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Microsoft Azure Solutions Architect Expert Certification [AZ-305]

Basic

Intermediate

Advance

SAMPLE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

[EDITION 01]

Basic Interview Questions

Question 1: What are the different types of services offered in the Cloud?
Ans:

IAAS	PAAS	SAAS
In infrastructure as a service, you get the raw hardware from your cloud provider as a service i.e you get a server which you can configure with your own will.	Platform as a Service, gives you a platform to publish without giving the access to the underlying software or OS.	You get software as a service in Azure, i.e no infrastructure, no platform, simple software that you can use without purchasing it.
For Example: Azure VM, Amazon EC2.	For example: Web Apps, Mobile Apps in Azure.	For example: when you launch a VM on Azure, you are not buying the OS, you are basically renting it for the time you will be running that instance.

Question 2: What are the different Cloud deployment models?
Ans:
Following are the three Cloud deployment models:

- **Public Cloud:** The infrastructure is owned by your Cloud provider and the server that you are using could be a multi-tenant system.
- **Private Cloud:** The infrastructure is owned by you or your Cloud provider gives you that service exclusively. For eg: Hosting your website on your servers, or hosting your website with the Cloud provider on a dedicated server.
- **Hybrid Cloud:** When you use both Public Cloud, Private Cloud together, it is called Hybrid Cloud. For Example: Using your in-house servers for confidential data, and the public Cloud for hosting your company's public-facing website. This type of setup would be a hybrid Cloud.

Question 3: I have some private servers on my premises, also I have distributed some of my workloads on the public Cloud, what is this architecture called?

Ans: This type of architecture would be a hybrid Cloud. Why? Because we are using both, the public Cloud, and on-premises servers i.e the private Cloud.

Question 4: What are the three main components of the Windows Azure platform?
Ans: Three most important components of the Windows Azure platform are:

- Compute
- Storage
- AppFabric

You can find these components in the form of Azure Compute, Azure AppFabric, and Azure Storage.

Question 5: Explain the advantage of the Azure CDN?

Ans: Azure CDN stands for Content Delivery Network. It has three advantages: quick responsiveness, help in saving the bandwidth and reducing the load time.

Question 6: Explain the importance of the Azure HDInsight?
Ans: HDInsight is part of Hadoop components. It helps in processing a huge amount of data in an effective, smooth and quick manner. It even provides full control to manage the configuration of the clusters and software installed.

Question 7: Define the Role in Azure?

Ans: In simple language, it can be understood as the set of permission that helps in performing read and write operations. Azure RBAC contain around 120 roles.

Question 8: Explain the deployments slot in Azure?

Ans: Deployment slots are present under the Azure Web App Service. There are two types of slots present in Azure Web App: Production slot and Staging slot. The production slot is the default one in which the app runs, but staging slots are the ones that help in testing the application usability before promoting it to the production slot.

Question 9: How two Virtual Networks can communicate with each other?

Ans: To establish communication between two Virtual Networks we need to create a Gateway subnet. The gateway subnet is configured while specifying the range of the Virtual network. It takes the use of IP addresses to specify the quantity of subnet to be contained.

Question 10: What are the different types of Storage areas in Azure?

Ans:

- **BLOB:** BLOBs offer a component for storing a lot of content or binary data, for example, pictures, audio, and visual documents. They can scale up to 200 terabytes and can be acquired by utilizing REST APIs.
- **Table:** Tables represent storage areas across machines for information that is in the form of properties on the Cloud.
- **Queue:** The sole target of a queue is to empower communication among Web and Worker Role instances. They help in storing messages that may be accessed by a customer.
- **File:** Azure file storage makes it easy to move applications that depend on regular file shares to the Cloud. File storage uses the SMB 2.1 or 3.0 protocol and can be accessed by multiple applications simultaneously.

Question 11: What is an Availability Set?

Ans: An availability set is a logical grouping of VMs that allows Azure to understand how your application is built to provide redundancy and availability. It is recommended that two or more VMs are created within an availability set to provide for a highly available application and to meet the 99.95% Azure SLA. When a single VM is used with Azure Premium Storage, the Azure SLA applies for unplanned maintenance events.

