1. Which of the following App Service plans supports only function apps?
    - Dedicated
    - Isolated
    - **Consumption**
        i. That's correct. The consumption tier is only available to function apps. It scales the functions dynamically depending on workload.

2. Which of the following App Service plans supports all of the app types available in App Service?
    - Dedicated
    - **Isolated**
    - Consumption

3. Which of the following networking features of App Service can be used to control **outbound** network traffic?
    - App-assigned address
    - **Hybrid Connections**
    - Service endpoints

4. Which of the following networking features of App Service can be used to control inbound network traffic?
    - App-assigned address
    - Hybrid Connections
    - **Service endpoints**

5. In which of the app configuration settings categories below would you set the language and SDK version?
    - Application settings
    - Path mappings
    - **General settings**
    - That's correct. This category is used to configure stack, platform, debugging, and incoming client certificate settings.

6. In which of the app configuration settings categories below would you used to configure stack, platform, debugging, and incoming client certificate settings?
    - Application settings
    - Path mappings

- **General settings**

7. Which of the following types of application logging is supported on the Linux platform?
   - Web server logging
   - Failed request tracing
   - **Deployment logging**

8. Which of the following choices correctly lists the two parts of a feature flag?
   - Name, App Settings
   - **Name, one or more filters**
   - Feature manager, one or more filters

9. A feature manager is an application package that handles the lifecycle of all the feature flags in an application
   - **feature manager**
   - Name
   - App Settings
   - One or more filters

10. Which of these statements best describes autoscaling?
    - Autoscaling requires an administrator to actively monitor the workload on a system.
    - **Autoscaling is a scale out/scale in solution.**
    - Scaling up/scale down provides better availability than autoscaling.

11. Which of these scenarios is a suitable candidate for autoscaling?
    - **The number of users requiring access to an application varies according to a regular schedule. For example, more users use the system on a Friday than other days of the week.**
    - The system is subject to a sudden influx of requests that grinds your system to a halt.
    - Your organization is running a promotion and expects to see increased traffic to their web site for the next couple of weeks.

12. There are multiple rules in an autoscale profile. Which of the following scale operations will run if any of the rule conditions are met?
    - **scale-out**

- scale-in
- scale-out/in

13. There are multiple rules in an autoscale profile. Which of the following scale operations will run if all of the rule conditions are met?
    - scale-out
    - **scale-in**
    - scale-out/in
14. By default, all client requests to the app's production URL (http://<app_name>.azurewebsites.net) are routed to the production slot. One can automatically route a portion of the traffic to another slot. What is the default routing rule applied to new deployment slots?
    - **0%**
    - 10%
    - 20%

15. Some configuration elements follow the content across a swap (not slot specific), whereas other configuration elements stay in the same slot after a swap (slot specific). Which of the settings below are swapped?
    - Publishing endpoints
    - **WebJobs content**
    - WebJobs schedulers

16. Some configuration elements follow the content across a swap (not slot specific), whereas other configuration elements stay in the same slot after a swap (slot specific). Which of the settings below are not swapped?
    - Publishing endpoints
    - WebJobs content
    - **WebJobs schedulers**

17. Which of the following Azure Functions hosting plans is best when predictive scaling and costs are required?
    - Functions Premium Plan
    - **App service plan**
    - Consumption plan

18. An organization wants to implement a serverless workflow to solve a business problem. One of the requirements is the solution needs to use a **designer-first (declarative)** development model. Which of the choices below meets the requirements?
    - Azure Functions
    - **Azure Logic Apps**
    - WebJobs

19. An organization wants to implement a serverless workflow to solve a business problem. One of the requirements is the solution needs to use a **code-first (imperative)** development model. Which of the choices below meets the requirements?
    - Azure Functions
    - Azure Logic Apps
    - **WebJobs**

20. Which of the following is required for a function to run?
    - Binding
    - **Trigger**
    - Both triggers and bindings

