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[Home](#) > [My Courses](#) > [Developing Solutions for Microsoft Azure\(AZ-204\)](#) > [Practice Test 1](#) > **Report**

## Practice Test 1

Completed on 15-July-2020

Attempt  
01Marks Obtained  
39 / 55Your score  
70.91%Time Taken  
00 H 48 M 33 SResult  
**Failed**

## Domains wise Quiz Performance Report

No	Domain	Total Question	Correct	Incorrect	Unattempted	Marked as Review
1	Connect to and consume Azure services and third-party services	10	7	3	0	0
2	Develop for Azure storage	14	9	5	0	0
3	Develop Azure compute solutions	24	18	6	0	0
4	Implement Azure security	6	4	2	0	0
5	Monitor, troubleshoot, and optimize Azure solutions	1	1	0	0	0
Total	All Domain	55	39	16	0	0

## Review the Answers

Sorting by All

## Question 1

Correct


Domain :Connect to and consume Azure services and third-party services

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.

What is the number of partitions you would setup in the Event Hub?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- ✓ D. 4 

### Explanation:

Answer – D

For maximum throughput, we can create a separate partition for each highway.

Since we should base the partitions on the incoming data, the other options are incorrect

For more information on partition keys, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-features#partitions>

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### Question 2

Correct


Domain :Connect to and consume Azure services and third-party services

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

---

**Explanation:**

Answer - A

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.

For more information on partition keys, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-features#partitions>

---

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Question 3

Correct


Domain :Develop for Azure storage

An application is currently making use of an Azure storage account. Soft delete is enabled on the storage account.

The application uploads a blob named img1.jpg. Snapshot 1 is then created out of the blob. And then Snapshot 2 is created out of the blob. Snapshot 1 is then deleted.

A system error has caused the application to now go ahead and delete the blob and all of its snapshots.

Would you be able to restore the blob img.jpg?

- ✓ A. Yes 
- B. No

---

**Explanation:**

Answer - A

The soft delete features allows you to recover blobs and its snapshots as well

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## How soft delete works

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.

When data is deleted, it transitions to a soft deleted state instead of being permanently erased. When soft delete is on and you overwrite data, a soft deleted snapshot is generated to save the state of the overwritten data. Soft deleted objects are invisible unless explicitly listed. You can configure the amount of time soft deleted data is recoverable before it is permanently expired.

For more information on the soft delete feature, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-soft-delete>

---

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Question 4

Incorrect

Domain :Develop for Azure storage

An application is currently making use of an Azure storage account. Soft delete is enabled on the storage account. The application uploads a blob named img1.jpg. Snapshot 1 is then created out of the blob. And then Snapshot 2 is created out of the blob. Snapshot 1 is then deleted. A system error has caused the application to now go ahead and delete the blob and all of its snapshots. Would you be able to restore Snapshot 1?

- A. Yes 
- ✓ B. No 

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

The soft delete features allows you to recover blobs and its snapshots as well

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## How soft delete works

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.

When data is deleted, it transitions to a soft deleted state instead of being permanently erased. When soft delete is on and you overwrite data, a soft deleted snapshot is generated to save the state of the overwritten data. Soft deleted objects are invisible unless explicitly listed. You can configure the amount of time soft deleted data is recoverable before it is permanently expired.

For more information on the soft delete feature, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-soft-delete>

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### Question 5

Incorrect



Domain :Develop for Azure storage

An application is currently making use of an Azure storage account. Soft delete is enabled on the storage account.

The application uploads a blob named img1.jpg. Snapshot 1 is then created out of the blob. And then Snapshot 2 is created out of the blob. Snapshot 1 is then deleted.

A system error has caused the application to now go ahead and delete the blob and all of its snapshots.

Would you be able to restore Snapshot 2?

- A. Yes 
- ✓ B. No 

---

**Explanation:**

Answer - A

The soft delete feature allows you to recover blobs and its snapshots as well

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## How soft delete works

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.

When data is deleted, it transitions to a soft deleted state instead of being permanently erased. When soft delete is on and you overwrite data, a soft deleted snapshot is generated to save the state of the overwritten data. Soft deleted objects are invisible unless explicitly listed. You can configure the amount of time soft deleted data is recoverable before it is permanently expired.

For more information on the soft delete feature, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-soft-delete>

---

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---

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Question 6

Correct

Domain :Develop for Azure storage

A company currently has a web service deployed that is used to take in food orders and deliveries. The web service used Azure Cosmos DB as the data store.

A new feature is being rolled out that allow users to set a tip amount for orders. The new feature now mandates that the order needs to have a property named Ordertip in the document in Cosmos DB and that the property must contain a numeric value. There might be existing web sites and web services that may not be updated so far to include this feature of having a tip in place.

You need to complete the below code trigger for this requirement

```
function OrderTip() {
    var context = getContext();
    var request = Slot1
    var tipsItem = request.getBody();

    Slot2 {
        tipsItem["tip"] = 0;
    }
    Slot3
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 1?

- A. `this.value();`
- B. `this.readDocument('item');`
- ✓ C. `context.getRequest();` ✓
- D. `getCotext().getResponse();`

### Explanation:

Answer – C

This trigger in the web service will be used to get the request first from the web sites and applications that call this web service.

The original code is

-----

```
function OrderTip() {
    var context = getContext();
    var request = context.getRequest();

    var tipsItem = request.getBody();
```

```
if (!("tip" in tipsItem)) {  
    tipsItem["tip"] = 0;  
}  
  
request.setBody(tipsItem);  
}
```

-----

A similar example if also given in the Microsoft documentation

## Pre-triggers

The following example shows how a pre-trigger is used to validate the properties of an Azure Cosmos item that is being created. In this example, we are leveraging the `ToDoList` sample from the [Quickstart .NET SQL API](#), to add a timestamp property to a newly added item if it doesn't contain one.

```
JavaScript Copy  
  
function validateToDoItemTimestamp() {  
    var context = getContext();  
    var request = context.getRequest();  
  
    // item to be created in the current operation  
    var itemToCreate = request.getBody();  
  
    // validate properties  
    if (!("timestamp" in itemToCreate)) {  
        var ts = new Date();  
        itemToCreate["timestamp"] = ts.getTime();  
    }  
  
    // update the item that will be created  
    request.setBody(itemToCreate);  
}
```

Since this is the right approach, all other options are incorrect

For more information on using triggers for Cosmos DB, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/how-to-write-stored-procedures-triggers-udfs#triggers>



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[View Queries](#)[open](#) ▼**Question 7****Correct****Domain :Develop for Azure storage**

A company currently has a web service deployed that is used to take in food orders and deliveries. The web service used Azure Cosmos DB as the data store.

A new feature is being rolled out that allow users to set a tip amount for orders. The new feature now mandates that the order needs to have a property named Ordertip in the document in Cosmos DB and that the property must contain a numeric value. There might be existing web sites and web services that may not be updated so far to include this feature of having a tip in place.

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```
function OrderTip() {  
  
    var context = getContext();  
    var request = Slot1  
    var tipsItem = request.getBody();  
  
    Slot2 {  
        tipsItem["tip"] = 0;  
    }  
  
    Slot3  
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 2?

- ✓ A. if (!("tip" in tipsItem)) ✓
- B. If(request.getValue("tipsitem")==null)
- C. If(response.getValue("tipsitem")==null)
- D. If (type.getValue("tipsitem")==null)

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

Here we need to check if the Ordertip property exists in the request

the original code is

-----

```
function OrderTip() {  
  
    var context = getContext();  
    var request = context.getRequest();  
  
    var tipsItem = request.getBody();  
  
    if (!("tip" in tipsItem)) {  
        tipsItem["tip"] = 0;  
    }  
  
    request.setBody(tipsItem);  
}
```

-----

A similar example is also given in the Microsoft documentation

## Pre-triggers

The following example shows how a pre-trigger is used to validate the properties of an Azure Cosmos item that is being created. In this example, we are leveraging the ToDoList sample from the [Quickstart .NET SQL API](#), to add a timestamp property to a newly added item if it doesn't contain one.

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JavaScript Copy

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    var context = getContext();
    var request = context.getRequest();

    // item to be created in the current operation
    var itemToCreate = request.getBody();

    // validate properties
    if (!("timestamp" in itemToCreate)) {
        var ts = new Date();
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    request.setBody(itemToCreate);
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Question 8

Incorrect

Domain :Develop for Azure storage

A company currently has a web service deployed that is used to take in food orders and deliveries. The web service used Azure Cosmos DB as the data store.

A new feature is being rolled out that allow users to set a tip amount for orders. The new feature now mandates that the order needs to have a property named Ordertip in the document in Cosmos DB and that the property must contain a numeric value. There might be existing web sites and web services that may not be updated so far to include this feature of having a tip in place.

You need to complete the below code trigger for this requirement

```
function OrderTip() {
    var context = getContext();
    var request = Slot1
    var tipsItem = request.getBody();

    Slot2 {
        tipsItem["tip"] = 0;
    }

    Slot3
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 3?