Question 12: What are Fault Domains and Update Domains?
Ans:

A **fault domain** is a logical group of the underlying hardware that share a common power source and network switch, similar to a rack within an on-premise data-centres. As you create VMs within an availability set, the Azure platform automatically distributes your VMs across these fault domains. This approach limits the impact of potential physical hardware failures, network outages, or power interruptions.

An **update domain** is a logical group of the underlying hardware that can undergo maintenance or can be rebooted at the same time. As you create VMs within an availability set, the Azure platform automatically distributes your VMs across these update domains. This approach ensures that at least one instance of your application always remains running as the Azure platform undergoes periodic maintenance. The order of update domains being rebooted may not proceed sequentially during planned maintenance, but only one update domain is rebooted at a time.

Question 13: What is autoscaling in Azure?

Ans: Auto-scaling is a way to automatically scale up or down the number of computing resources that are being allocated to your application based on its needs at any given time.
The key point is that you can now design a scalable architecture that will automatically scale up or scale down to meet your needs over the lifetime of your setup regardless of how fast/slow or big/small your site grows over that time.

Here are the most popular ways of autoscaling:

- Horizontal Scaling
- Vertical Scaling

Question 14: How is Windows Active Directory and Azure Active Directory different?

Ans:

Windows Active Directory	Azure Active Directory
It is a directory service that facilitates working with interconnected, complex and different network resources in a unified manner	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) is Microsoft's multi-tenant, cloud-based directory and identity management service
Uses 5 layers to store data, store user details, issue and manage certifications, etc.	Uses 5 layers to store data, store user details, issue and manage certifications, etc.
Works with an emphasis on on-premises units like applications, file services, printers, etc.	Emphasizes on web-based services that use RESTful interfaces

Question 15: What happens when you exhaust the maximum failed attempts for authenticating yourself via Azure AD?

Ans: We use a more sophisticated strategy to lock accounts. This is based on the IP address of the request and the passwords entered. The duration of the lockout also increases based on the likelihood that it is an attack.

Question 16: **What is the difference between Service Bus Queues and Storage Queues?**

Ans:

The **Azure Storage Queue** is simple and the developer experience is quite good. It uses the local Azure Storage Emulator and debugging is made quite easy. The tooling for Azure Storage Queues allows you to easily peek at the top 32 messages and if the messages are in XML or JSON, you're able to visualize their contents directly from Visual Studio Furthermore, these queues can be purged of their contents, which is especially useful during development and QA efforts.

The **Azure Service Bus Queues** are evolved and surrounded by many useful mechanisms that make it enterprise worthy! They are built into the Service Bus and are able to forward messages to other Queues and Topics. They have a built-in dead-letter queue and messages have a time to live that you control, hence messages don't automatically disappear after 7 days.

Question 17: Differentiation between Azure Traffic Manager and Azure Load Balancers?

Ans:

Azure Traffic Manager: The job of Azure Traffic Manager is to route traffic globally based on flexible policies, enabling an excellent user experience that aligns with how you've structured your application across the world.

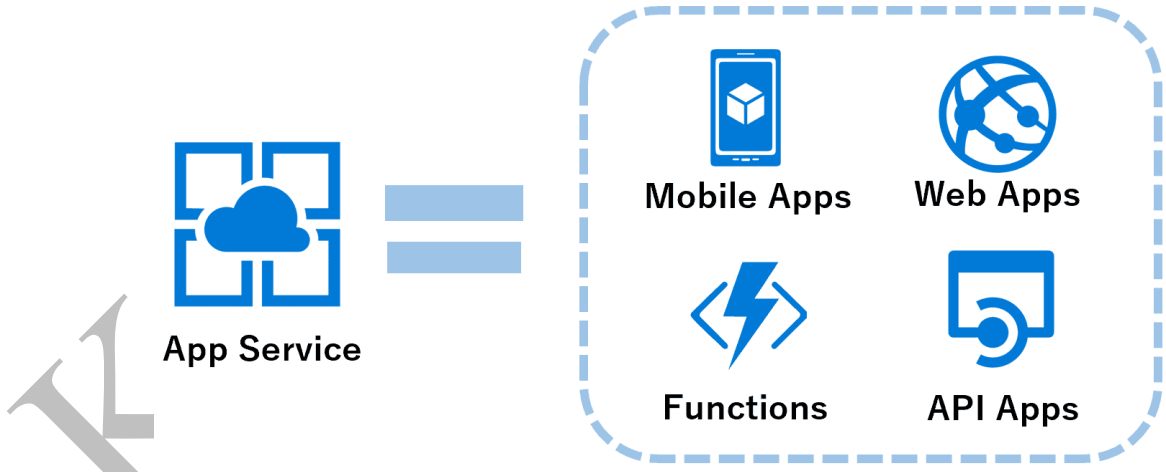
Azure Load Balancer: The job of Azure Load Balancer is to direct traffic inside a region. This is combined with Azure Traffic Manager, where the traffic manager routes the interior to a region between virtual machines. If you combine the two you get global traffic management combined with local failover.