21. Which of connects to function
    - **Binding**
    - Trigger
    - Both triggers and bindings

22. Which of the following supports both the in and out direction settings?
    - **Bindings**
    - Trigger
    - Connection value

23. Which of the following supports only the in direction settings?
- Bindings
- **Trigger**
- Connection value

24. Which is used to connect your function to other Azure services.
    - Bindings
    - Trigger
    - **Connection value**

25. Which of the following durable function types is used to read and update small pieces of state?
    - Orchestrator
    - Activity
    - **Entity**

26. Which re the basic unit of work in a durable function orchestration and do not manage state.
    - Orchestrator
    - **Activity**
    - Entity

27. Which one describe how actions are executed and the order in which actions are executed.
    - **Orchestrator**
    - Activity
    - Entity

28. Which application pattern would you use for a durable function that is polling a resource until a specific condition is met?
    - Function chaining
    - Fan out/fan in
    - **Monitor**

29. Which application pattern would you use for a sequence of functions executes in a specific order.?
    - **Function chaining**
    - Fan out/fan in
    - Monitor

30. Which application pattern would you execute multiple functions in parallel and then wait for all functions to finish.?
    - Function chaining
    - **Fan out/fan in**
    - Monitor

31. Which blobs are ideal for scenarios such as logging data from virtual machines.
    - Block Blobs
    - **Append Blobs**
    - Page Blobs

32. Which blobs store random access files
    - Block Blobs
    - Append Blobs
    - **Page Blobs**

33. Which blobs store virtual hard drive (VHD) files and serve as disks for Azure virtual machines.
    - Block Blobs
    - Append Blobs
    - **Page Blobs**

34. Which of the following types of blobs are used to store virtual hard drive files?
    - Block blobs
    - Append blobs
    - **Page blobs**

35. Which of the following types of blobs are made up of blocks of data that can be managed individually.?
    - **Block blobs**
    - Append blobs
    - Page blobs

36. Which of the following types of storage accounts is recommended for most scenarios using Azure Storage?
    - **General-purpose v2**
        - That's correct. This supports blobs, files, queues, and tables. It's recommended for most scenarios using Azure Storage.
    - General-purpose v1
    - FileStorage

37. Azure Storage automatically encrypts your data when persisting it to the cloud. – **True**
38. Azure Storage encryption is similar to BitLocker encryption on Windows. – **True**
39. Azure Storage encryption is enabled for all new and existing storage accounts and cannot be disabled. – **True**
40. There is no additional cost for Azure Storage encryption. – **True**
41. Encryption does not affect Azure Storage performance. – **True**
42. Azure Storage always stores multiple copies of your data so that it is protected from planned and unplanned events. – **True**

43. Which are the Azure Storage options for how your data is replicated in the primary region.
    - **Locally redundant storage (LRS)**
    - **Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)**
    - Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
    - Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)

44. Which are the Azure Storage redundancy options for how your data is replicated in the secondary region.
    - Locally redundant storage (LRS)
    - Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
    - **Geo-redundant storage (GRS)**
    - **Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)**

45. Which redundancy Option Copies your data synchronously three times within a single physical location in the primary region.
    - **Locally redundant storage (LRS)**
    - Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
    - Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
    - Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)

46. Which redundancy Option Copies your data synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the primary region.
    - Locally redundant storage (LRS)
    - **Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)**
    - Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
    - Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)

47. Which redundancy Option Copies your data synchronously three times within a single physical location in the primary region using LRS.
    - Locally redundant storage (LRS)
    - Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
    - **Geo-redundant storage (GRS)**
    - Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)

48. Which redundancy Option Copies your data synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the primary region using ZRS.
    - Locally redundant storage (LRS)
    - Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
    - Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
    - **Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)**