- A. request.setBody(tipsItem); ☒
- B. request.setValue(tipsItem); ☐
- C. this.replaceDocument(tipsItem); ☐
- ✓ D. this.upsertDocument(tipsItem); ☐

### Explanation:

Answer – A

We now need to set the request Body with the modified request

A similar example if also given in the Microsoft documentation

The original coe is as follows

-----

```
function OrderTip() {
    var context = getContext();
    var request = context.getRequest();
```

```
var tipsItem = request.getBody();

if (!("tip" in tipsItem)) {
    tipsItem["tip"] = 0;
}

request.setBody(tipsItem);
}
```

## Pre-triggers

The following example shows how a pre-trigger is used to validate the properties of an Azure Cosmos item that is being created. In this example, we are leveraging the ToDoList sample from the [Quickstart .NET SQL API](#), to add a timestamp property to a newly added item if it doesn't contain one.

JavaScript Copy

```
function validateToDoItemTimestamp() {
    var context = getContext();
    var request = context.getRequest();

    // item to be created in the current operation
    var itemToCreate = request.getBody();

    // validate properties
    if (!("timestamp" in itemToCreate)) {
        var ts = new Date();
        itemToCreate["timestamp"] = ts.getTime();
    }

    // update the item that will be created
    request.setBody(itemToCreate);
}
```

Since this is the right approach, all other options are incorrect

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**View Queries**[open](#) ▼**Question 9****Correct****Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions**

You are going to deploy a web application onto Azure. You would make use of the App Service on Linux. You go ahead and create an App Service Plan. You then go ahead and publish a custom docker image onto the Azure Web App. You need to access the console logs generated from the container in real time.

You need to complete the following Azure CLI script for this

```
az webapp log Slot 1 --name whizlabwebapp --resource-group whizlab-rg Slot 2  
filesystem
```

```
az Slot 3 log Slot 4 --name whizlabwebapp --resource-group whizlab-rg
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 1?

- ✓ A. **config** ✓
- B. **download**
- C. **show**
- D. **tail**

**Explanation:**


Answer – A

To configure "logging" we need to use the "az webapp log configure" command

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# az webapp log config

Configure logging for a web app.

Azure CLI	 Copy
<pre>az webapp log config [--application-logging {false, true}]                     [--detailed-error-messages {false, true}]                     [--docker-container-logging {filesystem, off}]                     [--failed-request-tracing {false, true}]                     [--ids]                     [--level {error, information, verbose, warning}]                     [--name]                     [--resource-group]                     [--slot]                     [--subscription]                     [--web-server-logging {filesystem, off}]</pre>	

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the command, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/log?view=azure-cli-latest#az-webapp-log-config>

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Question 10

Incorrect

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

You are going to deploy a web application onto Azure. You would make use of the App Service on Linux. You go ahead and create an App Service Plan. You then go ahead and publish a custom docker image onto the Azure Web App. You need to access the console logs generated from the container in real time.

You need to complete the following Azure CLI script for this

```
az webapp log Slot 1 --name whizlabwebapp --resource-group whizlab-rg Slot 2
filesystem
```

```
az Slot 3 log Slot 4 --name whizlabwebapp --resource-group whizlab-rg
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 2?

- A. `--web-server-logging`
- B. `--docker-container-logging` ✔
- C. `--system-logging`
- ✓ D. `--application-logging` ✘

### Explanation:

Answer – B

For container logging, we need to use the flag `--docker-container-logging`

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following on the command flag

```
--docker-container-logging
```

Configure gathering STDOUT and STDERR output from container.

accepted values: filesystem, off

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the command, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/log?view=azure-cli-latest#az-webapp-log-config>

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Question 11

Correct



Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions


You are going to deploy a web application onto Azure. You would make use of the App Service on Linux. You go ahead and create an App Service Plan. You then go ahead and publish a custom docker image onto the Azure Web App. You need to access the console logs generated from the container in real time.

You need to complete the following Azure CLI script for this

```
az webapp log Slot 1 --name whizlabwebapp --resource-group whizlab-rg Slot 2  
filesystem
```

```
az Slot 3 log Slot 4 --name whizlabwebapp --resource-group whizlab-rg
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 3?

- ✓ A. webapp 
- B. docker
- C. acr
- D. aks

### Explanation:

Answer – A

To get a live trail of the logs, we need to use the "az webapp log tail" command

## az webapp log tail

Start live log tracing for a web app.

Azure CLI

```
az webapp log tail [--ids]  
                  [--name]  
                  [--provider]  
                  [--resource-group]  
                  [--slot]  
                  [--subscription]
```

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the command, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/log?view=azure-cli-latest#az-webapp-log-tail>

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## Question 12

Correct

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions


You are going to deploy a web application onto Azure. You would make use of the App Service on Linux. You go ahead and create an App Service Plan. You then go ahead and publish a custom docker image onto the Azure Web App. You need to access the console logs generated from the container in real time.

You need to complete the following Azure CLI script for this

```
az webapp log Slot 1 --name whizlabwebapp --resource-group whizlab-rg Slot 2  
filesystem
```

```
az Slot 3 log Slot 4 --name whizlabwebapp --resource-group whizlab-rg
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 4?

- A. config
- B. download
- C. show
- ✓ D. tail 

## Explanation:

Answer – D

To get a live trail of the logs, we need to use the "az webapp log tail" command

# az webapp log tail

Start live log tracing for a web app.

Azure CLI

```
az webapp log tail [--ids]
                  [--name]
                  [--provider]
                  [--resource-group]
                  [--slot]
                  [--subscription]
```

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the command, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/log?view=azure-cli-latest#az-webapp-log-tail>

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Question 13

Correct

Domain :Implement Azure security

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

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

For the Microsoft Graph API, we need to use the User.Read permission. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

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.

API permissions			
Applications are authorized to use APIs by requesting permissions. These permissions show up during the consent process where users are given the opportunity to grant/deny access.			
<a href="#">+ Add a permission</a>			
API / PERMISSIONS NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADMIN CONSENT REQUIRED
▼ Azure Storage (1)			
user_impersonation	Delegated	Access Azure Storage	-
▼ Microsoft Graph (1)			
User.Read	Delegated	Sign in and read user profile	-

These are the permissions that this application requests statically. You may also request user consent-able permissions dynamically through code. [See best practices for requesting permissions](#)

Since this is clearly given in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on permissions for an application for accessing Azure storage, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-auth-aad-app>

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**Question 14**

Correct

Domain :Implement Azure security

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.

What is the type of permission that needs to be used for the Microsoft Graph API?

- A. Application
- B. Primary
- ✓ C. Delegated ✓
- D. Secondary

### Explanation:

Answer – C

For the Microsoft Graph API, we need to use the Delegated permission type. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

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.

API permissions			
Applications are authorized to use APIs by requesting permissions. These permissions show up during the consent process where users are given the opportunity to grant/deny access.			
<a href="#">+ Add a permission</a>			
API / PERMISSIONS NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADMIN CONSENT REQUIRED
▼ Azure Storage (1)			
user_impersonation	Delegated	Access Azure Storage	-
▼ Microsoft Graph (1)			
User.Read	Delegated	Sign in and read user profile	-

These are the permissions that this application requests statically. You may also request user consent-able permissions dynamically through code. [See best practices for requesting permissions](#)

Since this is clearly given in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on permissions for an application for accessing Azure storage, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-auth-aad-app>

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Question 15

Correct

## Domain :Implement Azure security

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 Azure Storage API?

