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## Topic 1 - Question Set 1

Question #1

Topic 1

You have an Azure subscription that contains a custom application named Application1. Application1 was developed by an external company named Fabrikam, Ltd. Developers at Fabrikam were assigned role-based access control (RBAC) permissions to the Application1 components. All users are licensed for the Microsoft 365 E5 plan.

You need to recommend a solution to verify whether the Fabrikam developers still require permissions to Application1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- To the manager of the developers, send a monthly email message that lists the access permissions to Application1.
- If the manager does not verify an access permission, automatically revoke that permission.
- Minimize development effort.

What should you recommend?

- A. In Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), create an access review of Application1.
- B. Create an Azure Automation runbook that runs the Get-AzRoleAssignment cmdlet.
- C. In Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Privileged Identity Management, create a custom role assignment for the Application1 resources.
- D. Create an Azure Automation runbook that runs the Get-AzureADUserAppRoleAssignment cmdlet.

**Correct Answer: A**

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/manage-user-access-with-access-reviews>

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

  **Eltooth** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Correct answer - A. Access review  
upvoted 32 times

  **Usman007** 12 months ago

How long it takes to get the AZ 305 (Beta) exam Score? Any Idea?  
upvoted 2 times

  **sri2816** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Hi  
Same question I have  
But I came across that it takes around 3 months as it is beta, but I'm not sure  
Im waiting for the exact answer  
upvoted 1 times

  **Schalom** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Richtige Antwort --> 3 Monate :-)  
upvoted 2 times

  **HetalMehta24** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct  
upvoted 2 times

  **aleksandarivanov** Highly Voted 5 months, 1 week ago

Who is mlantonis and LazyLinux for AZ-305 questions ?  
upvoted 21 times

  **singhaj** Most Recent 1 day, 15 hours ago

Dumps are valid... Pass exam with 970/1000

All questions from these dumps.  
upvoted 1 times

  **Born\_Again** 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Access Review  
upvoted 1 times

 **tahirMScert** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

@ Pamban was the exam covered with az-305 or az-304 is also required to look at?  
upvoted 1 times

 **Pamban** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

appeared on 5th Oct 2022  
upvoted 3 times

 **Joel\_Isaac** 3 months ago

Part of case study question for me 09/23/2022  
upvoted 2 times

 **dodoyop** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Answer A  
upvoted 1 times

 **scottishstvao** 5 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
Correct, the answer is A  
upvoted 1 times

 **Guru96** 5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
Correct  
upvoted 2 times

 **Haripr** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

This was there in 29/06/2022  
upvoted 3 times

 **recursosbd** 6 months, 1 week ago

A, is correct  
upvoted 1 times

 **Alisam** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Warning: These questions are out of date! I did the exam last week where most questions were not mentioned in Examtopics!  
upvoted 5 times

 **Sasanka** 7 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
This is correct  
upvoted 1 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct A. Azure AD Access Review  
upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
A is correct!

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/manage-user-access-with-access-reviews>  
upvoted 3 times

 **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Came in exam today 04/04/2022  
upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription has a blob container that contains multiple blobs. Ten users in the finance department of your company plan to access the blobs during the month of April. You need to recommend a solution to enable access to the blobs during the month of April only. Which security solution should you include in the recommendation?

- A. shared access signatures (SAS)
- B. Conditional Access policies
- C. certificates
- D. access keys

**Correct Answer: A**

Shared Access Signatures (SAS) allows for limited-time fine grained access control to resources. So you can generate URL, specify duration (for month of April) and disseminate URL to 10 team members. On May 1, the SAS token is automatically invalidated, denying team members continued access.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview>

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

✉  **Eltooth** [Highly Voted] 1 year ago

A- Correct answer.  
upvoted 24 times

✉  **singhaj** [Most Recent] 1 day, 15 hours ago

Dumps are valid... Pass exam with 970/1000

All questions from these dumps.  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Vishal59** 1 week ago

I got this question on the 19-Dec-2022 exam, I passed by 920/1000.  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **lemoniazure** 3 months, 1 week ago

appeared in exam, 19SEP, 2022. I pass with 946.  
upvoted 2 times

✉  **MartyMart** 3 months, 1 week ago

Thanks, did you learn only from az-305 examtopics or something else?  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **khanda** 1 month ago

[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-za/certifications/exams/az-305?wt.mc\\_id=ignite22\\_cloudskillschallenge\\_cschome\\_cn](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-za/certifications/exams/az-305?wt.mc_id=ignite22_cloudskillschallenge_cschome_cn)  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **iryngael** 5 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
SAS allow time-limited permissions  
upvoted 2 times

✉  **al608** 6 months, 1 week ago

did my Exam today. This was on there.  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct. Shared Access Signatures. You can give time-bound access to your objects via the use of Shared Access Signatures.  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
A is correct!  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview>

upvoted 2 times

 **moneo22** 8 months, 1 week ago

A- Correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Came in exam today 04/04/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **ougullamaija** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

correct - a

upvoted 1 times

 **Insanewhip** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Appeared on my exam today, March 10th, 2022. I chose A.

upvoted 2 times

 **makovec25** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Grant limited access to Azure Storage resources using shared access signatures.

upvoted 3 times

 **AKYK** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Ans : A

upvoted 2 times

 **AS179** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

correct

upvoted 4 times

 **andas2008** 12 months ago

yes, answer is A

upvoted 2 times

 **radamelca** 1 year ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that syncs with an on-premises Active Directory domain.  
 You have an internal web app named WebApp1 that is hosted on-premises. WebApp1 uses Integrated Windows authentication.  
 Some users work remotely and do NOT have VPN access to the on-premises network.  
 You need to provide the remote users with single sign-on (SSO) access to WebApp1.  
 Which two features should you include in the solution? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.  
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure AD Application Proxy
- B. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM)
- C. Conditional Access policies
- D. Azure Arc
- E. Azure AD enterprise applications
- F. Azure Application Gateway

**Correct Answer:** AE

A: Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on-premises web applications from a remote client. Application Proxy includes both the

Application Proxy service which runs in the cloud, and the Application Proxy connector which runs on an on-premises server.

You can configure single sign-on to an Application Proxy application.

E: Add an on-premises app to Azure AD

Now that you've prepared your environment and installed a connector, you're ready to add on-premises applications to Azure AD.

1. Sign in as an administrator in the Azure portal.

2. In the left navigation panel, select Azure Active Directory.

3. Select Enterprise applications, and then select New application.

4. Select Add an on-premises application button which appears about halfway down the page in the On-premises applications section.

Alternatively, you can select Create your own application at the top of the page and then select Configure Application Proxy for secure remote access to an on-premise application.

5. In the Add your own on-premises application section, provide the following information about your application.

6. Etc.

Incorrect:

Not C: Conditional Access policies are not required.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-add-on-premises-application>

*Community vote distribution*

AE (96%)	2%
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✉ trap84 Highly Voted 1 year ago

A&E is the correct answer. Azure App proxy for connecting without vpn and Enterprise App for SSO  
 upvoted 45 times

✉ itmaster Highly Voted 10 months, 4 weeks ago

It's required to download connector under (Application Proxy) and create a new application under (Enterprise Application), however for (Pre Authentication) option, you can choose "Passthrough" or "Azure Active Directory", and both will work, but it's recommended to use "Azure Active Directory" so you can take advantage of using conditional access and MFA. Answer is (A) & (E) as they're both required as part of the solution to work, whereas (C) is just an optional feature. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-add-on-premises-application>

upvoted 23 times

✉ FrancisFerreira 9 months ago

You reasoning looks flawless to me. We need to pay attention to the question's wording:

"Which two features SHOULD you include in the solution? EACH CORRECT ANSWER PRESENTS PART OF THE SOLUTION."

To do (A) you need (E). So they are both PART of the solution. (C) is an extra step that's recommended by MS. (C) is not PART of the solution, given you don't actually need it to fulfill the requirements, therefore it is also not something you SHOULD do.

upvoted 5 times

 **sapien45** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Your are the IT master  
upvoted 1 times

 **Pamban** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

appeared on 5th Oct 2022  
upvoted 3 times

 **managuli** 6 months, 1 week ago

A&E is the correct answer  
upvoted 1 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

A&E is the correct answer. Azure App proxy for connecting on-premises, and Enterprise App for SSO  
upvoted 2 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

A&E is the correct answer. Azure App proxy for connecting without vpn and Enterprise App for SSO  
upvoted 2 times

 **warent2454** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

A and E  
upvoted 2 times

 **jj22222** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

this is on the cisco ccna test  
upvoted 1 times

 **jj22222** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

A and E  
upvoted 1 times

 **rveney** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Tested this morning at 9am EST and 70% of this Test Dump was on my exam 56 questions total  
upvoted 1 times

 **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Came in exam today 04/04/2022  
upvoted 4 times

 **SwapAnju** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

What is your score?  
upvoted 2 times

 **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

A&E. Confirmed by Microsoft own practice test in ESI  
upvoted 3 times

 **vandergun** 9 months ago

A & E is corrected  
upvoted 1 times

 **Jhill777** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

Conditional access does nothing for this.  
upvoted 1 times

 **Contactfornitish** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

Cant do without Enterprise app  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-add-on-premises-application>  
upvoted 1 times

 **siddjay** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

its E.  
under:

Add an on-premises app to Azure AD. step 3.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-add-on-premises-application>

upvoted 2 times

 **Justin0020** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Was in my exam om March. 10

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that has a security group named Group1. Group1 is configured for assigned membership. Group1 has 50 members, including 20 guest users.

You need to recommend a solution for evaluating the membership of Group1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- The evaluation must be repeated automatically every three months.
- Every member must be able to report whether they need to be in Group1.
- Users who report that they do not need to be in Group1 must be removed from Group1 automatically.
- Users who do not report whether they need to be in Group1 must be removed from Group1 automatically.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Implement Azure AD Identity Protection.
- B. Change the Membership type of Group1 to Dynamic User.
- C. Create an access review.
- D. Implement Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM).