Question 18: **What are the various power states of a VM?**
Ans:

Power State	Description
Starting	Indicates the virtual machine is being started
Running	Indicates that the virtual machine is running
Stopping	Indicates that the virtual machine is being stopped
Stopped	Indicates that the virtual machine is stopped
Deallocating	Indicates that the virtual machine is being deallocated
Deallocated	Indicates that the virtual machine is completely removed from the hypervisor but still available in the control plane. Virtual Machines in the deallocated state do not incur compute charges.

Question 19: What is Azure App Service?

Ans: Azure App Service is a completely managed Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) offering for proficient developers that conveys a rich arrangement of abilities to the web, mobile, and integration scenarios. Mobile apps in Azure App Service offer a very adaptable, universally accessible mobile application development platform for Enterprise Developers and System Integrators that conveys a rich set of capacities to mobile engineers.



Question 20: What is Azure Service Level Agreement (SLA)?

Ans: The SLA ensures that, when you send two or more role instances for each role, access to your Cloud service will be maintained not less than 99.95 per cent of the time. Additionally, identification and re-correction activities will be started 99.9 per cent of the time when a role instance's procedure isn't running.

Intermediate Interview Questions

Question 21: Give the various advantages of using Azure ML Studio?
Ans: Azure ML Studio is the most popular feature as it has a complete package that helps in Classification, Ranking, Clustering, Anomaly Detection, Recommendation, and Ranking. Due to the presence of drag and drop utility, processes become easy to perform. The various framework supported by the Azure ML Studio includes TensorFlow, SparkML, Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit and so on.

Question 22: **Brief about the Azure Notification Hub?**
Ans: Azure Notification Hub is the notification service provided by Microsoft Azure. These notifications can be sent to various platforms like Windows, Android, iOS, WindowsPhone, etc. It is an infrastructure that sends a ***push notification*** to any platform. Through Notification Hub, one can monitor, schedule, and telemetry the push notification. Tags and Templates are two main components to understand the Notification Hub

Question 23: Explain the Azure Service Bus and what is its two entities?
Ans: Azure Service Bus is the Cloud-based technology for messaging and communicating between different applications and devices. Azure Service Bus avails '***message brokers***' to conduct the processing of messages and '***messaging stores***' to cache the messages. Queue and Topic are the two entities present in the Azure Service Bus.

Question 24: How hybrid Cloud has aided in boosting Azure?
Ans: Hybrid Cloud allows building applications on both Clouds as well as on-premises. It helps Azure by attaining efficiency with the help of DevOps tools. Application in the hybrid Cloud can be created at a faster pace. The ability to deploy from any remote location makes it more convenient.

Question 25: **Describe the use of Text Analysis API?**
Ans: Azure ML Text Analysis API is a type of Cloud-based service that is mainly used for the NLP of raw Text. The four major tasks of Text Analysis include language detection, key-phrase extraction, sentiment analysis, and entity recognition.

Question 26: Explain about the Azure Web App?
Ans: Azure Web App is the service that helps us in developing the user interactive, multi-functional, secured, scalable, and highly reliable application. It is a platform that helps host web applications by building, deploying, and running applications. Azure Web App comes under Platform-as-a-Service. The various features of the Azure Web App include high scalability, Multi-Language support, DevOps Optimization, Compliance and Security, Easy Integration with Visual Studio and Code, Serverless Code and low maintenance cost.

Question 27: Explain the concept of the dead letter Queue?
Ans: The dead letter Queue has a purpose to hold the messages that are not received by the receiver. It also looks for messages that are not processed. It generally occurs when queue length exceeds.

Question 28: Introduce the term Azure Monitoring?
Ans: Azure Monitor is the service offered by Microsoft that helps in analysing, collecting and telemetry data on on-premise and Cloud environments. The major advantage of Azure Monitoring is that it helps in identifying the issues in a split of a second. It also helps in improving performance.