49. The access tier can be set on a blob during or after upload. **– True**

50. Which access tiers can be set at the account level.
    - **Hot**
    - **Cool**
    - Archive

51. The archive access tier can only be set at the blob level.
    - Hot
    - Cool
    - **Archive**

52. Data in the _____ access tier is stored offline.
    - Hot

- Cool
- **Archive**

53. Which access tier is considered to be offline and can't be read or modified?
    - Cool
    - **Archive**
    - Hot

54. Which access tier is considered to be offline and can be read or modified?
    - **Cool**
    - Archive
    - **Hot**

55. The hot and cool tiers support all redundancy options. **– True**
56. The archive tier supports only LRS, GRS, and RA-GRS. **– True**
57. Data storage limits are set at the account level and not per access tier. **– True**
58. General Purpose v1 accounts need to be upgraded to v2 before lifecycle policies are supported -true

59. Azure Blob storage lifecycle management offers a rich, rule-based policy for
    - **General Purpose v2**
    - **Blob storage accounts**

60. Which of the following storage account types supports lifecycle policies?
    - General Purpose v1
    - **General Purpose v2**
    - FileStorage

70. Which of the following storage account types **does not supports lifecycle policies**?
    - General Purpose v1
    - General Purpose v2
    - **FileStorage**

71. The lifecycle management policy lets you:
    - Transition blobs to a cooler storage tier (hot to cool, hot to archive, or cool to archive) to optimize for performance and cost
    - Delete blobs at the end of their lifecycles
    - Define rules to be run once per day at the storage account level
    - Apply rules to containers or a subset of blobs (using prefixes as filters)

72. Which rules are available to move aging data to cooler tiers.
    a. lifecycle management policy rules

73. You can add, edit, or remove a policy by using any of the following methods:
    a. Azure portal
    b. Azure PowerShell
    c. Azure CLI
    d. **REST APIs**

74. Two options for rehydrating a blob that is stored in the archive tier:
    a. **Copy an archived blob to an online tier**:
    b. **Change a blob's access tier to an online tier**:

75. You can rehydrate an archived blob by copying it to a new blob in the hot or cool tier with the below operations
    a. Copy Blob
    b. Copy Blob from URL.

76. To rehydrating a blob from the archive tier to an online tier is to change the blob's tier by calling
    a. **Set Blob Tier**.

77. You can rehydrate an archived blob to hot or cool by changing its tier using the _____ operation
    a. Set Blob Tier operation.

78. he rehydration priority property returns either
    a. Standard or High.

79. Changing a blob's tier doesn't affect its last modified time. **– True**

Class	Description
`BlobClient`	The `BlobClient` allows you to manipulate Azure Storage blobs.
`BlobClientOptions`	Provides the client configuration options for connecting to Azure Blob Storage.
`BlobContainerClient`	The `BlobContainerClient` allows you to manipulate Azure Storage containers and their blobs.
`BlobServiceClient`	The `BlobServiceClient` allows you to manipulate Azure Storage service resources and blob containers. The storage account provides the top-level namespace for the Blob service.
`BlobUriBuilder`	The `BlobUriBuilder` class provides a convenient way to modify the contents of a Uri instance to point to different Azure Storage resources like an account, container, or blob.

The standard HTTP headers supported on containers include:

- `ETag`
- `Last-Modified`

The standard HTTP headers supported on blobs include:

- `ETag`
- `Last-Modified`
- `Content-Length`
- `Content-Type`
- `Content-MD5`
- `Content-Encoding`
- `Content-Language`
- `Cache-Control`
- `Origin`
- `Range`

80. Which of the following standard HTTP headers are supported for both containers and blobs when setting properties by using REST?
    - **Last-Modified**
        - That's correct. Last-Modified is supported on both containers and blobs.