**Correct Answer: C**

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) access reviews enable organizations to efficiently manage group memberships, access to enterprise applications, and role assignments. User's access can be reviewed on a regular basis to make sure only the right people have continued access.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/access-reviews-overview>

*Community vote distribution*

C (96%) 4%

 **Eltooth** [Highly Voted] 1 year ago

Correct answer - C  
upvoted 32 times

 **HGD545** [Highly Voted] 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22  
upvoted 6 times

 **singhaj** [Most Recent] 1 day, 15 hours ago

Dumps are valid... Pass exam with 970/1000

All questions from these dumps. I am posting comments to motivate others.  
upvoted 2 times

 **mileytores** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C es correcto  
upvoted 2 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**  
Correct Answer: C  
upvoted 2 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**  
Access review is needed. Correct  
upvoted 3 times

 **mhussey79** 8 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-deployment-plan>

Provide just-in-time privileged access to resources

Assign eligibility for membership or ownership of privileged access groups

Assign time-bound access to resources using start and end dates

Require approval to activate privileged roles

Enforce multifactor authentication to activate any role

Use justification to understand why users activate

Get notifications when privileged roles are activated

Conduct access reviews to ensure users still need roles

Download audit history for internal or external audit

upvoted 1 times

 **mhussey79** 8 months, 1 week ago

im more looking for an answer of why its not D?

upvoted 1 times

 **JayBee65** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Privileged Identity Management (PIM) allows you to "Conduct access reviews to ensure users still need roles", which allow you to meet the requirements of the question. But it is the "access reviews" that is actually required, whether or not you Plan a Privileged Identity Management deployment.

upvoted 4 times

 **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In my exam, 9 april 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer

upvoted 3 times

 **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22

upvoted 1 times

 **Ficus22** 9 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **ougullamaija** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

c is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Insanewhip** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Appeared on my exam today, March 10th, 2022. I chose C.

upvoted 3 times

 **JayBee65** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Did you pass?

upvoted 1 times

 **uffman** 10 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Answer is correct.

upvoted 4 times

 **AKYK** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C. Create an access review.

upvoted 3 times

 **[Removed]** 12 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Access review is needed. Correct

upvoted 5 times

 **andas2008** 12 months ago

yes, answer is C

upvoted 2 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You plan to deploy Azure Databricks to support a machine learning application. Data engineers will mount an Azure Data Lake Storage account to the Databricks file system. Permissions to folders are granted directly to the data engineers.

You need to recommend a design for the planned Databrick deployment. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the data engineers can only access folders to which they have permissions.
- Minimize development effort.
- Minimize costs.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Databricks SKU:

Premium
Standard

Cluster configuration:

Credential passthrough
Managed identities
MLflow
A runtime that contains Photon
Secret scope

**Answer Area**

Databricks SKU:

Premium
Standard

Correct Answer:

Cluster configuration:

Credential passthrough
Managed identities
MLflow
A runtime that contains Photon
Secret scope

Box 1: Premium -

Premium Databricks SKU is required for credential passthrough.

Box 2: Credential passthrough -

Authenticate automatically to Azure Data Lake Storage Gen1 (ADLS Gen1) and Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 (ADLS Gen2) from Azure Databricks clusters using the same Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) identity that you use to log into Azure Databricks. When you enable Azure Data Lake Storage credential passthrough for your cluster, commands that you run on that cluster can read and write data in Azure Data Lake

Storage without requiring you to configure service principal credentials for access to storage.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/security/credential-passthrough/adls-passthrough>

✉  **Tyler2021** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Databricks SKU should be a Premium plan. As the doc states both cloud storage access and credential passthrough features will need a Premium plan.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/sql/user/security/cloud-storage-access>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/security/credential-passthrough/adls-passthrough#adls-aad-credentials>

upvoted 54 times

✉  **sadako** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Premium  
Credential Passthrough  
upvoted 10 times

✉  **410ns0** 7 months ago

no es necesario el sku premium, acabo de hacer la prueba con un databricks standard y si puedo habilitar passthrough

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Shadow983** 1 year ago

Agree.  
The SKU should be Premium.  
upvoted 12 times

✉  **Shadoken** 5 months, 1 week ago

«Standard clusters with credential passthrough are limited to a single user. Standard clusters support Python, SQL, Scala, and R. On Databricks Runtime 6.0 and above, SparkR is supported; on Databricks Runtime 10.1 and above, sparklyr is supported.  
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/security/credential-passthrough/adls-passthrough#--enable-azure-data-lake-storage-credential-passthrough-for-a-standard-cluster>

Yes, we need premium SKU

upvoted 3 times

✉  **HGD545** Highly Voted 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22

upvoted 7 times

✉  **Ghoshy** Most Recent 2 days, 7 hours ago

It is Standard and Credentials Passthrough considering the fact that we need to minimize costs. You do not need to use the Premium SKU of Azure Data Lake Storage to enable credential passthrough or to support multiple users. Both of these features are available in both the Standard and Premium SKUs of Azure Data Lake Storage.

The Premium SKU of Azure Data Lake Storage offers additional features and performance improvements, such as higher throughput and lower latencies, but it is not required to enable credential passthrough or to support multiple users.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Vishal59** 1 week ago

I got this question on the 19-Dec-2022 exam.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **OPT\_001122** 1 day, 5 hours ago

Thanks for mentioning the date  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **JohnPhan** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/azure-databricks-standard-vs-premium-ashish-kumar>  
Base on this article, I think Databricks SKU is Standard to minimize cost.  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ejml** 6 months ago

Documentation is clear:  
Standard clusters with credential passthrough are limited to a single user. Standard clusters support Python, SQL, Scala, and R. On Databricks Runtime 6.0 and above, SparkR is supported; on Databricks Runtime 10.1 and above, sparklyr is supported.

So, we need premium

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Shadoken** 5 months, 1 week ago

Yes, you are right:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/security/credential-passthrough/adls-passthrough#--enable-azure-data-lake-storage-credential-passthrough-for-a-standard-cluster>  
upvoted 1 times

 **OCHT** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Then , What kind of plan required for Databrick SKU , either Premium or Standard ?  
upvoted 1 times

 **410ns0** 7 months ago

la respuesta es correcta, no es necesario premium porque no piden RBAC dentro del Databricks y tampoco es necesario sku premium para habilitar passthrough  
upvoted 1 times

 **koppissr** 7 months, 1 week ago

on AZ 305 22May22  
upvoted 2 times

 **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22  
upvoted 1 times

 **modiallo** 8 months ago

Premium  
you can check Requirements for credential-passthrough in the link below: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/security/credential-passthrough/adls-passthrough>  
upvoted 1 times

 **Rajesh123** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

to Minimize costs use standard  
upvoted 1 times

 **RajeshAzure** 7 months ago

<https://databricks.com/product/azure-pricing> - you need to have the premium plan to use the credential passthrough. feature.  
upvoted 1 times

 **JayBee65** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

The standard plan does not allow you to use credential passthrough features which is required to ensure that the data engineers can only access folders to which they have permissions. So Premium is required.  
upvoted 3 times

 **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22  
upvoted 4 times

 **Contactfornitish** 9 months ago

RBAC in premium only  
upvoted 1 times

 **ypan** 10 months ago

Another point why Premium is needed: "Standard clusters with credential passthrough are limited to a single user." <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/security/credential-passthrough/adls-passthrough#--enable-azure-data-lake-storage-credential-passthrough-for-a-standard-cluster>  
upvoted 1 times

 **Ludo** 6 months, 1 week ago

You are talking about Standard CLUSTER (VS. ), while the Hotspot asks to choose between standard plan and premium plan (pricing tier) for the Azure Databricks Workspace.  
upvoted 1 times

 **ptmjyothish** 10 months ago

The question is regarding data engineers not a single person. So Premium plan only supports multiple user access. Correct me if I'm wrong here.  
upvoted 5 times

 **euve** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

First should be premium, it's explained on the reference link.  
upvoted 1 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You plan to deploy an Azure web app named App1 that will use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication.

App1 will be accessed from the internet by the users at your company. All the users have computers that run Windows 10 and are joined to Azure AD.

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that the users can connect to App1 without being prompted for authentication and can access App1 only from company-owned computers.

What should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

The users can connect to App1 without being prompted for authentication:

An Azure AD app registration
An Azure AD managed identity
Azure AD Application Proxy

The users can access App1 only from company-owned computers:

A Conditional Access policy
An Azure AD administrative unit
Azure Application Gateway
Azure Blueprints
Azure Policy

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

The users can connect to App1 without being prompted for authentication:

An Azure AD app registration
An Azure AD managed identity
Azure AD Application Proxy

The users can access App1 only from company-owned computers:

A Conditional Access policy
An Azure AD administrative unit
Azure Application Gateway
Azure Blueprints
Azure Policy

Box 1: An Azure AD app registration

Azure active directory (AD) provides cloud based directory and identity management services. You can use azure AD to manage users of your application and authenticate access to your applications using azure active directory.

You register your application with Azure active directory tenant.

Box 2: A conditional access policy

Conditional Access policies at their simplest are if-then statements, if a user wants to access a resource, then they must complete an action.

By using Conditional Access policies, you can apply the right access controls when needed to keep your organization secure and stay out of your user's way when not needed.

Reference:

<https://codingcanvas.com/using-azure-active-directory-authentication-in-your-web-application/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview>

✉ **Tyler2021** Highly Voted 1 year ago

The given answer is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/manage-apps/what-is-application-management>

upvoted 33 times

✉ **Justin0020** Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Was in my exam on March. 10 Given answer is correct

upvoted 8 times

✉ **Vishal59** Most Recent 1 week ago

This also came, in AZ-305 exam, on 19-Dec-2022

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Yazn** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

The problem with app registration choice is the requirement "Without being prompted for authentication". Azure app registration will always prompt you if you are not already logged in and doesn't support integrated windows authentication. On the other hand, the application proxy supports integrated windows authentication, hence you can log in without being prompted. I'm not sure but that is my reasoning.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **r3verse** 1 month, 1 week ago

Nowhere it's saying 'integrated windows authentication', please read <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/overview-authentication>.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

App registration needed for SSO/identity

Conditional Access policy needed for only allowing company-owned devices

upvoted 1 times

✉ **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In my exam, 9 April 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer

upvoted 2 times

✉ **HGD545** 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Justin0020** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

App registration needed for SSO/identity

Conditional Access policy needed for only allowing company-owned devices

upvoted 4 times

✉ **[Removed]** 12 months ago

AD app registration

Conditional access policy. Correct answer

upvoted 4 times

✉ **kenobiD** 1 year ago

Azure AD Proxy supports SSO, I would have used that with conditional access

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-config-sso-how-to>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **CLToh** 2 months ago

AD application proxy is used to access on-premises web applications and this question is using Azure webapp thus not relevant.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **someguys** 1 year ago

But why would you proxy the traffic? Azure AD proxy is for publishing on-prem web applications, not Azure web apps.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/what-is-application-proxy>

Easiest way is to create an app registration and conditional access policy.

upvoted 17 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. Your company deploys several virtual machines on-premises and to Azure. ExpressRoute is deployed and configured for on-premises to Azure connectivity.