Question 29: Explain Verbose Monitoring in Azure?
Ans: It collects data performance matrix within the particular role instance to analyse the circumstances that arise processing of the application.

Question 30: When do Break-fix issues arise in Azure?
Ans: Break-Fix situation is the technical glitch that arises when the functions intended to support the performance of technology fails to achieve their core implementation.

Question 31: List the three ways in which one can manage the session state in Azure?
Ans: The three ways of managing sessions include SQL Azure, Windows Azure Caching and Azure Table.

Question 32: Describe the role of Azure Functions?
Ans: Azure Functions are the serverless solution that helps in developing the application without writing the code. It also helps in improving the development experience.

Question 33: Explain the tasks performed by the Application Gateway?
Ans: It is a type of load balancer that helps in managing and monitoring the traffic of web applications. It is configured under the application layer of the OSI model. Application Gateways helps in URL-based routing, SSL termination, managing sessions, monitoring the HTTP traffic, and Web Application firewall management

Question 34: My web app still uses an old Docker container image after I've updated the image on Docker Hub. Does Azure support continuous integration/deployment of custom containers?
Ans: Yes, it does. For private registries, you can update the container by stopping and then re-starting your web app. Alternatively, you can also change or add a dummy application setting to force an update of your container.

Question 35: What are the three types of RBAC controls in Microsoft Azure?
Ans: The three different types of roles are:

- Owner: It has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others.
- Contributor: It can create and manage all types of Azure resources but can't grant access to others.
- Reader: It can view existing Azure resources.

Question 36: What should you do if your Azure Virtual Machine encounters issues caused by user configurations or host infrastructure?
Ans: Try to move the virtual machine to a different host.
Use **Virtual Machine** – **Redeploy** blade to do this.

Question 37: What are the steps to move an Azure Virtual Machine from one virtual network to another virtual network?
Ans: Delete a virtual machine in VNET1
Create a virtual machine in VNET2
Attach an existing disk to the newly created VM

Question 38: How do you resize a virtual machine in Azure Availability Set?
Ans:
Stop all VMs in the availability set
Resize the one VM
Start the one VM that you resized
After the resizing succeeds, start the other VMs

Question 39: Your company has manufacturing facilities worldwide. Each facility has several machines that produce products. The machines generate millions of messages daily to report progress, quality control metrics, and alerts. You need to design a solution to receive and process the messages from the machines. What Azure service should you include in the design?
Ans: Azure Event Hubs is a highly scalable data streaming platform and ingestion service capable of receiving and processing millions of events per second. It can process and store events, data, or telemetry produced by distributed software and devices. Data sent to an event hub can be transformed and stored using any real-time analytics provider or batching/storage adapters.

Question 40: What do you need to do in order to be able to monitor the metrics and the logs of Linux Azure Virtual Machine?
Ans: You have to add **Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0**.
The Linux Diagnostic Extension helps a user monitor the health of a Linux VM running on Microsoft Azure.

Question 41: What is Windows Azure Diagnostics?
Ans: Windows Azure Diagnostics enables you to collect diagnostic data from an application running in Windows Azure. You can use diagnostic data for debugging and troubleshooting, measuring performance, monitoring resource usage, traffic analysis and capacity planning, and auditing.

Question 42: What is the difference between Block Blob vs Page Blob?
Ans:
Block blobs are comprised of blocks, each of which is identified by a block ID. You create or modify a block blob by uploading a set of blocks and committing them by their block IDs. If you are uploading a block blob that is no more than 64 MB in size, you can also upload it in its entirety with a single Put Blob operation.
Page blobs are a collection of pages. A page is a range of data that is identified by its offset from the start of the blob. To create a page blob, you initialize the page blob by calling Put Blob and specifying its maximum size.

Question 43: What is swap deployments?
Ans: To promote a deployment in the Azure staging environment to the production environment, you can "swap" the deployments by switching the VIPs by which the two deployments are accessed. After the deployment, the DNS name for the Cloud service points to the deployment that had been in the staging environment.

Question 44: **Explain the class that is used while retrieving the data?**
Ans: SPSite Data query helps in retrieving the data that are present in different lists. It sort and aggregate data with the help of SharePoint.