- A. User.Read
- B. User.Write
- C. client\_id
- ✓ D. user\_impersonation ✓

**Explanation:**

Answer – D

For the storage account, we need to use the user\_impersonation permission. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

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.

API permissions			
Applications are authorized to use APIs by requesting permissions. These permissions show up during the consent process where users are given the opportunity to grant/deny access.			
<a href="#">+ Add a permission</a>			
API / PERMISSIONS NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADMIN CONSENT REQUIRED
▼ Azure Storage (1)			
user_impersonation	Delegated	Access Azure Storage	-
▼ Microsoft Graph (1)			
User.Read	Delegated	Sign in and read user profile	-

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Since this is clearly given in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

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<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-auth-aad-app>

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## Question 16

Incorrect

Domain :Implement Azure security

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.

What is the type of permission that needs to be used for the Azure Storage API?

- ✓ A. Application ❌
- B. Primary
- C. Delegated ✓
- D. Secondary

**Explanation:**

Answer – C

Here the permission type needs to be delegated

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.

API permissions			
Applications are authorized to use APIs by requesting permissions. These permissions show up during the consent process where users are given the opportunity to grant/deny access.			
<a href="#">+ Add a permission</a>			
API / PERMISSIONS NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	ADMIN CONSENT REQUIRED
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user_impersonation	Delegated	Access Azure Storage	-
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### Question 17

Incorrect

Domain :Implement Azure security

You have to build a web application that would be deployed onto Azure. The web application would not allow anonymous access. The authentication would be carried out via Azure AD.

The application needs to above by the following requirements

Users must be able to log into the web application using their Azure AD credentials

The personalization of the web application must be based on the membership in Active Directory groups

You have to configure the application manifest file

```
{  
...  
"appld" : "44d3ece4-2c21-48c1-8857-db3524a086b0"  
  "Slot 1" : "All",  
  "Slot 2" : true  
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 1?

- ✓ A. "optionalClaims" ❌
- B. "AllClaims"
- C. "groupMembershipClaims" ✔️
- D. "AppClaims"

### Explanation:

Answer – C



To get all the groups the user is a part of, you need to set the "groupMembershipClaims"

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Configure the Azure AD Application Registration for group attributes


Group claims can also be configured in the [Optional Claims](#) section of the [Application Manifest](#).


1. In the portal -> Azure Active Directory -> Application Registrations -> Select Application -> Manifest
2. Enable group membership claims by changing the groupMembershipClaim

The valid values are:

- "All"
- "SecurityGroup"
- "DistributionList"
- "DirectoryRole"

For example:

JSON	 Copy
<pre>"groupMembershipClaims": "SecurityGroup"</pre>	



Since this is the ideal approach, all other options are incorrect

For more information on membership group claims, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-fed-group-claims#configure-the-azure-ad-application-registration-for-group-attributes>

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## Question 18

Correct

Domain :Implement Azure security

You have to build a web application that would be deployed onto Azure. The web application would not allow anonymous access. The authentication would be carried out via Azure AD.

The application needs to above by the following requirements

Users must be able to log into the web application using their Azure AD credentials

The personalization of the web application must be based on the membership in Active Directory groups

You have to configure the application manifest file

```
{
...
"appId" : "44d3ece4-2c21-48c1-8857-db3524a086b0"
Slot 1 : "All",
Slot 2 : true
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 2?

- A. "allowPublicClient"
- ✓ B. "oauth2Permissions" 
- C. "requiredResourceAccess"
- D. "oauth2AllowImplicitFlow"

## Explanation:

Answer – B

The "oAuth2Permissions" is used for web API permissions

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

oau	Collection	Specifies the collection of OAuth 2.0 permission
th2		scopes that the web API (resource) app exposes
Per		to client apps. These permission scopes may be
mis		granted to client apps during consent.
sio		
ns		

Option A is incorrect since this is used to specify a fallback application type

Option C is incorrect since this is used to provide a list of permission scopes and app roles that an application requires from a specified resource.

Option D is incorrect since this is used for single page applications

For more information on the reference app manifest, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/reference-app-manifest>

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Question 19

Incorrect

Domain :Develop for Azure storage

You have to setup a data store using Azure Cosmos DB. The documents that would be stored in Cosmos DB would contain hundreds of properties. The Azure Cosmos DB account would be using the SQL API.

The issue currently is that in the design stage it has been noticed that there are no distinct values in the documents that can be used for partitioning.

You need to choose a partition key that would ensure workloads are spread evenly over the partitions.

Which of the following are strategies that can be implemented? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- ✓ A. Employing a strategy of concatenation of multiple property values with a random suffix appended ✓
- B. Using a single property value that does not appear frequently in the documents
- C. Using a hash suffix that is appended to a property value ✓
- D. Using a value containing the collection name
- ✓ E. Using a single property value that appears frequently in the documents ✗

### Explanation:


Answer – A and C

You can use a concatenation of multiple property values and also use a suffix.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Concatenate multiple properties of an item

You can form a partition key by concatenating multiple property values into a single artificial `partitionKey` property. These keys are referred to as synthetic keys. For example, consider the following example document:

JavaScript	 Copy
<pre>{   "deviceId": "abc-123",   "date": 2018 }</pre>	

For the previous document, one option is to set `/deviceId` or `/date` as the partition key. Use this option, if you want to partition your container based on either device ID or date. Another option is to concatenate these two values into a synthetic `partitionKey` property that's used as the partition key.

## Use a partition key with a random suffix

Another possible strategy to distribute the workload more evenly is to append a random number at the end of the partition key value. When you distribute items in this way, you can perform parallel write operations across partitions.

An example is if a partition key represents a date. You might choose a random number between 1 and 400 and concatenate it as a suffix to the date. This method results in partition key values like `2018-08-09.1`, `2018-08-09.2`, and so on, through `2018-08-09.400`. Because you randomize the partition key, the write operations on the container on each day are spread evenly across multiple partitions. This method results in better parallelism and overall higher throughput.

The other options are invalid since these are not the right approaches for synthetic keys

For more information on synthetic partition keys, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/synthetic-partition-keys>

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### Question 20

Correct

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

You have to develop an Azure Function that would perform the following activities

Read messages from an Azure Storage Queue

Process the messages and add entities to Azure Table Storage

You have to define the correct bindings in the function.json file

```
{
  "bindings": [
    {
      "type": "queueTrigger",
      "direction": Area 1 ,
      "name": "neworder",
      "queueName": "whizlab-queue",
      "connection": "STORAGE_CONNECTION_3000"
    },
    {
      "type": "table",
      "direction": Area 2 ,
      "name": Area 3 ,

      "tableName": "Orders",
      "connection": " STORAGE_CONNECTION_3000"  } ] }
```

Which of the following would go into Area 1?

- ✓ A. "in" ✓
- B. "out"
- C. "trigger"
- D. "\$return"
- E. "\$table"

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

Here we have to mention the binding as an input binding.

An example of this also given in the Microsoft documentation

Suppose you want to write a new row to Azure Table storage whenever a new message appears in Azure Queue storage. This scenario can be implemented using an Azure Queue storage trigger and an Azure Table storage output binding.

Here's a *function.json* file for this scenario.

JSON Copy

```
{
  "bindings": [
    {
      "type": "queueTrigger",
      "direction": "in",
      "name": "order",
      "queueName": "myqueue-items",
      "connection": "MY_STORAGE_ACCT_APP_SETTING"
    },
    {
      "type": "table",
      "direction": "out",
      "name": "$return",
      "tableName": "outTable",
      "connection": "MY_TABLE_STORAGE_ACCT_APP_SETTING"
    }
  ]
}
```

For more information on function bindings, please refer to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-example>

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## Question 21

Correct

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

You have to develop an Azure Function that would perform the following activities

Read messages from an Azure Storage Queue

Process the messages and add entities to Azure Table Storage

You have to define the correct bindings in the function.json file

```
{
  "bindings": [
    {
      "type": "queueTrigger",
      "direction": Area 1 ,
      "name": "neworder",
      "queueName": "whizlab-queue",
      "connection": "STORAGE_CONNECTION_3000"
    },
    {
      "type": "table",
      "direction": Area 2 ,
      "name": Area 3 ,

      "tableName": "Orders",
      "connection": " STORAGE_CONNECTION_3000"  } ] }
```

Which of the following would go into Area 2?