Several virtual machines exhibit network connectivity issues.

You need to analyze the network traffic to identify whether packets are being allowed or denied to the virtual machines.

Solution: Use Azure Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to analyze the network traffic.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

#### **Correct Answer: B**

Instead use Azure Network Watcher IP Flow Verify, which allows you to detect traffic filtering issues at a VM level.

Note: IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

#### *Community vote distribution*

B (93%)	7%
---------	----

✉  **itmaster**  10 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

(Traffic Analytics) under (Network Watcher) gives you statistical data and traffic visualization like total inbound and outbound flows and the number of deployed NSGs. However, it doesn't give you information if packets are allowed or denied. Check screenshot in the following reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

(IP Flow Verify) under (Network Watcher) gives you option to verify if traffic is allowed or denied. Check screenshot in the following reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

Correct answer is B.

upvoted 28 times

✉  **Eltooth**  1 year ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer - B

upvoted 11 times

✉  **OPT\_001122**  1 day, 4 hours ago

Thanks to all who have mentioned the exam dates

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Pamban** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

this series of questions appeared on 5th Oct 2022

upvoted 3 times

✉  **lemoniazure** 3 months, 1 week ago

Appeared in 19Sep2022 exam. My answer is B, 946 pass.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **sapien45** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer:A

Read the damn documentation :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

A key component of traffic analytics is NSG flow logs :

Network security group (NSG) flow logs: Allow you to view information about ingress and egress IP traffic through a network security group. NSG flow logs are written in json format and show outbound and inbound flows on a per rule basis, the NIC the flow applies to, five-tuple information about the flow (source/destination IP address, source/destination port, and protocol), and if the traffic was allowed or denied.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **aleksandarivanov** 5 months ago

i don't see an NSG mentioned in the question, tho  
upvoted 2 times

 **ExStudent** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer - B (Based on the IP Flow docs  
IP flow verify in Azure Network Watcher

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

upvoted 1 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**  
IP Flow Verify in Network Watcher gives you option to verify if traffic is allowed or denied.  
upvoted 1 times

 **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22  
upvoted 1 times

 **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In my exam, 9 april 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer  
upvoted 2 times

 **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Came in exam today 04/04/2022 but the correct option IP flow was absent  
upvoted 2 times

 **Rick365** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**  
Vote B  
upvoted 2 times

 **uffman** 10 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**  
Correct answer is given.  
upvoted 2 times

 **PeterHu** 10 months ago

this is on VM level ,not on NSG ,so the answer is B  
upvoted 1 times

 **ahorva** 11 months ago

Not really sure about this - one of the Traffic Analytics use cases:  
- Pinpoint network misconfigurations leading to failed connections in your network

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>  
upvoted 1 times

 **dethblow** 11 months ago

Correct answer A  
"Identify security threats to, and secure your network, with information such as open-ports, applications attempting internet access, and virtual machines (VM) connecting to rogue networks."  
upvoted 1 times

 **dethblow** 11 months ago

Correct answer is B .... my bad  
upvoted 2 times

 **MicroNoob** 11 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**  
I am also leaning towards the correct answer being IP Flow Verify based on the description that it focuses on the packet access to VMs. The question appears to be concerned with the VMs which would make this a more appropriate answer.  
upvoted 3 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. Your company deploys several virtual machines on-premises and to Azure. ExpressRoute is deployed and configured for on-premises to Azure connectivity.

Several virtual machines exhibit network connectivity issues.

You need to analyze the network traffic to identify whether packets are being allowed or denied to the virtual machines.

Solution: Use Azure Advisor to analyze the network traffic.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer: B**

Instead use Azure Network Watcher IP Flow Verify, which allows you to detect traffic filtering issues at a VM level.

Note: IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

 **Eltooth** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Correct answer - B

upvoted 12 times

 **iwikneerg** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Definitely B because azure advisor is not going to show you or help you troubleshoot connectivity problems

upvoted 1 times

 **articleback** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B should be the Answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

IP Flow Verify in Network Watcher gives you option to verify if traffic is allowed or denied.

upvoted 2 times

 **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22

upvoted 1 times

 **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In my exam, 9 april 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Came in exam today 04/04/2022 but the correct option IP flow was absent

upvoted 1 times

 **johnwick420** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct. Only IP flow check will do that

upvoted 2 times

 **Rick365** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

 **Pascal1** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. Your company deploys several virtual machines on-premises and to Azure. ExpressRoute is deployed and configured for on-premises to Azure connectivity.

Several virtual machines exhibit network connectivity issues.

You need to analyze the network traffic to identify whether packets are being allowed or denied to the virtual machines.

Solution: Use Azure Network Watcher to run IP flow verify to analyze the network traffic.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer: A**

Azure Network Watcher IP Flow Verify allows you to detect traffic filtering issues at a VM level.

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen,

IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

 **Eltooth** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Correct answer - A.

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine.

upvoted 18 times

 **sapt** Most Recent 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

i Agree, answer A

upvoted 1 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer - A.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

upvoted 1 times

 **James\_123456** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22

upvoted 2 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer - A.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

upvoted 1 times

 **johnwick420** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct A

upvoted 1 times

 **jkklim** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

**DRAG DROP -**

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and Linux.

You need to use Azure Monitor to design an alerting strategy for security-related events.

Which Azure Monitor Logs tables should you query? To answer, drag the appropriate tables to the correct log types. Each table may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

**Tables**

AzureActivity

AzureDiagnostics

Event

Syslog

**Answer Area**

Events from Windows event logs:

Table

Events from Linux system logging:

Table

**Correct Answer:**

**Tables**

AzureActivity

AzureDiagnostics

Event

Syslog

**Answer Area**

Events from Windows event logs:

Event

Events from Linux system logging:

Syslog

**Reference:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/data-sources-windows-events> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-sources-syslog>

 **Eltooth** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Correct answer -

Windows : Event.

Linux : Syslog

upvoted 38 times

 **HGD545** Highly Voted 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22

upvoted 8 times

 **Vishal59** Most Recent 1 week ago

This one also got and clear the AZ-305 exam by 920/1000.

upvoted 2 times

 **scottishstvao** 5 months ago

The given Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct -

Windows : Event.

Linux : Syslog

upvoted 1 times

✉  **koppissr** 7 months, 1 week ago

on AZ 305 22May22

upvoted 1 times

✉  **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JamesMK101** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Given Answer is correct.

Passed exam on 04/56/22

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JamesMK101** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

exam date 04/26/22

upvoted 1 times

✉  **geobarou** 8 months ago

I think the correct answer is Azure Activity and Syslog. If you see in the first link it says: "You can't configure collection of security events from the workspace." If you check the link for Azure Activity the security is in the category. Link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/reference/tables/azureactivity>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ele123** 4 months, 1 week ago

The given answer is correct. Azure Activity is not correct, as it keeps logs about interaction with the services, for example modify the VM properties, but the events coming from the OS are into Events table.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

Indeed, correct!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22

upvoted 2 times

✉  **AKYK** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answers

upvoted 1 times

✉  **[Removed]** 12 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

You are designing a large Azure environment that will contain many subscriptions.

You plan to use Azure Policy as part of a governance solution.

To which three scopes can you assign Azure Policy definitions? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) administrative units
- B. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenants
- C. subscriptions
- D. compute resources
- E. resource groups
- F. management groups

**Correct Answer:** CEF

Azure Policy evaluates resources in Azure by comparing the properties of those resources to business rules. Once your business rules have been formed, the policy definition or initiative is assigned to any scope of resources that Azure supports, such as management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, or individual resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

*Community vote distribution*

CEF (100%)

 **kenobiID** Highly Voted 1 year ago

the correct answer is C, E, F.

If you go into the portal and look at the scope section when assigning a policy it gives you the options of management group, subscription and resource group

upvoted 64 times

 **bkrich** 1 year ago

I think it's C,E,F as well

upvoted 14 times

 **Amrx** Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: CEF

CEF seems correct

upvoted 1 times

 **gargaditya** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CEF

though D may be correct--but should have said Resources(in general,instead of Compute)Other options are more appropriate(C,E,F).

The policy definition or initiative is assigned to any scope of resources that Azure supports, such as

>management groups  
>subscriptions  
>resource groups, or  
> individual resources

upvoted 1 times

 **gargaditya** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

though D may be correct--but should have said Resources(in general,instead of Compute)Other options are more appropriate(C,E,F).

The policy definition or initiative is assigned to any scope of resources that Azure supports, such as

>management groups  
>subscriptions  
>resource groups, or  
> individual resources

upvoted 1 times

 **Sam928** 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer : CEF

You can assign Azure policy at Management Group, Subscription, Resource group level

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **paulb2b** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On the Assign Policy page, set the Scope by selecting the ellipsis and then selecting either a management group or subscription. Optionally, select a resource group. A scope determines what resources or grouping of resources the policy assignment gets enforced on. Then use the Select button at the bottom of the Scope page.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Cortiz** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: CEF**

CEF Answer Correct...

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **iryngael** 5 months ago

**Selected Answer: CEF**

Correct answers : CEF

This page about policies :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

states that "An assignment is a policy definition or initiative that has been assigned to a specific scope. This scope could range from a management group to an individual resource. The term scope refers to all the resources, resource groups, subscriptions, or management groups that the definition is assigned to."

It also send you to this page dedicated to understanding policy scopes :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/scope>

which states :

"Scope in Azure Policy is based on how scope works in Azure Resource Manager. For a high-level overview, see Scope in Azure Resource Manager."

leading to this page :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview#understand-scope>

clearly stating the same as the first link :

"Azure provides four levels of scope: management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, and resources."

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **ITPro21** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: CEF**

the policy definition or initiative is assigned to any scope of resources that Azure supports, such as management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, or individual resources.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **ITPro21** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

"the policy definition or initiative is assigned to any scope of resources that Azure supports, such as management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, or individual resources."