Question 45: **What is the ARM Template?**
Ans: ARM stands for Azure Resource Manager Template that specifies the resource need for the solutions. ARM templates are JSON file that helps Azure to run as Azure "*Infrastructure as Code"*.

Question 46: **Explain about the Microservices?**
Ans: Microservices is the approach in which core functions are built independently. Then they are integrated to complete the process. The advantage of microservice architecture is that if one of the functions fails it will not affect the other functions. It is built with the motive to deliver the services faster.

Question 47: Brief about the AKS?
Ans: AKS stands for Azure Kubernetes Service built with the purpose to manage the containerized application. It helps in smoothly managing the Kubernetes cluster. It is open-source that scale, automate deployment and manage workload. It also has a self-healing feature. Kubernetes is abbreviated as K8s.

Question 48: Explain about Azure Cosmos DB?
Ans: Cosmos DB is offered by Microsoft and is a Platform as a Service **(PaaS)**. It is regarded as NoSQL Cloud-based database. Cosmos DB also contains an Azure Document database and is accessible for all the Azure Regions. The data in Cosmos DB is distributed and replicated globally. In CosmosDB, capacity management, automatic scaling, and serverless databases help match demand with storage capacity. Cosmos DB provides a solution for mobile, IoT applications, gaming, and the web that requires a considerable storage platform.

Question 49: What is Azure Cloud Service?
Ans: Azure Cloud Service provides the option for conveying multiple web applications in Azure while specifying various parts for dissemination of management and permission for adaptable scaling in an application. Basically, a particular Cloud service includes web parts and specialist parts in some cases with their own specific application documents and design.

Question 50: What are the roles of Windows Azure?
Ans: You can find three types of roles in Windows Azure, such as web role, virtual machine role, and worker role.

Question 51: What are the three significant components of the Azure platform?
Ans: The three primary components of Microsoft Azure are Compute, Fabric, and Storage. You can find these components in the form of Azure Compute, Azure AppFabric, and Azure Storage**.**

Question 52: What is a guest operating system?
Ans: A guest operating system for a concerned Cloud service is an operating system installed on virtual machines that run your application code.

Question 53: What is a service definition file and service configuration file?
Ans: The Cloud service definition file (.csdef) provides the definition of the service model, alongside the number of roles. On the other hand, the Cloud service configuration file (.csfg) facilitates configuration settings for Cloud service and individual roles alongside the number of role instances.

Question 54: Define Azure Diagnostics.
Ans: Azure Diagnostics is an Azure API that helps in the collection of diagnostic data from applications that run on Azure. Azure Diagnostics should be enabled for different Cloud service roles to ensure the activation of verbose monitoring.

Question 55: What is an Azure SLA (Service Level Agreement)?
Ans: The Azure Service Level Agreement (SLA) indicates that access to Cloud service with the deployment of two or more role instances for each role will be at least 99.95%. In addition, the Azure SLA also assures the start of detection and corrective action for almost 99.9% of the time of inactivity of a role instance's process.

Question 56: What are the different Cloud deployment models?
Ans: There are three common Cloud deployment models that explain the delivery of Cloud services to users. The Cloud deployment models include the public Cloud, the hybrid Cloud, and the private Cloud.

Question 57: What are the advantages of traffic managers in Azure?
Ans: The notable advantages of traffic managers in Azure include distribution of traffic according to different traffic-routing methods and continuous monitoring of automatic failover and endpoint health upon failure of endpoints.

Question 58: What is Azure Active Directory?
Ans: Microsoft Azure Active Directory provides a fully-managed multi-tenant service for the implementation of identity and access functionalities for applications running on Azure. It is also suitable for applications operating in the on-premises environment. The single sign-on and multi-factor authentication features in Azure Active Directory provide assurance of protection from attacks.

Question 59: What is Azure Resource Manager?
Ans: Azure Resource Manager is the ideal service for provisioning management and deployment services on Azure. The management layer helps in updating and deleting resources in your Azure subscription. It also supports the organization of related resources in resource groups followed by the deployment of resources with JSON templates.

Question 60: What are Update Domains?
Ans: Update domain in Azure showcases the collection of underlying hardware capable of rebooting or undergoing maintenance. With the creation of virtual machines in an availability set, virtual machines are automatically distributed across updated domains on the Azure platform. As a result, one instance of the application is always active during the maintenance of the Azure platform.

