triggers and Action Blocks
Insert Entity
*Table
processing
*Entity
Path
Show advanced options
Tier blob
If blob is older than the defined value, tier it to Cool or Archive tier
*Blob path
Path
*Blob Tier
Archive
When there are messages in a queue
*Queue Name
processing
Show advanced options
Connected to tableStorageAccountConnection. Change connection.
Recurrence
*Interval
1
*Frequency
Month
Show advanced options
Answer Area
Set tier age variable
Set tier age variable
For each
Scan all blobs in this folder
* Select an output from previous steps
value
If true
if false

Answer:



Explanation:
Box 1: Recurrence
Box 2: Insert Entity
Box 3 (if true): Tier Blob
Box 4: (if false):
Leave blank.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-perform-data-operations

NO.18 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. ExecuteBatch

B. InsertOrMerge

C. Insert

D. Execute

Answer: A