C,E,F

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **YMXD** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: CEF**

, Management Groups, Subscription and Resource Groups

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **SilverFox22** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: CEF**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **managuli** 6 months, 1 week ago

If subscription having policy , no need to apply separately for RG,

i Think ACF is ans

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Rock** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The given Answer is correct, the root tenant group can be scoped for Azure Policy and the answer A is the same as root management group, please see below explanation.

By default, the root management group's display name is Tenant root group and operates itself as a management group. The ID is the same value as the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant ID.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **ExStudent** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: CEF**

The explanation within the answer as well clearly says, that it could be assigned to management group, subscription and resource group

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Azure\_daemon** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is C, E & F, how could you choose A as one of the correct answer, this is a very basic understanding of Azure governance.

upvoted 1 times

 **mileytores** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Management Groups, Subscriptions y Resources Groups

upvoted 1 times

**DRAG DROP -**

Your on-premises network contains a server named Server1 that runs an ASP.NET application named App1.

You have a hybrid deployment of Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that users sign in by using their Azure AD account and Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) when they connect to App1 from the internet.

Which three features should you recommend be deployed and configured in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate features from the list of features to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Features	Answer Area
----------	-------------

a public Azure Load Balancer

a managed identity

an internal Azure Load Balancer

a Conditional Access policy

an Azure App Service plan

Azure AD Application Proxy

an Azure AD enterprise application



Correct Answer:

Features	Answer Area
----------	-------------

a public Azure Load Balancer

Azure AD Application Proxy

a managed identity

an Azure AD enterprise application

an internal Azure Load Balancer

a Conditional Access policy



an Azure App Service plan

Step 1: Azure AD Application Proxy

Start by enabling communication to Azure data centers to prepare your environment for Azure AD Application Proxy.

Step 2: an Azure AD enterprise application

Add an on-premises app to Azure AD.

Now that you've prepared your environment and installed a connector, you're ready to add on-premises applications to Azure AD.

1. Sign in as an administrator in the Azure portal.
2. In the left navigation panel, select Azure Active Directory.

3. Select Enterprise applications, and then select New application.

4. Etc.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-add-on-premises-application>

✉  **Eltooth** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 39 times

✉  **FrancisFerreira** Highly Voted 9 months ago

Wait, Application Proxy is a feature of Enterprise Applications, so yeah, you would need to register an Enterprise Application before enabling an Application Proxy for it.

While the items themselves are correct, I believe the order should be:

1. Enterprise Application
2. Application Proxy
3. Conditional Access

upvoted 29 times

✉  **ninjaTT** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

If you carefully follow the link provided by @RJM you will notice that first, you need to install and register a connector, later add an on-premises app to Azure AD by selecting Enterprise application --> New application.

So the given answer is correct:

1. Application Proxy
2. Enterprise Application
3. Conditional Access

upvoted 16 times

✉  **zenithcsa1** 3 months, 1 week ago

That's for the connector, not Application Proxy itself. Enterprise Application must be the first.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JDKJDKJDK** 3 months, 1 week ago

I think ninjaTT is right. according to this page first you install a connector from the Application Proxy blade, and then you add the onprem app via Enterprise Application

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-add-on-premises-application>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **OrangeSG** Most Recent 1 week, 6 days ago

Answer is correct.

Steps:

1. Opens ports for outbound traffic and allows access to specific URLs
2. Installs the connector on your Windows server, and registers it with Application Proxy
3. Verifies the connector installed and registered correctly
4. Adds an on-premises application to your Azure AD tenant
5. Verifies a test user can sign on to the application by using an Azure AD account

Reference

Tutorial: Add an on-premises application for remote access through Application Proxy in Azure Active Directory

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-add-on-premises-application>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct.

1. Application Proxy
2. Enterprise Application
3. Conditional Access

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-add-on-premises-application>

upvoted 6 times

✉  **cheese929** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Clearly stated in the link below. So the given answer is correct.

1. Application Proxy
2. Enterprise Application
3. Conditional Access

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-add-on-premises-application>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **vijaypatelom** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

in sequence, I believe first enterprise application should be configure before application proxy can be configured

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **RJM** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Proxy first is correct <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-add-on-premises-application>

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

Sorry, where in that link they say Application Proxy comes before Enterprise Application? AFAIK, Application Proxy is a feature of Enterprise Applications, so yeah, you would need to register an Enterprise Application before enabling an Application Proxy for it. IMHO, the given order is incorrect.

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **r3verse** 1 month, 1 week ago

Application Proxy is essentially a configuration of an Azure AD Application Registration , as you can see here for the Graph API setup: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/graph/application-proxy-configure-api?toc=%2Fazure%2Factive-directory%2Fapp-proxy%2Ftoc.json&bc=%2Fazure%2Factive-directory%2Fapp-proxy%2Fbreadcrumb%2Ftoc.json&tabs=http> . If you set it up like this, in theory you dont need the Enterprise app to configure app proxy, just the App Registration (with app proxy configured). I think they want you to know that, to configure Conditional Access, you are required to have an Enterprise App (based on your App registration) to configure it, so i'm also leaning towards:

1. Application Proxy (basically an Application Registration)
2. Enterprise Application
3. Conditional Access

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **HGD545** 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **makovec25** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Redimido** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Yup, that's right!

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **PeterHu** 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer is right

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **[Removed]** 12 months ago

Given answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

You need to recommend a solution to generate a monthly report of all the new Azure Resource Manager (ARM) resource deployments in your Azure subscription.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Activity Log
- B. Azure Advisor
- C. Azure Analysis Services
- D. Azure Monitor action groups

**Correct Answer: A**

Activity logs are kept for 90 days. You can query for any range of dates, as long as the starting date isn't more than 90 days in the past.

Through activity logs, you can determine:

- ⇒ what operations were taken on the resources in your subscription
- ⇒ who started the operation
- ⇒ when the operation occurred
- ⇒ the status of the operation
- ⇒ the values of other properties that might help you research the operation

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/view-activity-logs>

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

✉  **Eltooth** [Highly Voted] 1 year ago

Correct answer - A

upvoted 21 times

✉  **NarasimhanMV** [Most Recent] 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Yes - A is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **angelokexamtopics** 3 months ago

Correct answer - A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **fatwast** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **princessgalz** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct answer - A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **al608** 6 months, 1 week ago

did my Exam today. This was on there.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct answer - A.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct answer - A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Insanewhip** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Appeared in my exam, March 10th, 2022. I chose A.

upvoted 3 times

 **Suwani** 10 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **makovec25** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A. Azure Activity Log

upvoted 2 times

 **Redimido** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Yes! That's correct.

upvoted 3 times

 **PeterHu** 11 months, 1 week ago

A is right

upvoted 2 times

 **hamid28** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A correct

upvoted 3 times

 **[Removed]** 12 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. Your company deploys several virtual machines on-premises and to Azure. ExpressRoute is deployed and configured for on-premises to Azure connectivity.

Several virtual machines exhibit network connectivity issues.

You need to analyze the network traffic to identify whether packets are being allowed or denied to the virtual machines.

Solution: Install and configure the Azure Monitoring agent and the Dependency Agent on all the virtual machines. Use VM insights in Azure Monitor to analyze the network traffic.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer: B**

Use the Azure Monitor agent if you need to:

Collect guest logs and metrics from any machine in Azure, in other clouds, or on-premises.

Use the Dependency agent if you need to:

Use the Map feature VM insights or the Service Map solution.

Note: Instead use Azure Network Watcher IP Flow Verify allows you to detect traffic filtering issues at a VM level.

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen,

IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitor/agents/agents-overview#dependency-agent>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

 **adaniel89** Highly Voted 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Azure Network Watcher IP Flow Verify, which allows you to detect traffic filtering issues at a VM level.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>  
upvoted 7 times

 **gulabjamun** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Answer B - IP flow verify.  
upvoted 1 times

 **Vince\_M** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer B - IP flow verify. Use to determine whether packets are allowed or denied to a specific IaaS virtual machine. This tool will provide information about which network security group (NSG) is causing the packet to be dropped.  
upvoted 1 times

 **NarasimhanMV** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

B - is the right answer.  
upvoted 1 times

 **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B  
Azure Network Watcher IP Flow Verify  
upvoted 3 times

**DRAG DROP -**

You need to design an architecture to capture the creation of users and the assignment of roles. The captured data must be stored in Azure Cosmos DB.

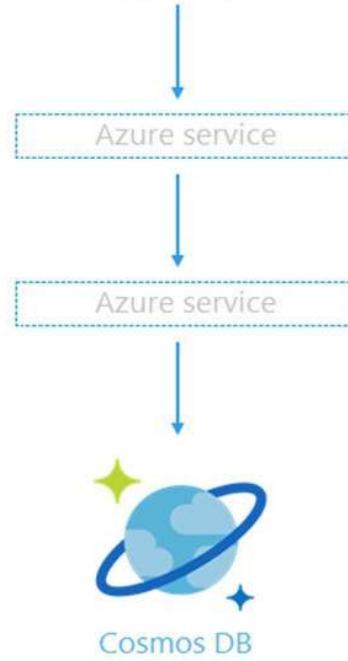
Which services should you include in the design? To answer, drag the appropriate services to the correct targets. Each service may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

**Azure Services**

- Azure Event Grid
- Azure Event Hubs
- Azure Functions
- Azure Monitor Logs
- Azure Notification Hubs

**Answer Area**

Correct Answer:

### Azure Services

- Azure Event Grid
- Azure Event Hubs
- Azure Functions
- Azure Monitor Logs
- Azure Notification Hubs

### Answer Area



Azure Event Hubs

Azure Functions



Cosmos DB

Box 1: Azure Event Hubs -

You can route Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) activity logs to several endpoints for long term retention and data insights.

The Event Hub is used for streaming.

Box 2: Azure Function -

Use an Azure Function along with a cosmos DB change feed, and store the data in Cosmos DB.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/reports-monitoring/concept-activity-logs-azure-monitor>

✉ santi1975 Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Although may seem a bit surprising, seems correct:

1. Event Hub: You can export AD logs to an Azure Event Hub (even you can cherry picking which ones)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/reports-monitoring/tutorial-azure-monitor-stream-logs-to-event-hub>

2. Azure Function: You easily create a serverless function to read events from the Event Hub and store them in a CosmosDB.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-event-hub-cosmos-db?tabs=bash>

upvoted 18 times

✉ Snownoodles Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

The given answer is correct:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/serverless/event-hubs-functions/event-hubs-functions>

upvoted 6 times

✉ Vishal59 Most Recent 1 week ago

I got this question on the 19-Dec-2022 exam

upvoted 1 times

✉ azaad\_a 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **AKS83** 3 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

Your company, named Contoso, Ltd., implements several Azure logic apps that have HTTP triggers. The logic apps provide access to an on-premises web service.