- A. "in"
- ✓ B. "out" ✓
- C. "trigger"
- D. "\$return"
- E. "\$table"

**Explanation:**

Answer - B

Here we have to mention the binding as an output binding.

An example of this also given in the Microsoft documentation

Suppose you want to write a new row to Azure Table storage whenever a new message appears in Azure Queue storage. This scenario can be implemented using an Azure Queue storage trigger and an Azure Table storage output binding.

Here's a *function.json* file for this scenario.

JSON Copy

```
{
  "bindings": [
    {
      "type": "queueTrigger",
      "direction": "in",
      "name": "order",
      "queueName": "myqueue-items",
      "connection": "MY_STORAGE_ACCT_APP_SETTING"
    },
    {
      "type": "table",
      "direction": "out",
      "name": "$return",
      "tableName": "outTable",
      "connection": "MY_TABLE_STORAGE_ACCT_APP_SETTING"
    }
  ]
}
```

For more information on function bindings, please refer to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-example>

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Question 22

Correct

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

You have to develop an Azure Function that would perform the following activities  
Read messages from an Azure Storage Queue



Process the messages and add entities to Azure Table Storage

You have to define the correct bindings in the function.json file

```
{
  "bindings": [
    {
      "type": "queueTrigger",
      "direction": "Area 1",
      "name": "neworder",
      "queueName": "whizlab-queue",
      "connection": "STORAGE_CONNECTION_3000"
    },
    {
      "type": "table",
      "direction": "Area 2",
      "name": "Area 3",
      "tableName": "Orders",
      "connection": "STORAGE_CONNECTION_3000" } ] }
```

Which of the following would go into Area 3?

- A. "in"
- B. "out"
- C. "trigger"
- ✓ D. "\$return" ✓
- E. "\$table"

### Explanation:

Answer – D

Since we are returning an entity onto the table, we have to use the \$return output parameter.

An example of this also given in the Microsoft documentation

Suppose you want to write a new row to Azure Table storage whenever a new message appears in Azure Queue storage. This scenario can be implemented using an Azure Queue storage trigger and an Azure Table storage output binding.

Here's a *function.json* file for this scenario.

JSON Copy

```
{
  "bindings": [
    {
      "type": "queueTrigger",
      "direction": "in",
      "name": "order",
      "queueName": "myqueue-items",
      "connection": "MY_STORAGE_ACCT_APP_SETTING"
    },
    {
      "type": "table",
      "direction": "out",
      "name": "$return",
      "tableName": "outTable",
      "connection": "MY_TABLE_STORAGE_ACCT_APP_SETTING"
    }
  ]
}
```

For more information on function bindings, please refer to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-example>

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Question 23

Correct


Domain :Monitor, troubleshoot, and optimize Azure solutions

You have developed and deployed a REST API based application to the Azure App Service. When you navigate to the URL, you are getting the error

Failed to load <http://whizlabapi.azurewebsites.net:6000/#/api/Products>: No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header is present on the request resource.

Which of the following needs to be implemented to resolve this issue?

A. Use an SSL certificate

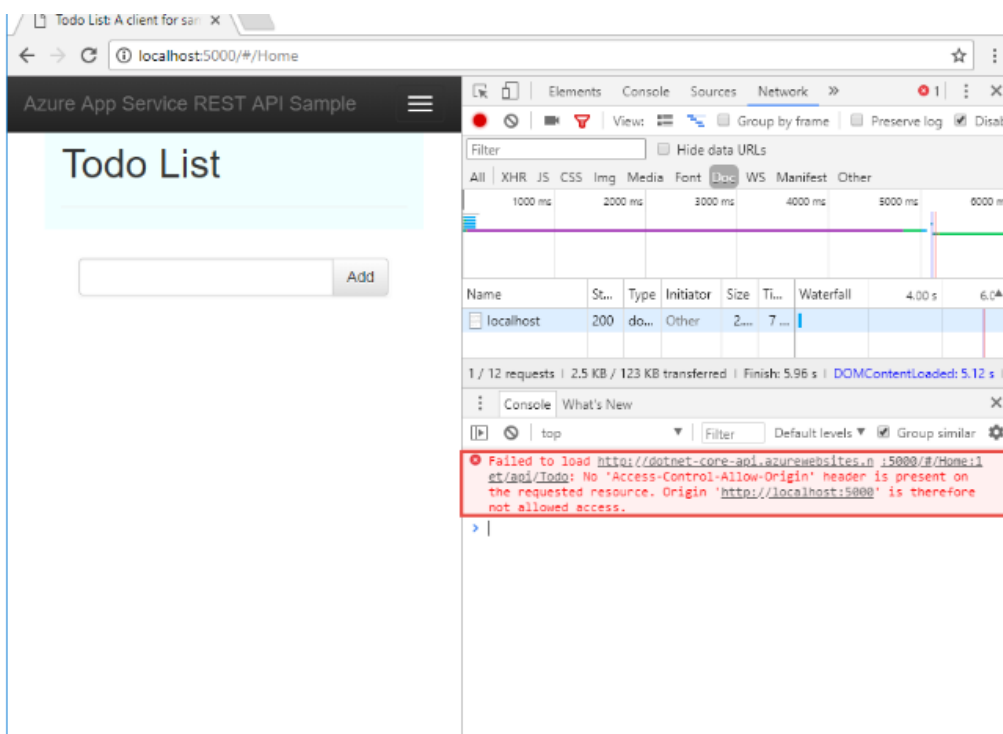
- B. Enable Azure AD Authentication
- ✓ C. Enable CORS 
- D. Use a custom domain

## Explanation:

Answer – C

For this we need to enable CORS

This is also given as an example in the Microsoft documentation



Because of the domain mismatch between the browser app

(`http://localhost:5000`) and remote resource

(`http://<app_name>.azurewebsites.net`), and the fact that your API in App Service

is not sending the `Access-Control-Allow-Origin` header, your browser has prevented cross-domain content from loading in your browser app.

In production, your browser app would have a public URL instead of the localhost URL, but the way to enable CORS to a localhost URL is the same as a public URL.

Since this is clearly given in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on enabling CORS for an Azure web app, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-rest-api>

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Question 24

Correct

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

You need to deploy a software as a service application that will run as a web service. The web service needs to be deployed using the Azure web app service. The web service will also use WebJobs to process data. There are three customers who will use the web service. Below are the key requirements for the deployment

Each deployment of the web app needs to be tested using deployment slots prior to deploying to production.

Each instance of the WebJob that processes data for a single customer must run as a singleton instance.

Azure costs need to be minimized

The Azure based resources must be located in an isolated network

Which of the following would you use as the underlying pricing tier for this solution?

- ✓ A. **Isolated** ✓
- B. Standard
- C. Premium
- D. Consumption

### Explanation:

Answer – A

Since there is a requirement for resources to be located in an isolated network, we need to use the Isolated pricing tier.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Isolated Service Plan

The Isolated service plan is designed to run mission critical workloads, that are required to run in a virtual network. The Isolated plan allows customers to run their apps in a private, dedicated environment in an Azure datacenter using Dv2-series VMs with faster processors, SSD storage, and double the memory-to-core ratio compared to Standard. The private environment used with an Isolated plan is called the App Service Environment. The plan can scale to 100 instances with more available upon request. You can find more details on the Isolated plan and [App Service Environments](#). In addition to the price per Isolated plan instance there is also a flat Stamp Fee for each App Service Environment of \$1.430/hour(~\$1,043.811/month). Customers can also save 40% by prepaying for this Stamp Fee for 3 years – see [billing documentation](#) for more details.

Since this is the only plan that suits this requirement, all other options are incorrect

For more information on App Service plans, please visit the following URL

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

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Question 25

Incorrect

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

You need to deploy a software as a service application that will run as a web service. The web service needs to be deployed using the Azure web app service. The web service will also use WebJobs to process data. There are three customers who will use the web service. Below are the key requirements for the deployment



Each deployment of the web app needs to be tested using deployment slots prior to deploying to production.