Question 61: What is a Fault Domain?
Ans: The fault domain in Azure showcases the set of underlying hardware sharing common network switches and a power source. Each fault domain includes certain racks, and each rack contains a virtual machine. Upon the creation of virtual machines in an availability set, the virtual machines automatically spread across all fault domains in Azure.

Question 62: Define Azure Service Fabric.
Ans: Azure Service Fabric is the distributed platform tailored for providing development, deployment, and management of applications with high scalability and customizability. Applications created in the Azure Service Fabric environment would include detached microservices communicating with each other over service application programming interfaces.

Question 63: What are the types of services you can develop with the Service Fabric?
Ans: The two types of services that you can create with Azure Service Fabric are Stateless Services and Stateful Services. In the case of stateless services, the service does not store any state, and long-term state is stored in an external database. Stateful services have the state stored in the service. It also enables the state to persist without any external database.

Question 64: What are stateful and stateless microservices for Service Fabric?
Ans: Service Fabric enables you to build applications that consist of microservices. Stateless microservices (such as protocol gateways and web proxies) do not maintain a mutable state outside a request and its response from the service. Azure Cloud Services worker roles are an example of a stateless service. Stateful microservices (such as user accounts, databases, devices, shopping carts, and queues) maintain a mutable, authoritative state beyond the request and its response. Today's Internet-scale applications consist of a combination of stateless and stateful microservices.

Advance Interview Questions

Questions 65: What is the difference between "price," "software price," and "total price" in the cost structure for Virtual Machine offers in the Azure Marketplace?
Ans: "Price" refers to the cost of the Azure Virtual Machine to run the software. "Software price" refers to the cost of the publisher software running on an Azure Virtual Machine. "Total price" refers to the combined total cost of the Azure Virtual Machine and the publisher software running on an Azure Virtual Machine.

Question 66: My web app still uses an old Docker container image after I've updated the image on Docker Hub. Does Azure support continuous integration/deployment of custom containers?
Ans: Yes, it does. For private registries, you can update the container by stopping and then re-starting your web app. Alternatively, you can also change or add a dummy application setting to force an update of your container.

Question 67: What is Azure Search?
Ans: Azure Search is a Cloud search-as-a-service solution that delegates server and infrastructure management to Microsoft, leaving you with a ready-to-use service that you can populate with your data and then use to add search to your web or mobile application. Azure Search allows you to easily add a robust search experience to your applications using a simple REST API or .NET SDK without managing search infrastructure or becoming an expert in search.

Question 68: What are the various power states of a VM?
Ans: Following are the Power states of Virtual Machines:

Power states

Power State	Description
Starting	Indicates the virtual machine is being started.
Running	Indicates that the virtual machine is running.
Stopping	Indicates that the virtual machine is being stopped.
Stopped	Indicates that the virtual machine is stopped. Note that virtual machines in the stopped state still incur compute charges.
Deallocating	Indicates that the virtual machine is being deallocated.
Deallocated	Indicates that the virtual machine is completely removed from the hypervisor but still available in the control plane. Virtual machines in the Deallocated state do not incur compute charges.
-	Indicates that the power state of the virtual machine is unknown.

Question 69. How can you retrieve the state of a particular VM?
Ans:
Get-AzureRmVM `

```
-ResourceGroupName myResourceGroup `
-Name myVM `
-Status | Select @{n="Status"; e={$_.Statuses[1].Code}}
```

Question 70. How can you stop a VM using PowerShell?
Ans:
Stop-AzureRmVM -ResourceGroupName myResourceGroupVM -Name "myVM" -Force

Question 71. What is the difference between Service Bus Queues and Storage Queues?
Ans: The Azure Storage Queue is simple and the developer experience is quite good. It uses the local Azure Storage Emulator and debugging is made quite easy. The tooling for Azure Storage Queues allows you to easily peek at the top 32 messages and if the messages are in XML or JSON, you're able to visualize their contents directly from Visual Studio Furthermore, these queues can be purged of their contents, which is especially useful during development and QA efforts.
The Azure Service Bus Queues are evolved and surrounded by many useful mechanisms that make it enterprise worthy! They are built into the Service Bus and are able to forward messages to other Queues and Topics. They have a built-in dead-letter queue and messages have a time to live that you control, hence messages don't automatically disappear after 7 days.
Furthermore, Azure Service Bus Queues have the ability to delete themselves after a configurable amount of idle time. This feature is very practical when you create Queues for each user because if a user hasn't interacted with a Queue for the past month, it automatically gets cleaned up. It's also a great way to drive costs down. You shouldn't have to pay for storage that you don't need. These Queues are limited to a maximum of 80GB. Once you've reached this limit your application will start receiving exceptions.