Contoso establishes a partnership with another company named Fabrikam, Inc.

Fabrikam does not have an existing Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant and uses third-party OAuth 2.0 identity management to authenticate its users.

Developers at Fabrikam plan to use a subset of the logic apps to build applications that will integrate with the on-premises web service of Contoso.

You need to design a solution to provide the Fabrikam developers with access to the logic apps. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Requests to the logic apps from the developers must be limited to lower rates than the requests from the users at Contoso.
- The developers must be able to rely on their existing OAuth 2.0 provider to gain access to the logic apps.
- The solution must NOT require changes to the logic apps.
- The solution must NOT use Azure AD guest accounts.

What should you include in the solution?

- A. Azure Front Door
- B. Azure AD Application Proxy
- C. Azure AD business-to-business (B2B)
- D. Azure API Management

**Correct Answer: D**

Many APIs support OAuth 2.0 to secure the API and ensure that only valid users have access, and they can only access resources to which they're entitled. To use Azure API Management's interactive developer console with such APIs, the service allows you to configure your service instance to work with your OAuth 2.0 enabled API.

Incorrect:

Azure AD business-to-business (B2B) uses guest accounts.

Azure AD Application Proxy is for on-premises scenarios.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-oauth2>

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

 **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

The given answer is correct. API management can use Oauth2 for authorization:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/authorizations-overview>  
upvoted 12 times

 **JYKL88** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct  
upvoted 1 times

 **ShaheedM** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D  
D is correct  
upvoted 2 times

 **manikatech** 1 month ago

The Correct Answer is API Management only  
upvoted 1 times

 **AllMargo1** 1 month, 1 week ago

Seems legit  
upvoted 1 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You have an Azure subscription that contains 300 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019.

You need to centrally monitor all warning events in the System logs of the virtual machines.

What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Resource to create in Azure:

An event hub
A Log Analytics workspace
A search service
A storage account

Configuration to perform on the virtual machines:

Create event subscriptions
Configure Continuous delivery
Install the Azure Monitor agent
Modify the membership of the Event Log Readers group

**Correct Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Resource to create in Azure:

An event hub
<b>A Log Analytics workspace</b>
A search service
A storage account

Configuration to perform on the virtual machines:

Create event subscriptions
Configure Continuous delivery
<b>Install the Azure Monitor agent</b>
Modify the membership of the Event Log Readers group

Box 1: A Log Analytics workspace

Send resource logs to a Log Analytics workspace to enable the features of Azure Monitor Logs.

You must create a diagnostic setting for each Azure resource to send its resource logs to a Log Analytics workspace to use with Azure Monitor Logs.

Box 2: Install the Azure Monitor agent

Use the Azure Monitor agent if you need to:

Collect guest logs and metrics from any machine in Azure, in other clouds, or on-premises.

Manage data collection configuration centrally

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/resource-logs> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview#azure-monitor-agent>

 **most\_lenyora** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct!

upvoted 9 times

 **techmaster1507** Most Recent 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **ahmed13** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Teab91** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Seems correct and logical

upvoted 3 times

 **Pamban** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

appeared on 5th Oct 2022

upvoted 2 times

 **sanju123kumar** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct. But not getting this questions in exam

upvoted 2 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You have several Azure App Service web apps that use Azure Key Vault to store data encryption keys.

Several departments have the following requests to support the web app:

<b>Department</b>	<b>Request</b>
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review the membership of administrative roles and require users to provide a justification for continued membership.</li> <li>Get alerts about changes in administrator assignments.</li> <li>See a history of administrator activation, including which changes administrators made to Azure resources.</li> </ul>
Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enable the applications to access Key Vault and retrieve keys for use in code.</li> </ul>
Quality Assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Receive temporary administrator access to create and configure additional web apps in the test environment.</li> </ul>

Which service should you recommend for each department's request? To answer, configure the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Security:

Azure AD Privileged Identity Management  
 Azure Managed Identity  
 Azure AD Connect  
 Azure AD Identity Protection

Development:

Azure AD Privileged Identity Management  
 Azure Managed Identity  
 Azure AD Connect  
 Azure AD Identity Protection

Quality Assurance:

Azure AD Privileged Identity Management  
 Azure Managed Identity  
 Azure AD Connect  
 Azure AD Identity Protection

**Answer Area**

Security:

Azure AD Privileged Identity Management  
 Azure Managed Identity  
 Azure AD Connect  
 Azure AD Identity Protection

Development:

Azure AD Privileged Identity Management  
 Azure Managed Identity  
 Azure AD Connect  
 Azure AD Identity Protection

Quality Assurance:

Azure AD Privileged Identity Management  
 Azure Managed Identity  
 Azure AD Connect  
 Azure AD Identity Protection

**Correct Answer:**

Box 1: Azure AD Privileged Identity Management

Privileged Identity Management provides time-based and approval-based role activation to mitigate the risks of excessive, unnecessary, or misused access permissions on resources that you care about. Here are some of the key features of Privileged Identity Management:

Provide just-in-time privileged access to Azure AD and Azure resources

Assign time-bound access to resources using start and end dates  
Require approval to activate privileged roles  
Enforce multi-factor authentication to activate any role  
Use justification to understand why users activate  
Get notifications when privileged roles are activated  
Conduct access reviews to ensure users still need roles  
Download audit history for internal or external audit  
Prevents removal of the last active Global Administrator role assignment

Box 2: Azure Managed Identity -

Managed identities provide an identity for applications to use when connecting to resources that support Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication.

Applications may use the managed identity to obtain Azure AD tokens. With Azure Key Vault, developers can use managed identities to access resources. Key

Vault stores credentials in a secure manner and gives access to storage accounts.

Box 3: Azure AD Privileged Identity Management

Privileged Identity Management provides time-based and approval-based role activation to mitigate the risks of excessive, unnecessary, or misused access permissions on resources that you care about. Here are some of the key features of Privileged Identity Management:

Provide just-in-time privileged access to Azure AD and Azure resources

Assign time-bound access to resources using start and end dates

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-configure> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview>

✉️  mse89  3 months, 3 weeks ago

PIM  
MI  
PIM  
answer is correct  
upvoted 20 times

✉️  One111 3 months ago

Non of security requirements can be accomplished by PIM. That's definitely not the right answer.  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  Ayboum 2 months ago

Access review is included on PIM  
upvoted 5 times

✉️  One111  3 months ago

It should be  
1 Identity Governance / Access Review - access based on groups and review periods.  
2 Managed Identity - access with passwordless and no additional administration footprints.  
3 Privileged Identity Management - temporary role activation.

Answers are probably messed and lack option in first list.  
upvoted 5 times

✉️  ExamTopicsTST 1 month, 2 weeks ago

@One111, since the option is not there, it is NOT an option as an answer. Under 'Identity Governance' is where PIM exists, and all the requirements can be met by what PIM provides. Answers provided ARE 100% correct: PIM, MI, PIM.  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  Vishal59  1 week ago

I got this question on the 19-Dec-2022 exam  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  Samko635 2 months, 2 weeks ago

It should be IT governance(Not an option) / MI / PIM  
"Review access" on PIM is a completely different thing to what security team is asking.  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  Jay\_2pt0 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Access Reviews are included with PIM. See <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-configure>  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  meet\_satish 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is correct - PIM, MI, PIM

PIM:

- Assign time-bound access to resources using start and end dates
- Use justification to understand why users activate
- Get notifications when privileged roles are activated
- Download audit history for internal or external audit

upvoted 4 times

 **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

 **One11** 3 months ago

None of security requirements can be accomplished by PIM. That's definitely not the right answer.

upvoted 2 times

**HOTSPOT -**

Your company has the divisions shown in the following table.

Division	Azure subscription	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant
East	Sub1, Sub2	East.contoso.com
West	Sub3, Sub4	West.contoso.com

You plan to deploy a custom application to each subscription. The application will contain the following:

- A resource group
- An Azure web app
- Custom role assignments
- An Azure Cosmos DB account

You need to use Azure Blueprints to deploy the application to each subscription.

What is the minimum number of objects required to deploy the application? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Management groups:

▼

1
2
3
4

Blueprint definitions:

▼

1
2
3
4

Blueprint assignments:

▼

1
2
3
4

## Answer Area

Management groups:

1
2
3
4

Blueprint definitions:

Correct Answer:

1
2
3
4

Blueprint assignments:

1
2
3
4

Box 1: 2 -

One management group for each Azure AD tenant

Azure management groups provide a level of scope above subscriptions.

All subscriptions within a management group automatically inherit the conditions applied to the management group.

All subscriptions within a single management group must trust the same Azure Active Directory tenant.

Box 2: 1 -

One single blueprint definition can be assigned to different existing management groups or subscriptions.

When creating a blueprint definition, you'll define where the blueprint is saved. Blueprints can be saved to a management group or subscription that you have

Contributor access to. If the location is a management group, the blueprint is available to assign to any child subscription of that management group.

Box 3: 2 -

Blueprint assignment -

Each Published Version of a blueprint can be assigned (with a max name length of 90 characters) to an existing management group or subscription.

Assigning a blueprint definition to a management group means the assignment object exists at the management group. The deployment of artifacts still targets a subscription.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/overview>

 **manubust**  3 months, 4 weeks ago

I dont know why the discussion thread disappeared in this exam. This question is in AZ-304 and the right answer is 2,2,4.

Management groups can't span AAD tenant, so you need 2 management groups. Blueprints definition can be saved within management group which, in turn, means you need 2 blueprint definitions.

