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Question #8

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

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/compare-messaging-services

Question #9 Topic 2

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

Correct Answer: D 🥕

A queue allows processing of a message by a single consumer. Need a CloudQueueClient to access the Azure VM.

Incorrect Answers:

B, C: In contrast to queues, topics and subscriptions provide a one-to-many form of communication in a publish and subscribe pattern. It's useful for scaling to large numbers of recipients.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-queues-topics-subscriptions

Question #10 Topic 2

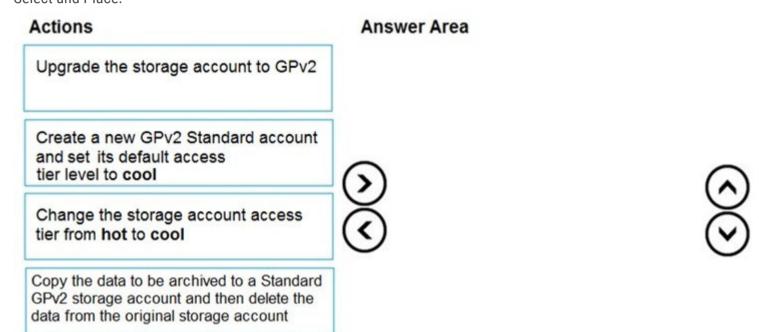
DRAG DROP -

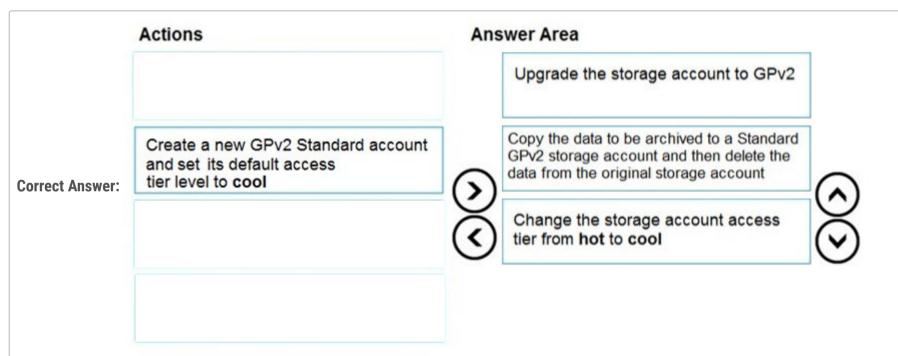
You are maintaining an existing application that uses an Azure Blob GPv1 Premium storage account. Data older than three months is rarely used. Data newer than three months must be available immediately. Data older than a year must be saved but does not need to be available immediately.

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.

Select and Place:





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: Copy the data to be archived to a Standard GPv2 storage account and then delete the data from the original storage account

Step 3: Change the storage account access tier from hot to cool

Note: Hot - Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently.

Cool - Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days.

Archive - Optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements, on the order of hours.

Only the hot and cool access tiers can be set at the account level. The archive access tier can only be set at the blob level.

Reference

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

Question #11 Topic 2

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(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey);
- C. new CosmosClient(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey);

Correct Answer: C 🤌

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

Question #12

You have an existing Azure storage account that stores large volumes of data across multiple containers.

You need to copy all data from the existing storage account to a new storage account. The copy process must meet the following requirements:

- Automate data movement.
- Minimize user input required to perform the operation.
- ⇒ Ensure that the data movement process is recoverable.

What should you use?

- A. AzCopy
- B. Azure Storage Explorer
- C. Azure portal
- D. .NET Storage Client Library

Correct Answer: A 🤌

You can copy blobs, directories, and containers between storage accounts by using the AzCopy v10 command-line utility.

The copy operation is synchronous so when the command returns, that indicates that all files have been copied.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-blobs-copy

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