- Content-Length
- Origin

81. Which of the following classes of the Azure Storage client library for .NET allows you to manipulate both Azure Storage containers and their blobs?
    - BlobClient
    - **BlobContainerClient**
        - That's correct. The BlobContainerClient can be used to manipulate both containers and blobs.
    - BlobUriBuilder

82. Which is the fundamental unit of global distribution and high availability.
    a. **Azure Cosmos DB account**
    b. Azure Cosmos DB container

83. Which is the is the fundamental unit of scalability.
    a. Azure Cosmos DB account
    b. Azure Cosmos DB container

84. Which is the is the unit of scalability both for provisioned throughput and storage.
    a. Azure Cosmos DB account
    b. Azure Cosmos DB container

85. A _____ is a schema-agnostic container of items
    a. Container
    b. Item
    c. Collection

86. Which of the following standard HTTP headers are supported for both containers and blobs when setting properties by using REST?
    - **Last-Modified**
    - Content-Length
    - Origin

87. Which of the following standard HTTP headers are supported for only blobs when setting properties by using REST?
    - Last-Modified
    - Content-Length
    - **Origin**

88. Which of the following two standard HTTP headers are supported for blobs when setting properties by using REST?
    - Last-Modified
    - **Content-Length**
    - **Origin**

89. Which of the following classes of the Azure Storage client library for .NET allows you to manipulate only blobs?
    - **BlobClient**
    - BlobContainerClient
    - BlobUriBuilder

90. Which of the following classes of the Azure Storage client library for .NET allows you to manipulate both Azure Storage containers and their blobs?
    - BlobClient
    - **BlobContainerClient**
    - BlobUriBuilder

91. When setting up Azure Cosmos DB there are three account type options. Which of the account type options below is used to **specify the number of RUs for an application on a per-second basis**?
    - **Provisioned throughput**
    - Serverless
    - Autoscale

92. When setting up Azure Cosmos DB there are three account type options. Which of the account type options **you don't have to provision any throughput when creating** resources in your Azure Cosmos DB account
    - Provisioned throughput
    - **Serverless**
    - Autoscale

93. When setting up Azure Cosmos DB there are three account type options. Which of the account type options you can automatically and instantly scale the throughput (RU/s)
    - Provisioned throughput
    - Serverless
    - **Autoscale**

94. Which of the following consistency levels below offers the greatest throughput?
    - Strong
    - Session
    - **Eventual**

Azure Cosmos DB offers multiple database APIs, which include:

- Azure Cosmos DB for NoSQL
- Azure Cosmos DB for MongoDB
- Azure Cosmos DB for PostgreSQL
- Azure Cosmos DB for Apache Cassandra
- Azure Cosmos DB for Table
- Azure Cosmos DB for Apache Gremlin

95. Azure Cosmos DB is a fully managed _____ database designed to provide low latency, elastic scalability of throughput, well-defined semantics for data consistency, and high availability.
    a. **NoSQL**
    b. MongoDB
    c. PostgreSQL
    d. Table

96. Which is the native for Azure Cosmos DB.
    a. **NoSQL**
    b. MongoDB
    c. PostgreSQL
    d. Table

97. The default consistency level configured on your account applies to all following under that account.
    a. **Azure Cosmos DB databases**
    b. **Containers**

Database APIs	Stores Data in Format	Other points
API for NoSQL	stores data in document format	• It offers the best end-to-end experience as we have full control over the interface, service, and the SDK client libraries. • Any new feature that is rolled out to Azure Cosmos DB is first available on API for NoSQL accounts. • NoSQL accounts provide support for querying items using the Structured Query Language (SQL) syntax.
API for MongoDB	stores data in a document structure, via BSON format.	
API for PostgreSQL	stores data either on a single node, or distributed in a multi-node configuration.	
API for Apache Cassandra	stores data in column-oriented schema.	
API for Apache Gremlin	The Azure Cosmos DB API for Gremlin allows users to make graph queries and stores data as edges and vertices.	
API for Table	stores data in key/value format.	