Question 72. What is Azure Redis Cache?
Ans: Redis is an open-source (BSD licensed), in-memory data structure store, used as a database, cache and message broker. Azure Redis Cache is based on the popular open-source Redis cache. It gives you access to a secure, dedicated Redis cache, managed by Microsoft, and accessible from any application within Azure. It supports data structures such as strings, hashes, lists, sets, sorted sets with range queries, bitmaps, hyper logs and geospatial indexes with radius queries.

Question 73. Why doesn't Azure Redis Cache have an MSDN class library reference like some of the other Azure services?
Ans: Microsoft Azure Redis Cache is based on the popular open-source Redis Cache and can be accessed by a wide variety of Redis clients for many programming languages. Each client has its own API that makes calls to the Redis cache instance using Redis commands.
Because each client is different, there is not one centralized class reference on MSDN, and each client maintains its own reference documentation.

Question 74. What are Redis databases?
Ans: Redis Databases are just a logical separation of data within the same Redis instance. The cache memory is shared between all the databases and the actual memory consumption of a given database depends on the keys/values stored in that database. For example, a C6 cache has 53 GB of memory. You can choose to put all 53 GB into one database or you can split it up between multiple databases.

Question 75. Is it possible to add an existing VM to an availability set?
Ans: No. If you want your VM to be part of an availability set, you need to create the VM within the set. There is currently no way to add a VM to an availability set after it has been created.

Question 76. Assume that your manager consults you as an Azure Administrator to find a solution

that helps in distributing the different types of content to the customers globally with the highest possible bandwidth. Which Azure solution will you suggest to your manager?
Ans: Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)

Question 77: In one of your Azure related projects, you are consulted as an Azure administrator to suggest an Azure solution that helps in creating Windows and Linux virtual machines from a custom image that allows you to test your applications directly using your deployment pipelines, with the ability to schedule the start and the shutdown of the virtual machines automatically, minimizing the waste on the resources. Which Azure solution will you suggest in order to achieve that?
Ans: Azure DevTest Labs.

Question 78: In one of your Azure related project tasks, you are requested to find an environment that helps you to build machine learning solutions using the previously existing machine learning algorithms with the ability to test and deploy the project using the same tool. Which Azure solution will you use?
Ans: Azure Machine Learning Studio

Question 79: Assume that the development team in your company consults you as an Azure administrator to suggest an Azure solution that can be used to manage, scale, and orchestrate the deployment of the container-based application that they have developed. Which Azure solution will you suggest?
Ans: Azure Kubernetes.

Question 80: You are planning to implement disaster recovery for your application that is hosted in Azure. Which Azure concept will you consider to achieve that?
Ans: Replicate your application in different Azure Regions.

Question 81: If the development team of your company consults you to suggest an Azure service that can be used to host the different parts of your web application. Which Azure service will you suggest?
Ans: Azure App Service.

Question 82: You are planning to deploy several Azure Virtual machines to host your applications. During the cost calculation phase, what are the two main factors that you will consider while deploying your virtual machines to Azure with the least possible cost?
Ans: The size of the virtual machine and the Azure region where we will deploy the virtual machine.

Question 83: If you have an existing on-premises environment and you plan to move the whole environment to Azure. Which tool you can use to estimate the cost of your on-premises environment in Azure?
Ans: Azure Total Cost of Ownership.

Question 84: You are planning to build a policy to ensure that only the related team can deploy the Virtual machines and configure them. Which Azure tool will you use to achieve that?
Ans: Azure Role-Based Access Control.

Question 85: If you plan to deploy one of your Azure virtual machines in a separate network segment. How could you achieve that?
Ans: Deploy the server to a separate virtual network (VNET).

Question 86: You have defined a number of Azure policies that aim to achieve a specific goal in your Azure site. Which Azure solution will you use to organize these policies into one group and makes it easier to manage it?
Ans: Azure Initiative Definition.

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