Blueprint assignments are at subscription level, therefore you need 4.

upvoted 49 times

 **JYKL88** 1 week, 1 day ago

Agree with 2-2-4

upvoted 1 times

 **Snownoodles**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Blueprint can be assigned to MG level although the following statement from Azure docs is confusing:

"Assigning a blueprint definition to a management group means the assignment object exists at the management group. The deployment of artifacts still targets a subscription"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/overview>  
so the answer should be 2-2-2

upvoted 12 times

✉  **CJWit** 1 month, 1 week ago

but there are 4 subscriptions in this example. if the blueprint definition is assigned on a per sub basis, there would need to be 4. 1 for each sub.  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **mufflon** 3 months, 1 week ago

I agree, i believe that the answer is 2-2-2. as described in the provided link.  
upvoted 3 times

✉  **zenithcsa1** 3 months, 1 week ago

Blueprint assignment to MG is possible and it can be done only by REST API, described in the following link.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/blueprints/assignments/create-or-update?tabs=HTTP>  
However, properties.scope of assignment object is a single subscription, whch means you have to create an assignment respectively for each subscription.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/blueprints/assignments/create-or-update?tabs=HTTP#assignment>

So, 4 subscriptions mean 4 assignments.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Balaji\_c\_s** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Its just saved at MG level and assigned at Subscription Level. So it should be 2-2-4  
upvoted 5 times

✉  **ronsav80** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

From the article ref'd in the answer " If the location is a management group, the blueprint is available to assign to any child subscription of that management group.". So if saved to the MG, it is available to any subscription under that MG. So to me it is 2-2-2  
upvoted 2 times

✉  **ronsav80** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Check that... the key is "available to any subscription under the MG" so while the MG is available, it has to be applied at the subscription level to take affect. So 2-2-4  
upvoted 3 times

✉  **PankajKataria** Most Recent 1 day, 22 hours ago

2-2-4 is the right answer

<https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/cloud-and-networking/9781838551452/2/ch02lvl1sec15/assigning-an-azure-blueprint#:~:text=When%20working%20with%20Azure%20Blueprints%2C%20remember%20the%20following,minutes%20to%20finish%20propagating%20locks%20for%20the%20artifacts>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **PankajKataria** 1 day, 23 hours ago

First one is two as : all subscriptions within a single management group must trust the same Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **DrMiyu** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

For me it's 2-2-4. The 2 frist we agreed already; but why 4 saaignment ? because simply in the question, it's mention, Blueprint needs to be assign to any subscription.  
This could mean "To this one and futur one" but here I understand as "to the subscription level only" and so 4 ... Tricky question  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Ravi1383** 1 month ago

Answer is 2-2-2

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Hari2017** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

2-2-4 is correct

upvoted 4 times

✉  **CLToh** 2 months ago

attach the link.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/build-cloud-governance-strategy-azure/8-govern-subscriptions-azure-blueprints>  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **CLToh** 2 months ago

I think tje key is minimum assignment. Blueprint can be deploy at MG on both existing and new subscription within the MG therefore I think the answer is 2-2-2

upvoted 2 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You need to design an Azure policy that will implement the following functionality:

- For new resources, assign tags and values that match the tags and values of the resource group to which the resources are deployed.
- For existing resources, identify whether the tags and values match the tags and values of the resource group that contains the resources.
- For any non-compliant resources, trigger auto-generated remediation tasks to create missing tags and values.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you include in the design? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Azure Policy effect to use:

Append
EnforceOPAConstraint
EnforceRegoPolicy
Modify

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) object and role-based access control (RBAC) role to use for the remediation tasks:

A managed identity with the Contributor role
A managed identity with the User Access Administrator role
A service principal with the Contributor role
A service principal with the User Access Administrator role

**Correct Answer:****Answer Area**

Azure Policy effect to use:

Append
EnforceOPAConstraint
EnforceRegoPolicy
Modify

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) object and role-based access control (RBAC) role to use for the remediation tasks:

A managed identity with the Contributor role
A managed identity with the User Access Administrator role
A service principal with the Contributor role
A service principal with the User Access Administrator role

**Box 1: Modify -**

Modify is used to add, update, or remove properties or tags on a subscription or resource during creation or update. A common example is updating tags on resources such as costCenter. Existing non-compliant resources can be remediated with a remediation task. A single Modify rule can have any number of operations. Policy assignments with effect set as Modify require a managed identity to do remediation.

Incorrect:

\* The following effects are deprecated: EnforceOPAConstraint EnforceRegoPolicy

\* Append is used to add additional fields to the requested resource during creation or update. A common example is specifying allowed IPs for a storage resource.

Append is intended for use with non-tag properties. While Append can add tags to a resource during a create or update request, it's recommended to use the

Modify effect for tags instead.

**Box 2: A managed identity with the Contributor role**

The managed identity needs to be granted the appropriate roles required for remediating resources to grant the managed identity.

Contributor - Can create and manage all types of Azure resources but can't grant access to others.

Incorrect:

User Access Administrator: lets you manage user access to Azure resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/how-to/remediate-resources> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

  **manubust**  3 months, 4 weeks ago

Question #33 in AZ-304. Right answer

upvoted 11 times

  **mufflon**  3 months, 1 week ago

Modify and managed identity with contributor role.

The following effects are deprecated:

EnforceOPAConstraint

EnforceRegoPolicy

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/how-to/remediate-resources?tabs=azure-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

upvoted 2 times

 **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Account Kind	Location
storage1	Azure Storage account	Storage (general purpose v1)	East US
storage2	Azure Storage account	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	East US
Workspace1	Azure Log Analytics workspace	<b>Not applicable</b>	East US
Workspace2	Azure Log Analytics workspace	<b>Not applicable</b>	East US
Hub1	Azure event hub	<b>Not applicable</b>	East US

You create an Azure SQL database named DB1 that is hosted in the East US Azure region.

To DB1, you add a diagnostic setting named Settings1. Settings1 archive SQLInsights to storage1 and sends SQLInsights to Workspace1.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
You can add a new diagnostic setting that archives SQLInsights logs to storage2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add a new diagnostic setting that sends SQLInsights logs to Workspace2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add a new diagnostic setting that sends SQLInsights logs to Hub1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Correct Answer:****Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
You can add a new diagnostic setting that archives SQLInsights logs to storage2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add a new diagnostic setting that sends SQLInsights logs to Workspace2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add a new diagnostic setting that sends SQLInsights logs to Hub1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

A single diagnostic setting can define no more than one of each of the destinations. If you want to send data to more than one of a particular destination type (for example, two different Log Analytics workspaces), then create multiple settings.

Each resource can have up to 5 diagnostic settings.

Note: This diagnostic telemetry can be streamed to one of the following Azure resources for analysis.

\* Log Analytics workspace

\* Azure Event Hubs

\* Azure Storage

Box 2: Yes -

Box 3: Yes -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/diagnostic-settings> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/metrics-diagnostic-telemetry-logging-streaming-export-configure?tabs=azure-portal>

Yes, Yes, Yes  
upvoted 13 times

 **ckyap** (Most Recent) 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Tested with my Azure subscription - Box1 ok, Box2 ok, Box3 not tested yet  
upvoted 1 times

 **smartamu** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

No, Yes, Yes

Box 1: No  
You archive logs only to Azure Storage accounts.

Box 2: Yes

Box 3: Yes

Sending logs to Event Hubs allows you to stream data to external systems such as third-party SIEMs and other log analytics solutions.

Note: A single diagnostic setting can define no more than one of each of the destinations. If you want to send data to more than one of a particular destination type (for example, two different Log Analytics workspaces), then create multiple settings. Each resource can have up to 5 diagnostic settings.

upvoted 1 times

 **datchattduke** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

storage2 is an Azure Storage Account, so shouldn't box 1 be Yes?

upvoted 1 times

 **VincentMarchal** 1 month, 1 week ago

Yes it is. Box 1 = YES.

upvoted 1 times

 **Snownoodles** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

N-N-Y

You can only configure one storage account and one log analytics workspace as destination in diagnostic settings.

upvoted 2 times

 **Snownoodles** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Sorry, I just tested it, it should Y-Y-Y.

The given answer is correct

upvoted 17 times

 **Fal991I** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

It's still yes even though wsp2 and hub both are NOT applicable. Strange!!!

upvoted 1 times

You plan to deploy an Azure SQL database that will store Personally Identifiable Information (PII).

You need to ensure that only privileged users can view the PII.

What should you include in the solution?

- A. dynamic data masking
- B. role-based access control (RBAC)
- C. Data Discovery & Classification
- D. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)

**Correct Answer: A**

Dynamic data masking limits sensitive data exposure by masking it to non-privileged users.

Dynamic data masking helps prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data by enabling customers to designate how much of the sensitive data to reveal with minimal impact on the application layer. It's a policy-based security feature that hides the sensitive data in the result set of a query over designated database fields, while the data in the database is not changed.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/dynamic-data-masking-overview>

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

✉️ ExamTopicsTST Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/dynamic-data-masking?view=sql-server-ver16>  
upvoted 6 times

✉️ DA95 2 weeks ago

The question is about privileged user access, masking data is strategy to hide data behind unprivileged user. See CCSP exam material  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ mscbgsit Most Recent 4 days, 23 hours ago

keyword here is "view". You are masking the datas, they cannot be viewed  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ Villa76 1 week, 6 days ago

Based on following link right answer is RBAC :

<https://academy.pega.com/topic/role-based-access-control-rbac/v2#:~:text>To%20satisfy%20the%20requirement%20to%20restrict%20access%20to,and%20assigning%20permissions%20to%20each%20role%20as%20appropriate.>

To satisfy the requirement to restrict access to PII, you can implement role-based access control (RBAC). RBAC is an access-control model based on organizing users into roles and assigning permissions to each role as appropriate  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ Villa76 1 week, 6 days ago

Sorry changed my mind as the question here targets data specifically that is why DDM is more related than RBAC, so data dynamic masking is the right answer.

A is the right answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ itvinoth83 4 weeks, 1 day ago

On the AZ 305 exam, 28/11/22

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉️ manikatech 1 month ago

No RBAC only the right way

upvoted 1 times

✉️ Snownoodles 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

You plan to deploy an app that will use an Azure Storage account.

You need to deploy the storage account. The storage account must meet the following requirements:

- Store the data for multiple users.
- Encrypt each user's data by using a separate key.
- Encrypt all the data in the storage account by using customer-managed keys.

What should you deploy?