98. When setting up Azure Cosmos DB there are three account type options. Which of the account type options below is used to specify the number of RUs for an application on a per-second basis?
    a. **Provisioned throughput**
        i. That's correct. In this mode, you provision the number of RUs for your application on a per-second basis in increments of 100 RUs per second.
    b. Serverless
    c. Autoscale

99. Which of the following consistency levels below offers the greatest throughput?
    a. Strong
    b. Session
    c. **Eventual**
        i. That's correct. The eventual consistency level offers the greatest throughput at the cost of weaker consistency.

100. Which of the options below best describes the relationship between logical and physical partitions?
    a. Logical partitions are collections of physical partitions.
    b. Physical partitions are collections of logical partitions
        i. That's correct. One or more logical partitions are mapped to a single physical partition.
    c. There's no relationship between physical and logical partitions.

101. Which of the below correctly lists the two components of a partition key?
    a. Key path, synthetic key
    b. Key path, key value
        i. That's correct. A partition key has two components: partition key path and the partition key value.
    c. Key value, item ID

102. You can implement transactions on items within a container by using a.
    a. stored procedure

103. All Azure Cosmos DB operations must complete within a limited amount of time. **– True**

104. All collection functions return a Boolean value that represents whether that operation will complete or not. **– True**

105. Azure Cosmos DB supports following triggers
    a. pre-triggers
    b. post-triggers.

106. Pre-triggers cannot have any input parameters. **– True**

107. When defining a stored procedure in the Azure portal input parameters are always sent as what type to the stored procedure?
    a. String
        i. Correct. When defining a stored procedure in Azure portal, input parameters are always sent as a string to the stored procedure.
    b. Integer
    c. Boolean

108. Which of the following would one use to validate properties of an item being created?

a. **Pre-trigger**
    i. Correct. Pre-triggers can be used to conform data before it's added to the container.
b. Post-trigger
c. User-defined function

109. Azure virtual machines can be used in various ways

a. Development and test
b. Applications in the cloud
c. Extended datacenter

110. You can get a list of images in the marketplace by using the _____command.

a. az vm image list

111. Windows VMs have _____ which give your VM additional capabilities through post deployment configuration and automated tasks.

a. Extensions

112. These common tasks can be accomplished using extensions:

a. Run custom scripts
b. Deploy and manage configurations
c. Collect diagnostics data

113. Which VM extension helps you configure workloads on the VM by running your script when the VM is provisioned:

a. Run custom scripts
b. Deploy and manage configurations
c. Collect diagnostics data

114. Which VM extension helps you configure workloads on the VM by running your script when the VM is provisioned:

a. Custom script Extension

b. PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) Extension

c. Azure Diagnostics Extension

115. Which VM extension helps you set up DSC on a VM to manage configurations and environments

a. Custom script Extension

b. PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) Extension

c. Azure Diagnostics Extension

116. Which VM extension helps you configure the VM to collect diagnostics data that can be used to monitor the health of your application:

a. Custom script Extension

b. PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) Extension

c. Azure Diagnostics Extension

117. An Availability Zone in an Azure region is a combination of a

a. fault domain and an update domain.

118. A _____is a logical group of underlying hardware that share a common power source and network switch, similar to a rack within an on-premises datacenter.

- **Fault domain**
- Update domain
- Availability zone
- Availability set

119. A _____ is a logical group of underlying hardware that can undergo maintenance or be rebooted at the same time.

- Fault domain
- **Update domain**
- Availability zone
- Availability set

120. As you create VMs within an availability set, the Azure platform automatically distributes your VMs across these fault domains. **– True**

The best way to determine the appropriate VM size is to consider the type of workload your VM needs to run. Based on the workload, you're able to choose from a subset of available VM sizes. Workload options are classified as follows on Azure:

VM Type	Description
General Purpose	Balanced CPU-to-memory ratio. Ideal for testing and development, small to medium databases, and low to medium traffic web servers.
Compute Optimized	High CPU-to-memory ratio. Good for medium traffic web servers, network appliances, batch processes, and application servers.
Memory Optimized	High memory-to-CPU ratio. Great for relational database servers, medium to large caches, and in-memory analytics.
Storage Optimized	High disk throughput and IO ideal for Big Data, SQL, NoSQL databases, data warehousing and large transactional databases.
GPU	Specialized virtual machines targeted for heavy graphic rendering and video editing, as well as model training and inferencing (ND) with deep learning. Available with single or multiple GPUs.
High Performance Compute	Our fastest and most powerful CPU virtual machines with optional high-throughput network interfaces (RDMA).