Each instance of the WebJob that processes data for a single customer must run as a singleton instance.

Azure costs need to be minimized

The Azure based resources must be located in an isolated network

Which of the following should you set as the number of Virtual Machine instances?

- A. 2
- B. 3 
- ✓ C. 6 
- D. 8

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Since we have three customers for which the WebJobs need to run in isolation, we can set one virtual machine instance for each customer.

Since this is the ideal approach, all other options are incorrect

For more information on App Service plans, please visit the following URL

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

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Question 26

Incorrect

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

You have to create an Azure Virtual Machine using a PowerShell script. Which of the following command can be used to create the new virtual machine?

- ✓ A. **Create-AzVm** 
- B. **New-AzVm** 
- C. **Set-AzVm**
- D. **Get-AzVm**

### Explanation:

Answer – B

You would use the New-AzVm command to create a new virtual machine.

This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Create the VM with [New-AzVM](#).

```
Azure PowerShell Copy Try It

New-AzVm `
  -ResourceGroupName "myResourceGroupVM" `
  -Name "myVM" `
  -Location "EastUS" `
  -VirtualNetworkName "myVnet" `
  -SubnetName "mySubnet" `
  -SecurityGroupName "myNetworkSecurityGroup" `
  -PublicIpAddressName "myPublicIpAddress" `
  -Credential $cred
```

Since this is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on creating virtual machines, please refer to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-manage-vm>

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### Question 27

Incorrect

Domain :Connect to and consume Azure services and third-party services

Your company has a set of Azure Storage Accounts in place. Applications continuously store data in the storage accounts. The company wants to ensure that blobs that are stored in the storage accounts are automatically moved to the Archived access tier after 7 days of inactivity. Which of the following would you include in the implementation?

- ✓ A. Azure Service Bus 
- B. Azure Event Hubs
- C. Azure Notification Hubs
- D. Azure Log Apps 

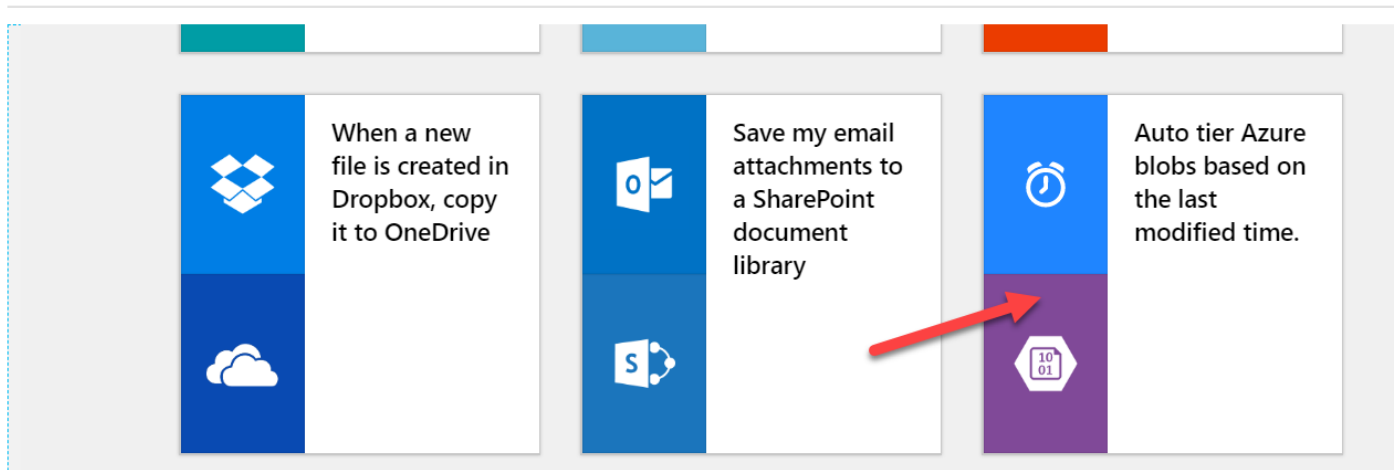
### Explanation:

Answer – D

In Azure Logic Apps, there is a template that is available that can automatically transfer blobs onto Archive storage.

[Dashboard](#) > [Microsoft.EmptyWorkflow | Overview](#) > [demologic8000](#) >

## Logic Apps Designer



Option A is incorrect since this is a messaging service

Option B is incorrect since this is a data ingestion service

Option C is incorrect since this is a notification service

For more information on Azure Logic Apps blob connector, please refer to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/connectors/connectors-create-api-azureblobstorage>

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Question 28

Correct

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

Your company has the requirement to deploy a web application to an Azure Windows virtual machine. You have to configure remote access to RDP into the machine.

You decide to create an Inbound Network Security Group rule to allow traffic on port 3389

Would this fulfil the requirement?

✓ A. Yes ✓

B. No



---

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

In order to connect to a Windows virtual machine in Azure, you have to create an Inbound port rule in the Network Security Group

This is mentioned in the troubleshooting area in the Microsoft documentation

When you create a new VM, all traffic from the Internet is blocked by default.

To enable the RDP port in an NSG, follow these steps:

1. Sign in to [the Azure portal](#).
2. In **Virtual Machines**, select the VM that has the problem.
3. In **Settings**, select **Networking**.
4. In **Inbound port rules**, check whether the port for RDP is set correctly. The following is an example of the configuration:

**Priority:** 300

**Name:** Port\_3389

**Port(Destination):** 3389

**Protocol:** TCP

**Source:** Any

**Destinations:** Any

**Action:** Allow

For more information on the article to allow RDP access, please refer to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-nsg-problem>

---

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Question 29


Correct

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

Your company has the requirement to deploy a web application to an Azure Windows virtual machine. You have to configure remote access to RDP into the machine.

You decide to create an Outbound Network Security Group rule to allow traffic on port 3389

Would this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- ✓ B. No 

### Explanation:

Answer – B

You have to add an Inbound Network Security Group rule and not an Outbound rule

For more information on the article to allow RDP access, please refer to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-nsg-problem>

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Question 30



Incorrect

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

Your company has the requirement to deploy a web application to an Azure Windows virtual machine. You have to configure remote access to RDP into the machine.

You decide to create an Inbound Network Security Group rule to allow traffic on port 80

Would this fulfil the requirement?

- ✓ A. Yes 
- B. No 

### Explanation:

Answer – B

You need to add an Inbound Port rule for Port 3389 which is meant for Remote Desktop.

For more information on the article to allow RDP access, please refer to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-nsg-problem>

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Question 31

Correct

Domain :Connect to and consume Azure services and third-party services

You have to develop and deploy a solution to Azure. The solution would consist of devices sending data from different locations across the world. There are currently around 10,000 devices with each device sending around 2 MB of data every 24 hours. The data needs to be stored in Azure Blob storage. The data must be correlated based on the device identifier.

You need to implement a solution to receive the device data

You decide to implement an Azure Notification Hub and register all devices with the hub

Would this meet the requirement?

- A. Yes
- ✓ B. No

### Explanation:

Answer – B

The Notification Hub is used for sending notifications to devices

For more information on Azure Notification Hubs, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/notification-hubs/notification-hubs-push-notification-overview>

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## Question 32

Incorrect

Domain :Connect to and consume Azure services and third-party services

You have to develop and deploy a solution to Azure. The solution would consist of devices sending data from different locations across the world. There are currently around 10,000 devices with each device sending around 2 MB of data every 24 hours. The data needs to be stored in Azure Blob storage. The data must be correlated based on the device identifier. You need to implement a solution to receive the device data. You decide to implement Azure Event Grid and configure event filtering with the device identifier. Would this meet the requirement?

- ✓ A. Yes 
- B. No 

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Azure Event Grids are used for building applications which need to work with events specifically.

For more information on Azure Event Grids, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/overview>


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## Question 33

Correct

Domain :Connect to and consume Azure services and third-party services

You have to develop and deploy a solution to Azure. The solution would consist of devices sending data from different locations across the world. There are currently around 10,000 devices with each device sending around 2 MB of data every 24 hours. The data needs to be stored in Azure Blob storage. The data must be correlated based on the device identifier. You need to implement a solution to receive the device data. You decide to implement an Azure Event Hub and configure the device identifier as the partition key. Would this meet the requirement?