- A. files in a premium file share storage account
- B. blobs in a general purpose v2 storage account
- C. blobs in an Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 account
- D. files in a general purpose v2 storage account

**Correct Answer: B**

You can specify a customer-provided key on Blob storage operations. A client making a read or write request against Blob storage can include an encryption key on the request for granular control over how blob data is encrypted and decrypted.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-service-encryption>

*Community vote distribution*

B (83%)	C (17%)
---------	---------

 **kay00001** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B. blobs in a general purpose v2 storage account  
upvoted 8 times

 **Born\_Again** Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B. blobs in a general purpose v2 storage account  
upvoted 1 times

 **leoletopic** 3 weeks ago

is "Encrypt each user's data by using a separate key." means "Provide an encryption key on a request to Blob storage"  
reference : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-customer-provided-keys>  
if so ,this feature not support Data Lake Storage Gen2, Network File System (NFS) 3.0 protocol, or the SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP)  
So, I think it is B  
upvoted 2 times

 **Backy** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

This reference does not say such things, it merely states that Data Lake support for encryption scopes is in Preview. However, the actual Azure storage account for Data Lake does not mention any preview and provides full support for encryption scopes. Apparently, the Microsoft docs have not been updated yet. Probably, this is very old question. Today, both B and C are correct answers to this question  
upvoted 1 times

 **techmaster1507** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct!  
upvoted 1 times

 **rjcvrar** 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Seems that Becky is right. Both B or C would work, but the question indeed seems to infer that each blob is assigned to "multiple customers", aka C.  
upvoted 1 times

 **Backy** 1 month ago

**Selected Answer: C**

The question asks for Encryption scopes, so either B or C would work. The other services like Files, Tables, Queues do not use Encryption scopes

The question seems to ask also for access control on level of each blob data, where each blob is assigned to separate user(s) and this is provided only by Data Lake Storage, so the answer is C  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚩 **randomaccount123** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Can someone explain why the others aren't right? Why is files gpv2 wrong?  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚩 **yj123** 2 months, 1 week ago

i guess gpv2 disk encryption will be applied to whole disk while blob encryption can be applied to individual blob  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚩 **randomaccount123** 2 months, 1 week ago

Yeah that makes sense. I also realized after writing the comment that it mentions 'app'. Therefore most of the time you will want to use blob.  
Files is more for typical file servers and mounting.  
upvoted 1 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You have an Azure App Service web app that uses a system-assigned managed identity.

You need to recommend a solution to store the settings of the web app as secrets in an Azure key vault. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Minimize changes to the app code.
- Use the principle of least privilege.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Key Vault integration method:

Key Vault references in Application settings
Key Vault references in Appsettings.json
Key Vault references in Web.config
Key Vault SDK

Key Vault permissions for the managed identity:

Keys: Get
Keys: List and Get
Secrets: Get
Secrets: List and Get

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Key Vault integration method:

Key Vault references in Application settings
Key Vault references in Appsettings.json
Key Vault references in Web.config
Key Vault SDK

Key Vault permissions for the managed identity:

Keys: Get
Keys: List and Get
Secrets: Get
Secrets: List and Get

Box 1: Key Vault references in Application settings

Source Application Settings from Key Vault.

Key Vault references can be used as values for Application Settings, allowing you to keep secrets in Key Vault instead of the site config.

Application Settings are securely encrypted at rest, but if you need secret management capabilities, they should go into Key Vault.

To use a Key Vault reference for an app setting, set the reference as the value of the setting. Your app can reference the secret through its key as normal. No code changes are required.

Box 2: Secrets: Get -

In order to read secrets from Key Vault, you need to have a vault created and give your app permission to access it.

1. Create a key vault by following the Key Vault quickstart.
2. Create a managed identity for your application.
3. Key Vault references will use the app's system assigned identity by default, but you can specify a user-assigned identity.
4. Create an access policy in Key Vault for the application identity you created earlier. Enable the "Get" secret permission on this policy.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-key-vault-references> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-key-vault-references>

✉  **adamp54** 2 months ago

Explanation how to configure Application settings:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/configure-common?tabs=portal#configure-app-settings>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-key-vault-references?tabs=azure-cli>

"Key Vault references can be used as values for Application Settings, allowing you to keep secrets in Key Vault instead of the site config. Application Settings are securely encrypted at rest, but if you need secret management capabilities, they should go into Key Vault.

To use a Key Vault reference for an app setting, set the reference as the value of the setting."

upvoted 3 times

✉️ 🚩 **niravkanakhara** 3 months, 1 week ago

.Net core has appsetting.json only to store application settinggs or configuration data. Not sure what is application setting ?

upvoted 3 times

✉️ 🚩 **r3verse** 1 month, 1 week ago

Application settings are referred to as app settings here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/reference-app-settings?tabs=kudu%2Cdotnet>. They are just the settings you can set for an app, directly in the Azure resource, without going into an actual appsettings.json file.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚩 **ElectricPants** 3 months ago

Maybe app settings == App Configuration? Then it makes sense because you dont need to redeploy the app to change variables

upvoted 2 times

You plan to deploy an application named App1 that will run on five Azure virtual machines. Additional virtual machines will be deployed later to run App1.

You need to recommend a solution to meet the following requirements for the virtual machines that will run App1:

- Ensure that the virtual machines can authenticate to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) to gain access to an Azure key vault, Azure Logic Apps instances, and an Azure SQL database.
- Avoid assigning new roles and permissions for Azure services when you deploy additional virtual machines.
- Avoid storing secrets and certificates on the virtual machines.
- Minimize administrative effort for managing identities.

Which type of identity should you include in the recommendation?

- A. a system-assigned managed identity
- B. a service principal that is configured to use a certificate
- C. a service principal that is configured to use a client secret
- D. a user-assigned managed identity

**Correct Answer: D**

Managed identities provide an identity for applications to use when connecting to resources that support Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication.

A user-assigned managed identity:

Can be shared.

The same user-assigned managed identity can be associated with more than one Azure resource.

Common usage:

Workloads that run on multiple resources and can share a single identity.

For example, a workload where multiple virtual machines need to access the same resource.

Incorrect:

Not A: A system-assigned managed identity can't be shared. It can only be associated with a single Azure resource.

Typical usage:

Workloads that are contained within a single Azure resource.

Workloads for which you need independent identities.

For example, an application that runs on a single virtual machine.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview>

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

  mse89 Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct, answer is D User-assigned MI

upvoted 7 times

  mohamed1999 Highly Voted 1 month, 4 weeks ago

D is correct because you need to avoid assigning new identities to RBAC, with system assigned to need a RBAC for each resource  
upvoted 5 times

  niravkanakhara Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

correct answer

upvoted 2 times

  savavl 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

agree, correct

upvoted 1 times

  most\_lenyora 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

You have the resources shown in the following table:

Name	Type
AS1	Azure Synapse Analytics instance
CDB1	Azure Cosmos DB SQL API account

CDB1 hosts a container that stores continuously updated operational data.

You are designing a solution that will use AS1 to analyze the operational data daily.

You need to recommend a solution to analyze the data without affecting the performance of the operational data store.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Cosmos DB change feed
- B. Azure Data Factory with Azure Cosmos DB and Azure Synapse Analytics connectors
- C. Azure Synapse Link for Azure Cosmos DB
- D. Azure Synapse Analytics with PolyBase data loading

**Correct Answer: C**

Azure Synapse Link for Azure Cosmos DB creates a tight integration between Azure Cosmos DB and Azure Synapse Analytics. It enables customers to run near real-time analytics over their operational data with full performance isolation from their transactional workloads and without an ETL pipeline.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/synapse-link-frequently-asked-questions>

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

 **Darkx** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

appeared on 11th Oct 2022

upvoted 2 times

 **Pamban** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

appeared on 5th Oct 2022

upvoted 1 times

 **tiru** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Azure Synapse Link for Azure Cosmos DB creates a tight integration between Azure Cosmos DB and Azure Synapse Analytics. It enables customers to run near real-time analytics over their operational data with full performance isolation from their transactional workloads and without an ETL pipeline

upvoted 2 times

 **pocky456** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct Answer C

Azure Synapse Link for Azure Cosmos DB creates a tight integration between Azure Cosmos DB and Azure Synapse Analytics. It enables customers to run near real-time analytics over their operational data with full performance isolation from their transactional workloads and without an ETL pipeline

upvoted 3 times

 **pocky456** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer C

Azure Synapse Link for Azure Cosmos DB creates a tight integration between Azure Cosmos DB and Azure Synapse Analytics. It enables customers to run near real-time analytics over their operational data with full performance isolation from their transactional workloads and without an ETL pipeline

upvoted 1 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You deploy several Azure SQL Database instances.

You plan to configure the Diagnostics settings on the databases as shown in the following exhibit.

**Diagnostics setting**

The screenshot shows the 'Diagnostic setting' configuration page in the Azure portal. At the top, there are buttons for Save, Discard, Delete, and Provide feedback. Below this, a descriptive text explains what a diagnostic setting is: "A diagnostic setting specifies a list of categories of platform logs and/or metrics that you want to collect from a resource, and one or more destinations that you would stream them to. Normal usage charges for the destination will occur. Learn more about the different log categories and contents of those logs".

The main configuration area is divided into two sections:

- Category details:**
  - log** section:
 

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SQLInsights	Retention (days): 90
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AutomaticTuning	Retention (days): 30
<input type="checkbox"/> QueryStoreRuntimeStatistics	Retention (days): 0
<input type="checkbox"/> QueryStoreWaitStatistics	Retention (days): 0
<input type="checkbox"/> Errors	Retention (days): 0
<input type="checkbox"/> DatabaseWaitStatistics	Retention (days): 0
<input type="checkbox"/> Timeouts	Retention (days): 0
<input type="checkbox"/> Blocks	Retention (days): 0
<input type="checkbox"/> Deadlocks	Retention (days): 0
  - metric** section:
 

<input type="checkbox"/> Basic	Retention (days): 0
--------------------------------	---------------------
- Destination details:**
  - Send to Log Analytics
  - Subscription:** Azure Pass - Sponsorship
  - Log Analytics workspace:** sk200814 (eastus)
  - Archive to a storage account
  - Location:** East US
  - Subscription:** Azure Pass - Sponsorship
  - Storage account \***: contoso20
  - Stream to an event hub

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

The amount of time that SQLInsights data will be stored in blob storage is [answer choice].

30 days
90 days
730 days
indefinite

The maximum amount of time that SQLInsights data can be stored in Azure Log Analytics is [answer choice].

30 days
90 days
730 days
indefinite

## Answer Area

The amount of time that SQLInsights data will be stored in blob storage is [answer choice].

30 days
90 days
730 days
indefinite

Correct Answer:

The maximum amount of time that SQLInsights data can be stored in Azure Log Analytics is [answer choice].

30 days
90 days
730 days
indefinite

Box 1: 90 days -

As per exhibit.