121. Which of the following Azure virtual machine types is most appropriate for testing and development?
- Compute optimized
- **General Purpose**
    - That's correct. This type has a balanced CPU-to-memory ratio, and is ideal for testing and development.
- Storage optimized

122. Which of the below represents a logical grouping of VMs that allows Azure to understand how your application is built to provide for redundancy and availability?
- Load balancer
- Availability zone
- **Availability set**
    - That's correct. An availability set is a logical grouping of VMs Reason.

123. _____ allow you to create and deploy an entire Azure infrastructure declaratively.

a. Azure Resource Manager templates

b. Azure Resource Group

124. What are all can deploy using Azure Resource Manager templates

a. Virtual Machines

b. Network Infrastructures

c. Storage Systems

d. Any other resources you may need

125. When you deploy a template, Resource Manager converts the template into _____ operations.

a. REST API

b. CRUD

126. You can deploy a template using any of the following options:

a. Azure portal

b. Azure CLI

c. PowerShell

d. REST API

e. Button in GitHub repository

f. Azure Cloud Shell

127. _____enable you to store a template as a resource type.

a. Template specs

128. When deploying your resources, you specify that the deployment is either an

a. incremental update (Default)

b. complete update.

129. In which mode Resource Manager **deletes** resources that exist in the resource group that aren't specified in the template.

a. In complete mode

b. In incremental mode

130. In which mode Resource Manager **leaves unchanged** resources that exist in the resource group but aren't specified in the template.
    a. In complete mode
    b. In incremental mode

To illustrate the difference between incremental and complete modes, consider the following table.

Resource Group **contains**	Template **contains**	**Incremental result**	**Complete result**
Resource A Resource B Resource C	Resource A Resource B Resource D	Resource A Resource B Resource C Resource D	Resource A Resource B Resource D

131. What purpose does the outputs section of an Azure Resource Manager template serve?
    a. Specify the resources to deploy.
    b. Return values from the deployed resources
        i. That's correct. The "outputs" section returns values from the resource(s) that were deployed.
    c. Define values that are reused in your templates.

132. Which Azure Resource Manager template deployment mode deletes resources in a resource group that aren't specified in the template?
    a. Incremental
    b. Complete
        i. That's correct. Complete mode will delete resources not specified in an Azure Resource Manager template deployment.
    c. Both incremental and complete delete resources

Monitoring App Performance

133. Which is the powerful data analysis platform in Azure Monitor to provide you with deep insights into your application's operations.
    a. Application Insights
    b. Container Insights
    c. VM Insights

134. Which one enables you to diagnose errors without waiting for a user to report them.
    a. Application Insights
    b. Container Insights
    c. VM Insights

135. Which one monitors the performance of container workloads that are deployed to managed Kubernetes clusters hosted on Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) and Azure Container Instances.
    a. Application Insights
    b. Container Insights
    c. VM Insights

136. Which one gives you performance visibility by collecting metrics from controllers, nodes, and containers that are available in Kubernetes through the Metrics API.
    a. Application Insights
    b. Container Insights
    c. VM Insights

137. Which one analyzes the performance and health of your Windows and Linux VMs and identifies their different processes and interconnected dependencies on external processes.
    a. Application Insights
    b. Container Insights
    c. VM Insights

138. Which one monitors your Azure virtual machines (VM) at scale.
    a. Application Insights
    b. Container Insights
    c. VM Insights

Application Insights feature overview

Features include, but not limited to:

Feature	Description
Live Metrics	Observe activity from your deployed application in real time with no effect on the host environment.
Availability	Probe your applications external endpoint(s) to test the overall availability and responsiveness over time.
GitHub or Azure DevOps integration	Create GitHub or Azure DevOps work items in context of Application Insights data.
Usage	Reveals which features are popular with users and how users interact and use your application.
Smart Detection	Provides automatic failure and anomaly detection through proactive telemetry analysis.
Application Map	Allows a high level top-down view of the application architecture and at-a-glance visual references to component health and responsiveness.
Distributed Tracing	Search and visualize an end-to-end flow of a given execution or transaction.

139. Application Insights is enabled through either
    a. Auto-Instrumentation (agent)
    b. by adding the Application Insights SDK to your application code.

140. Which of the availability test relies on the DNS infrastructure of the public internet to resolve the domain names of the tested endpoints.
    a. URL Ping Test (Classic)
    b. Standard Test (Preview)
    c. Custom TrackAvailability test

141. Which of the availability test validate whether an endpoint is responding and measure performance associated with that response.

a. URL Ping Test (Classic)

b. Standard Test (Preview)

c. Custom TrackAvailability test

142. Which one improves the performance and scalability of an application that uses backend data stores heavily.

a. Redis

143. Which one able to process large volumes of application requests by keeping frequently accessed data in the server memory, which can be written to and read from quickly.

a. Redis

144. Which one brings a critical low-latency and high-throughput data storage solution to modern applications

a. Redis

145. Which tier has no service-level agreement (SLA) and is ideal for development/test and non-critical workloads

a. Basic

b. Standard

c. Premium

d. Enterprise

e. Enterprise Flash

146. offers higher throughput, lower latency, better availability, and more features

a. Basic

b. Standard

c. Premium

d. Enterprise

e. Enterprise Flash

147. offers higher throughput, lower latency, better availability, and more features

a. Basic

b. Standard

c. Premium

d. Enterprise

e. Enterprise Flash

148. Which tier suupports Redis modules including RediSearch, RedisBloom, and RedisTimeSeries

a. Basic
b. Standard
c. Premium
d. Enterprise
e. Enterprise Flash

149. Which offers developers a global solution for rapidly delivering high-bandwidth content to users by caching their content at strategically placed physical nodes across the world.

a. Content Delivery Network (CDN)

150. Which one accelerate dynamic content, which cannot be cached, by leveraging various network optimizations using CDN POPs.

a. Content Delivery Network (CDN)

151. Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) includes four products:

- Azure CDN Standard from Microsoft
- Azure CDN Standard from Akamai
- Azure CDN Standard from Verizon
- Azure CDN Premium from Verizon

152. If you don't set a TTL (time to live) on a file, Azure CDN sets a default value. However, this default may be overridden if you have set up caching rules in Azure. Default TTL values are as follows:

- Generalized web delivery optimizations: seven days
- Large file optimizations: one day
- Media streaming optimizations: one year

153. When publishing a website through Azure CDN, the files on that site are cached until their time-to-live (TTL) expires. What is the default TTL **for large file optimizations**?

- **One day**
- One week

- Seven Days
- One year

154. When publishing a website through Azure CDN, the files on that site are cached until their time-to-live (TTL) expires. What is the default TTL **for Generalized web delivery optimizations**?
- One day
- **Seven Days**
- One week
- One year

155. When publishing a website through Azure CDN, the files on that site are cached until their time-to-live (TTL) expires. What is the default TTL **for Media streaming optimizations**?
- One day
- **Seven Days**
- One week
- **One year**

156. Each Azure subscription has default limits on resources needed for an Azure Content Delivery Network. Which of the following resources has subscription limitations that may impact your solution?
    - Resource group
    - **CDN profiles**
        - That's correct. The number of CDN profiles that can be created is limited by the type of Azure subscription.
    - Storage account