- ✓ A. Yes 
- B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

Azure Event Hubs is an ingestion service. You can also use the data capture system to send data to an Azure storage account

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Azure Event Hubs is a big data streaming platform and event ingestion service. It can receive and process millions of events per second. Data sent to an event hub can be transformed and stored by using any real-time analytics provider or batching/storage adapters.

The following scenarios are some of the scenarios where you can use Event Hubs:

- Anomaly detection (fraud/outliers)
- Application logging
- Analytics pipelines, such as clickstreams
- Live dashboarding
- Archiving data
- Transaction processing
- User telemetry processing
- Device telemetry streaming

For more information on Azure Event Hubs, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-about>

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Question 34


Correct

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

You are developing an ASP.Net Core application. This application would need to be deployed to the Azure Web App service from a GitHub repository. The web application contains static content that is generated by a script.

You are planning on using the Azure Web App continuous deployment feature. The script which is used to generate static content needs to run first before the web site can start serving traffic.

Which of the following are options that can be used for this fulfilling this requirement?

- ✓ A. Customize the deployment by creating a .deployment file at the root of the repository. Ensure the deployment file calls the script which generates the static content. 
- B. Customize the deployment by creating a run.cmd file at the root of the repository. Ensure the command file calls the script which generates the static content
- C. Ensure to add a PreBuild target in the websites csproj project file
- D. Ensure to run the app via the Basic App Service Plan

### Explanation:

Answer – A

The github documentation for kudu-based deployments mentions the following

## .deployment file

Deployment configuration files let you override the default heuristics of deployment by allowing you to specify a project or folder to be deployed. It has to be at the root of the repository and it's in .ini format. Here are some examples:

### Deploying with custom script

You can specify the custom deployment script to build and deploy your application.

Here is an example:

```
[config]
command = deploy.cmd
```

Option B is incorrect since we need to use a deployment file and not a run.cmd file.

Option C is incorrect since this is used to build other files before building the actual project files

Option D is incorrect since we don't need to match this to the App Service Plan

For more information on customizing deployments, please visit the following URL

<https://github.com/projectkudu/kudu/wiki/Customizing-deployments>

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[View Queries](#)[open](#) ▾**Question 35****Incorrect**

Domain :Develop for Azure storage

[View Case Study](#)

Which of the following can be used to migrate the course and the student data to Azure?

- A. Azure Migrate
- B. Azure Cosmos DB Data Migration tool
- ✓ C. AzCopy 
- D. Azure Database Migration Service 


**Explanation:**

Answer – D

To move the data which resides in a Mongo DB database, we would need to move it to a Cosmos DB account.

The Microsoft documentation also mentions a tutorial on how this can be achieved

## Tutorial: Migrate MongoDB to Azure Cosmos DB's API for MongoDB online using DMS

09/25/2019 • 9 minutes to read •  +2

You can use Azure Database Migration Service to perform an online (minimal downtime) migration of databases from an on-premises or cloud instance of MongoDB to Azure Cosmos DB's API for MongoDB.

In this tutorial, you learn how to:

- ✓ Create an instance of Azure Database Migration Service.
- ✓ Create a migration project by using Azure Database Migration Service.
- ✓ Run the migration.
- ✓ Monitor the migration.
- ✓ Complete the migration when you are ready.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on migrating MongoDB data to Cosmos DB, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/tutorial-mongodb-cosmos-db-online>[Ask our Experts](#)

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Question 36

Correct

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

[View Case Study](#)

You need to secure the "Application Function App". Which of the following would you use as the trigger type?

- A. Blob
- ✓ B. HTTP 
- C. Queue
- D. Timer


**Explanation:**

Answer – B

To build serverless API's we should make use of HTTP triggers

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Azure Functions HTTP triggers and bindings overview

02/14/2020 • 2 minutes to read •  +30

Azure Functions may be invoked via HTTP requests to build serverless APIs and respond to [webhooks](#).

Action	Type
Run a function from an HTTP request	<a href="#">Trigger</a>
Return an HTTP response from a function	<a href="#">Output binding</a>



Since this is the logical approach, all other options are incorrect

For more information on HTTP bindings for function apps, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-http-webhook>

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### Question 37

Correct

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

[View Case Study](#)

You need to secure the "Application Function App". Which of the following would you use as the authorization level?

- A. Developer
- ✓ B. Function ✓
- C. Anonymous
- D. Admin

### Explanation:

Answer – B

Since we need to secure the invocation of the function app, we need to ensure API keys are used.

For that we can make use of Function keys.

**authLevel**

**AuthLevel**

Determines what keys, if any, need to be present on the request in order to invoke the function. The authorization level can be one of the following values:

- **anonymous**—No API key is required.
- **function**—A function-specific API key is required. This is the default value if none is provided.
- **admin**—The master key is required.

Option A is incorrect since this is not a valid authorization scope for an Azure Function

Option C is incorrect since this is an insecure practice

Option D is incorrect since the master key is used to provide administrative access to the runtime REST API's

For more information on HTTP bindings for function apps, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-http-webhook>

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Question 38

Correct

Domain :Connect to and consume Azure services and third-party services

[View Case Study](#)

Which of the following needs to be used to secure the Logic App?

- A. Azure App Service Environment
- B. Azure AD B2B Integration
- ✓ C. Integration Service Environment 
- D. VNet service endpoint

### Explanation:

Answer – C

Here we need to comply with the following requirement of the case study

**"Resources used by the Azure Logic App must be secured to the corporate virtual network and also use dedicated storage resources with a fixed costing model"**

For this we should use Integration Service Environment

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## What is an Integration Service Environment?

An Integration Service Environment is a fully isolated and dedicated environment for all enterprise-scale integration needs. When you create a new Integration Service Environment, it is injected into your Azure virtual network, which allows you to deploy Logic Apps as a service on your VNET.

- **Direct, secure access to your virtual network resources.** Enables Logic Apps to have secure, direct access to private resources, such as virtual machines, servers, and other services in your virtual network including Azure services with service endpoints and on-premises resources via an Express Route or site to site VPN.
- **Consistent, highly reliable performance.** Eliminates the noisy neighbor issue, removing fear of intermittent slowdowns that can impact business critical processes with a dedicated runtime where only your Logic Apps execute in.
- **Isolated, private storage.** Sensitive data subject to regulation is kept private and secure, opening new integration opportunities.
- **Predicable pricing. Provides a fixed monthly cost for Logic Apps.** Each Integration Service Environment includes the free usage of 1 Standard Integration Account and 1 Enterprise connector. If your Logic Apps action execution count exceeds 50 million action executions per month, the Integration Service Environment could provide better value.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Azure Integration service environment, please visit the following URL

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/announcing-azure-integration-service-environment-for-logic-apps/>

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Question 39

Incorrect



Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

View Case Study

You need to resolve the error in the test environment for the whizlab.com test site. You need to complete the below Azure CLI command for this purpose

```
az webapp Slot 1 Slot 2 -g whizlab-rg -n whizlabweb  
-- Slot 3 Slot 4
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 1?

- A. cors 
- ✓ B. config 
- C. deployment
- D. deploy

### Explanation:


Answer - A

Here we need to enable Cross-Origin resource sharing.

Here the command for enabling CORS is shown below

## az webapp cors add

Add allowed origins.

```
Azure CLI  Copy  
az webapp cors add --allowed-origins  
                    [--ids]  
                    [--name]  
                    [--resource-group]  
                    [--slot]  
                    [--subscription]
```

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the command, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/cors?view=azure-cli-latest>

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[View Queries](#)[open](#) ▼**Question 40****Correct**

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

[View Case Study](#)

You need to resolve the error in the test environment for the whizlab.com test site. You need to complete the below Azure CLI command for this purpose

```
az webapp Slot 1 Slot 2 -g whizlab-rg -n whizlabweb  
  
-- Slot 3 Slot 4
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 2?

- ✓ A. **add** ✓
- B. **remove**
- C. **update**
- D. **up**

**Explanation:**


Answer – A

Here we need to enable Cross-Origin resource sharing.

Here the command for enabling CORS is shown below

# az webapp cors add

Add allowed origins.

```
Azure CLI  Copy
```

```
az webapp cors add --allowed-origins  
                    [--ids]  
                    [--name]  
                    [--resource-group]  
                    [--slot]  
                    [--subscription]
```

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the command, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/cors?view=azure-cli-latest>

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Question 41

Correct

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions


View Case Study

You need to resolve the error in the test environment for the whizlab.com test site. You need to complete the below Azure CLI command for this purpose

```
az webapp   -g whizlab-rg -n whizlabweb  
  
--  
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 3?

- A. slot
- B. deployment

- ✓ C. **allowed-origins** 
- D. **name**

### Explanation:


Answer – C

Here we need to enable Cross-Origin resource sharing.

Here the command for enabling CORS is shown below

## az webapp cors add

Add allowed origins.

```
Azure CLI  Copy
```

```
az webapp cors add --allowed-origins
                    [--ids]
                    [--name]
                    [--resource-group]
                    [--slot]
                    [--subscription]
```

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the command, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/cors?view=azure-cli-latest>

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Question 42

Incorrect

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions


View Case Study

You need to resolve the error in the test environment for the whizlab.com test site. You need to complete the below Azure CLI

command for this purpose

```
az webapp   -g whizlab-rg -n whizlabweb  
  
--  
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 4?

- A. <http://test-appapi.whizlab.com>
- B. <http://test.whizlab.com> 
- ✓ C. [http://\\*.whizlab.com](http://*.whizlab.com) 
- D. [http://\\*.test.com](http://*.test.com)

### Explanation:

Answer - B

Here we have to add the URL that is not being granted access.

After migration the whizlab.com site to an Azure Web App for testing purposes, you are getting the following error when trying to test the API's

**"Failed to load <http://test-appapi.whizlab.com/>: No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header is present on the requested resource. Origin <http://test.whizlab.com/> is therefore not allowed access"**



Since this is the logical approach, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the command, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/cors?view=azure-cli-latest>

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Question 43

Correct



Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

You are planning on using the Azure container registry service. You want to ensure that your application or service can use it for headless authentication. You also want to allow role-based access to the registry. You decide to use the Admin account associated with the container registry. Would this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- ✓ B. No 

### Explanation:

Answer – B

This is only used for single user access to the registry

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Admin account

Each container registry includes an admin user account, which is disabled by default. You can enable the admin user and manage its credentials in the Azure portal, or by using the Azure CLI or other Azure tools.

### Important

The admin account is designed for a single user to access the registry, mainly for testing purposes. We do not recommend sharing the admin account credentials among multiple users. All users authenticating with the admin account appear as a single user with push and pull access to the registry. Changing or disabling this account disables registry access for all users who use its credentials. Individual identity is recommended for users and service principals for headless scenarios.


For more information on container registry authentication, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-authentication>

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[View Queries](#)[open](#) **Question 44****Correct**

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

You are planning on using the Azure container registry service. You want to ensure that your application or service can use it for headless authentication. You also want to allow role-based access to the registry. You decide to assign a service principal to the registry. Would this fulfil the requirement?

- ✓ A. Yes 
- B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

This is the ideal approach.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Service principal

If you assign a [service principal](#) to your registry, your application or service can use it for headless authentication. Service principals allow [role-based access](#) to a registry, and you can assign multiple service principals to a registry. Multiple service principals allow you to define different access for different applications.

For more information on container registry authentication, please visit the following URL


<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-authentication>[Ask our Experts](#)

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[View Queries](#)[open](#) **Question 45****Correct**

Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions

You are planning on using the Azure container registry service. You want to ensure that your application or service can use it for headless authentication. You also want to allow role-based access to the registry. You decide to perform an individual login to the registry. Would this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- ✓ B. No 

### Explanation:


Answer – B

This will not allow you to assign role-based access control or even allow for headless authentication

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Individual login with Azure AD

When working with your registry directly, such as pulling images to and pushing images from a development workstation, authenticate by using the [az acr login](#) command in the [Azure CLI](#):

Azure CLI	 Copy
<pre>az acr login --name &lt;acrName&gt;</pre>	

For more information on container registry authentication, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-authentication>

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Question 46

Correct

Domain :Connect to and consume Azure services and third-party services

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**

### Explanation:

Answer – A

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.

Since this is clear from the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on topic filters, please visit the following URL

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

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### Question 47

Incorrect

Domain :Connect to and consume Azure services and third-party services

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 NOT be able to receive all messages being sent to the topic"**

- A. Boolean filters 
- ✓ B. Primary filters 
- C. SQL filters
- D. Correlation filters

### Explanation:

Answer – A

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.

Since this is clear from the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on topic filters, please visit the following URL

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

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Question 48

Correct

Domain :Connect to and consume Azure services and third-party services

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 messages based on a SQL-like conditional expression"

- A. Boolean filters
- B. Primary filters
- ✓ C. SQL filters 
- D. Correlation filters

### Explanation:

Answer – C

We can use the SQL Filters to base the conditional on SQL like expressions.

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.

Since this is clear from the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on topic filters, please visit the following URL

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

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## Question 49

Correct

Domain :Develop for Azure storage

You have to create an Azure Cosmos DB account that would need to use the Table API. Cost needs to be optimized for the Cosmos DB account. The application can afford to read out of order writes.

You have to complete the below CLI command for the creation of the account and the table

```
az cosmosdb Slot 1

-n $whizlabaccountName \
-g whizlabs-rg \
Slot 2 EnableTable \
--default-consistency-level Slot 3

az cosmosdb Slot 4
-a $whizlabaccountName \
-g whizlabs-rg \
-n $Name \
--throughput 400
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 1?

- ✓ A. **create** ✓
- B. **table create**
- C. **--capabilities**
- D. **group create**

**Explanation:**

Answer – A



First, we have to use the 'az cosmosdb create' command to go ahead and create a Cosmos DB account.

An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation

## Sample script

```
Azure CLI Copy Try It

#!/bin/bash

# Create a Table API table

# Generate a unique 10 character alphanumeric string to ensure unique resource names
uniqueId=$(env LC_CTYPE=C tr -dc 'a-z0-9' < /dev/urandom | fold -w 10 | head -n 1)

# Variables for Cassandra API resources
resourceGroupName="Group-$uniqueId"
location='westus2'
accountName="cosmos-$uniqueId" #needs to be lower case
tableName='table1'

# Create a resource group
az group create -n $resourceGroupName -l $location

# Create a Cosmos account for Table API
az cosmosdb create \
  -n $accountName \
  -g $resourceGroupName \
  --capabilities EnableTable \
  --default-consistency-level Eventual \
  --locations regionName='West US 2' failoverPriority=0 isZoneRedundant=False \
  --locations regionName='East US 2' failoverPriority=1 isZoneRedundant=False

# Create a Table API Table
az cosmosdb table create \
  -a $accountName \
  -g $resourceGroupName \
  -n $tableName \
  --throughput 400
```

Since this is clear from the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on creating a Cosmos DB account with the Table API, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/scripts/cli/table/create?toc=/cli/azure/toc.json>

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## Question 50

Correct

Domain :Develop for Azure storage

You have to create an Azure Cosmos DB account that would need to use the Table API. Cost needs to be optimized for the Cosmos DB account. The application can afford to read out of order writes.

You have to complete the below CLI command for the creation of the account and the table

az cosmosdb

Slot 1

`-n $whizlabaccountName \``-g whizlabs-rg \`

Slot 2

`EnableTable \``--default-consistency-level`

Slot 3

az cosmosdb

Slot 4

`-a $whizlabaccountName \``-g whizlabs-rg \``-n $Name \``--throughput 400`

Which of the following would go into Slot 2?

- A. create
- B. table create
- ✓ C. --capabilities ✓
- D. group create

**Explanation:**

Answer – C

We need to use the --capabilities option to create a Cosmos DB account with the Table API

An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation

## Sample script

```
Azure CLI Copy Try It

#!/bin/bash

# Create a Table API table

# Generate a unique 10 character alphanumeric string to ensure unique resource names
uniqueId=$(env LC_CTYPE=C tr -dc 'a-z0-9' < /dev/urandom | fold -w 10 | head -n 1)

# Variables for Cassandra API resources
resourceGroupName="Group-$uniqueId"
location='westus2'
accountName="cosmos-$uniqueId" #needs to be lower case
tableName='table1'

# Create a resource group
az group create -n $resourceGroupName -l $location

# Create a Cosmos account for Table API
az cosmosdb create \
  -n $accountName \
  -g $resourceGroupName \
  --capabilities EnableTable \
  --default-consistency-level Eventual \
  --locations regionName='West US 2' failoverPriority=0 isZoneRedundant=False \
  --locations regionName='East US 2' failoverPriority=1 isZoneRedundant=False

# Create a Table API Table
az cosmosdb table create \
  -a $accountName \
  -g $resourceGroupName \
  -n $tableName \
  --throughput 400
```

Since this is clear from the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on creating a Cosmos DB account with the Table API, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/scripts/cli/table/create?toc=/cli/azure/toc.json>

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## Question 51

Correct

Domain :Develop for Azure storage

You have to create an Azure Cosmos DB account that would need to use the Table API. Cost needs to be optimized for the Cosmos DB account. The application can afford to read out of order writes.

You have to complete the below CLI command for the creation of the account and the table

```
az cosmosdb Slot 1  
  
-n $whizlabaccountName \  
-g whizlabs-rg \  
Slot 2 EnableTable \  
--default-consistency-level Slot 3  
  
az cosmosdb Slot 4  
-a $whizlabaccountName \  
-g whizlabs-rg \  
-n $Name \  
--throughput 400
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 3?

- A. Strong
- ✓ B. Eventual ✔
- C. Bounded staleness
- D. Session

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Since the requirements mentions to cut on costs and since the application can afford to read out of order writes, we should opt for Eventual consistency

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

`az cosmosdb``Slot 1``-n $whizlabaccountName \``-g whizlabs-rg \``Slot 2``EnableTable \``--default-consistency-level``Slot 3``az cosmosdb``Slot 4``-a $whizlabaccountName \``-g whizlabs-rg \``-n $Name \``--throughput 400`

Since this is the most cost-effective approach, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Cosmos DB consistency levels, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/consistency-levels>

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Question 52

Correct

Domain :Develop for Azure storage

You have to create an Azure Cosmos DB account that would need to use the Table API. Cost needs to be optimized for the Cosmos DB account. The application can afford to read out of order writes.

You have to complete the below CLI command for the creation of the account and the table

az cosmosdb

Slot 1

-n \$whizlabaccountName \

-g whizlabs-rg \

Slot 2

EnableTable \

--default-consistency-level

Slot 3

az cosmosdb

Slot 4


-a \$whizlabaccountName \

-g whizlabs-rg \

-n \$Name \

--throughput 400

Which of the following would go into Slot 4?

- A. create
- ✓ B. table create 
- C. --capabilities
- D. group create

---

### Explanation:

Answer – B

Here we have to go ahead and create a table in the Cosmos DB account

An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation

## Sample script

```
Azure CLI Copy Try It

#!/bin/bash

# Create a Table API table

# Generate a unique 10 character alphanumeric string to ensure unique resource names
uniqueId=$(env LC_CTYPE=C tr -dc 'a-z0-9' < /dev/urandom | fold -w 10 | head -n 1)

# Variables for Cassandra API resources
resourceGroupName="Group-$uniqueId"
location='westus2'
accountName="cosmos-$uniqueId" #needs to be lower case
tableName='table1'

# Create a resource group
az group create -n $resourceGroupName -l $location

# Create a Cosmos account for Table API
az cosmosdb create \
  -n $accountName \
  -g $resourceGroupName \
  --capabilities EnableTable \
  --default-consistency-level Eventual \
  --locations regionName='West US 2' failoverPriority=0 isZoneRedundant=False \
  --locations regionName='East US 2' failoverPriority=1 isZoneRedundant=False

# Create a Table API Table
az cosmosdb table create \
  -a $accountName \
  -g $resourceGroupName \
  -n $tableName \
  --throughput 400
```

Since this is clear from the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on creating a Cosmos DB account with the Table API, please visit the following URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/scripts/cli/table/create?toc=/cli/azure/toc.json>

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## Question 53

Correct

Domain :Develop for Azure storage


You are going to create an Azure Storage Account as part of your subscription. This would be a General Purpose V2 storage account. You have to conform to the following requirements

You must be able to recover a deleted blob

You should be able recover a deleted blob a maximum of 7 days after the blob has been deleted.

You need to be able to create snapshots of an existing blob in the storage account

Which of the following is a feature you have to implement on the Blobs to ensure you can recover the blob as per the specified requirements?

- A. CORS
- ✓ B. Soft Delete 
- C. Snapshots
- D. Change Feed

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

For this you have to make use of the Soft Delete feature for Azure Blob storage

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Soft delete for Blob storage

04/30/2020 • 12 minutes to read • 

Soft delete protects blob data from being accidentally or erroneously modified or deleted. When soft delete is enabled for a storage account, blobs, blob versions (preview), and snapshots in that storage account may be recovered after they are deleted, within a retention period that you specify.

If there is a possibility that your data may accidentally be modified or deleted by an application or another storage account user, Microsoft recommends turning on soft delete.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the Soft Delete feature, please refer to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/soft-delete-overview>



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**Question 54****Correct**

Domain :Develop for Azure storage


You are going to create an Azure Storage Account as part of your subscription. This would be a General Purpose V2 storage account. You have to conform to the following requirements

You must be able to recover a deleted blob

You should be able recover a deleted blob a maximum of 7 days after the blob has been deleted.

You need to be able to create snapshots of an existing blob in the storage account

Would it be possible to modify an existing Blob snapshot?

- A. Yes
- ✓ B. No 

---

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

You cannot modify an existing Blob snapshot

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

A blob can have any number of snapshots. Snapshots persist until they are explicitly deleted, meaning that a snapshot cannot outlive its base blob. You can enumerate the snapshots associated with the base blob to track your current snapshots.

When you create a snapshot of a blob, the blob's system properties are copied to the snapshot with the same values. The base blob's metadata is also copied to the snapshot, unless you specify separate metadata for the snapshot when you create it. After you create a snapshot, you can read, copy, or delete it, but you cannot modify it.

For more information on Blob snapshots, please refer to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/snapshots-overview>

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[View Queries](#)[open](#) ▼**Question 55****Correct****Domain :Develop Azure compute solutions**

You have to develop and deploy an application for your company. The web application needs to be deployed onto the Azure Web App service. You have to choose an appropriate App Service Plan based on the following requirements

The web application needs to be accessed via the URL – <https://whizlabs.com>.

The web application should be scaled automatically based on demand.

Costs need to be minimized

Which of the following would you choose as the App Service Plan for the underlying Azure Web App?

- A. Basic
- ✓ B. Standard ✓
- C. Premium
- D. Isolated

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

If you look at the Microsoft documentation, Auto-scaling is possible with the Standard App Service Plan.

	FREE	SHARED	BASIC	STANDARD	PREMIUM	ISOLATED*	APP SERVICE LINUX
Python	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ruby							✓
– Scale							
Auto-scale				✓	✓	✓	✓
Integrated Load Balancer		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<a href="#">Traffic Manager</a> <sup>3</sup>				✓	✓	✓	
– Settings							

For the URL, the Web App needs to support Custom domains and SSL

SSL is supported with the Basic App Service Plan

	FREE	SHARED	BASIC	STANDARD	PREMIUM	ISOLATED *	APP SERVICE LINUX
<a href="#">Remote Profiling (.NET)</a>			✓	✓	✓	✓ <sup>3</sup>	
Security Scanning *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Session Affinity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SSL (IP/SNI)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
App Service Managed Certificates (Public Preview) <sup>8</sup>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

And custom domains are supported with the Shared App Service Plan

	FREE	SHARED	BASIC	STANDARD	PREMIUM	ISOLATED *	APP SERVICE LINUX
Backup/Restore				✓	✓	✓	✓
Custom Domains		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FTP/FTPS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Local Cache				✓	✓	✓	
MySQL in App	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ <sup>1</sup>	

Hence the common plan to support all of the features is the Standard App Service Plan.

Option A is incorrect since this does not support the Auto-scaling feature

Options C and D are incorrect since these would not minimize the costs

For more information on App Service Plans, please refer to the below link

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

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