Box 2: 730 days -

How long is the data kept?

Raw data points (that is, items that you can query in Analytics and inspect in Search) are kept for up to 730 days.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/data-retention-privacy>

✉ **jellybiscuit** Highly Voted 3 months ago

Correct answer is definitely 90 and 730.

To those who say infinite: You may be thinking that the 90 days is how long it's storing the data "somewhere" before archiving to the storage account. This is not correct. The retention time boxes only appear after you select the "archive to storage account" checkbox. This retention period is applying specifically to the data in the storage account.

upvoted 12 times

✉ **kay000001** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Please read the question carefully. It asks:

1. The amount of time that SQLInsights data will be stored in blob storage - yes, the 'maximum' is infinite, but 90 days has been selected in the diagram.

2. Second question is asking the 'maximum', so that answer is 730.

upvoted 7 times

✉ **amiban** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

correct answer is 90 and 730 , as Raw data points (that is, items that you can query in Analytics and inspect in Search) are kept for up to 730 days. You can select a retention duration of 30, 60, 90, 120, 180, 270, 365, 550, or 730 days. If you need to keep data longer than 730 days, you can use Continuous Export to copy it to a storage account during data ingestion.

Data kept longer than 90 days incurs extra charges. For more information about Application Insights pricing, see the Azure Monitor pricing page.  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Pamban** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

appeared on 5th Oct 2022

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Xinx** 3 months, 1 week ago

This is tricky. The maximum retention period for log analytics workspace is 730 days.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/data-retention-archive?tabs=portal-1%2Cportal-2#configure-the-default-workspace-retention-policy>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ike001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

answer is correct. retention policy is only for storage account, this is set to 90 days. if you pick 0 it would be kept indefinitely.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **RJMP** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answers: Indefinite & 730 days

upvoted 1 times

✉ **RJMP** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Rectify: 90, 730 days

upvoted 3 times

✉ **santi1975** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Nope. Correct answers: Indefinite & 730 days.

"You can't set a retention policy (in a storage account, when saving diagnostic settings)".

BTW this questions is also in AZ-304 and you can find there more discussion about it.

Please read: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/monitor-blob-storage?tabs=azure-portal>  
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is 90 and 730 days  
upvoted 3 times

Question #28

Topic 1

You have an application that is used by 6,000 users to validate their vacation requests. The application manages its own credential store.

Users must enter a username and password to access the application. The application does NOT support identity providers.

You plan to upgrade the application to use single sign-on (SSO) authentication by using an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) application registration.

Which SSO method should you use?

- A. header-based
- B. SAML
- C. password-based
- D. OpenID Connect

**Correct Answer: C**

Password - On-premises applications can use a password-based method for SSO. This choice works when applications are configured for Application Proxy.

With password-based SSO, users sign in to the application with a username and password the first time they access it. After the first sign-on, Azure AD provides the username and password to the application. Password-based SSO enables secure application password storage and replay using a web browser extension or mobile app. This option uses the existing sign-in process provided by the application, enables an administrator to manage the passwords, and doesn't require the user to know the password.

Incorrect:

Choosing an SSO method depends on how the application is configured for authentication. Cloud applications can use federation-based options, such as OpenID

Connect, OAuth, and SAML.

Federation - When you set up SSO to work between multiple identity providers, it's called federation.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/manage-apps/what-is-single-sign-on>

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

✉️ **ExamTopicsTST** Highly Voted 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Password based. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/manage-apps/plan-sso-deployment#single-sign-on-options>  
upvoted 6 times

✉️ **ShaheedM** Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C  
upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Bobby1977** 2 months, 1 week ago

How do we say the application is hosted in on-prem? If so, answer is correct.  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **r3verse** 1 month, 1 week ago

See flowchart here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/manage-apps/plan-sso-deployment#single-sign-on-options>. Even if it's cloud based, you will end up at password based  
upvoted 1 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1 and 10 virtual machines. The virtual machines are connected to VNET1.

You need to design a solution to manage the virtual machines from the internet. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Incoming connections to the virtual machines must be authenticated by using Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) before network connectivity is allowed.
- Incoming connections must use TLS and connect to TCP port 443.
- The solution must support RDP and SSH.

What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

To provide access to virtual machines on VNET1, use:

Azure Bastion
Just-in-time (JIT) VM access
Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) in Azure Front Door

To enforce Azure MFA, use:

An Azure Identity Governance access package
A Conditional Access policy that has the Cloud apps assignment set to Azure Windows VM Sign-In
A Conditional Access policy that has the Cloud apps assignment set to Microsoft Azure Management

**Correct Answer:**

**Answer Area**

To provide access to virtual machines on VNET1, use:

Azure Bastion
Just-in-time (JIT) VM access
Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) in Azure Front Door

To enforce Azure MFA, use:

An Azure Identity Governance access package
A Conditional Access policy that has the Cloud apps assignment set to Azure Windows VM Sign-In
A Conditional Access policy that has the Cloud apps assignment set to Microsoft Azure Management

Box 1: Just-in-time (JIT) VN access

Lock down inbound traffic to your Azure Virtual Machines with Microsoft Defender for Cloud's just-in-time (JIT) virtual machine (VM) access feature. This reduces exposure to attacks while providing easy access when you need to connect to a VM.

Note: Threat actors actively hunt accessible machines with open management ports, like RDP or SSH. Your legitimate users also use these ports, so it's not practical to keep them closed.

When you enable just-in-time VM access, you can select the ports on the VM to which inbound traffic will be blocked.

To solve this dilemma, Microsoft Defender for Cloud offers JIT. With JIT, you can lock down the inbound traffic to your VMs, reducing exposure to attacks while providing easy access to connect to VMs when needed.

Box 2: A conditional Access policy that has Cloud Apps assignment set to Azure Windows VM Sign-In

You can enforce Conditional Access policies such as multi-factor authentication or user sign-in risk check before authorizing access to Windows VMs in Azure that are enabled with Azure AD sign in. To apply Conditional Access policy, you must select the "Azure Windows VM Sign-In" app from the cloud apps or actions assignment option and then use Sign-in risk as a condition and/or require multi-factor authentication as a grant access control.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/just-in-time-access-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/howto-vm-sign-in-azure-ad-windows>

-  **Gowind**  3 months, 3 weeks ago  
1. Answer is Azure Bastion.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>  
It provides secure and seamless RDP/SSH connectivity to your virtual machines directly from the Azure portal over TLS.
- While JIT access allows access via RDP or SSH, incoming connections is not TLS tcp 443 (but RDP or SSH when the inbound port is temporarily authorized)  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/just-in-time-access-usage?tabs=jit-config-avm%2Cjit-request-asc>
2. Second is correct  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/howto-vm-sign-in-azure-ad-windows>  
Enforce Conditional Access policies  
You can enforce Conditional Access policies, such as multifactor authentication or user sign-in risk check, before you authorize access to Windows VMs in Azure that are enabled with Azure AD login. To apply a Conditional Access policy, you must select the Azure Windows VM Sign-In app from the cloud apps or actions assignment option. Then use sign-in risk as a condition and/or require MFA as a control for granting access.
- upvoted 47 times
-  **Born\_Again**  2 weeks, 6 days ago  
2 & 2  
  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/security/benchmark/azure/baselines/bastion-security-baseline>  
  
Nov 14, 2022 — Guidance: Azure Bastion doesn't support SSO for authentication when authenticating to virtual machine resources, only SSH or username/password ...  
  
Azure Bastion does not support Third-Party MFA. You can create a request for this feature on our feedback portal here, so the product team can prioritize this request based on the number of upvotes received. The alternate way here will be to use AAD Based login using a native client on Azure Bastion.  
upvoted 1 times
-  **Bendixen** 2 weeks, 6 days ago  
1: Bastion  
upvoted 1 times
-  **techmaster1507** 3 weeks, 5 days ago  
JIT uses port 3389, not 443. Answer should be Azure Bastion. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/just-in-time-access-usage?tabs=jit-config-asc%2Cjit-request-asc>.  
upvoted 1 times
-  **alxm8** 3 weeks, 5 days ago  
1. Azure Bastion  
2. Conditional Access Policy that has the cloud apps assignment set to Microsoft Azure management  
  
Azure bastion client access is authorized and authenticated when trying to log into the Azure portal. You can enable MFA on the Azure portal access by using the Conditional access policy for Microsoft Azure Management. We use this currently at work, it works very well!  
  
Azure bastion proxies the web portal requests via https to the servers running in the VNET.  
upvoted 3 times
-  **Born\_Again** 4 weeks ago  
Azure Bastion doesnot support MFA. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/790542/using-third-party-mfa-for-azure-bastion.html> so is JIT.  
upvoted 2 times
-  **Born\_Again** 4 weeks ago  
Azure Bastion  
upvoted 1 times
-  **m2L** 1 month, 1 week ago  
I am voting azure bastion according for this links <https://learn.microsoft.com/fr-fr/azure/bastion/bastion-overview>  
upvoted 3 times
-  **ZeeNY22** 1 month, 1 week ago  
I dont know if Bastion would support MFA  
upvoted 1 times
-  **EngAbood** 1 month, 2 weeks ago  
HMM , What is the correct answers , look confused sorry :(
- upvoted 1 times
-  **magikmarcus** 1 month, 3 weeks ago  
you can use SSH with JIT  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/connect-ssh?tabs=azurecli>  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/defender-for-cloud/just-in-time-access-usage?tabs=jit-config-asc%2Cjit-request-asc#enable-jit-vm-access>  
upvoted 1 times
-  **Ds80** 1 month, 3 weeks ago  
Azure bastion is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Bobby1977** 2 months, 1 week ago

There is such requirement for Bastion in the question. If we create Bastion then we can access VM thru browser without Client.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **honeI** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Bastion is the correct answer as it uses port 443 and JIT uses 3389

upvoted 4 times

✉ **lemoniazure** 3 months, 1 week ago

JIT is using the port 3389 for windows, and port22 for linux by default. So it's out.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **AJalijoe** 3 months, 1 week ago

I think part 1 should be Bastion

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ike001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

part 1 answer is Bastion

upvoted 2 times

You are designing an Azure governance solution.

All Azure resources must be easily identifiable based on the following operational information: environment, owner, department and cost center.

You need to ensure that you can use the operational information when you generate reports for the Azure resources.

What should you include in the solution?

- A. an Azure data catalog that uses the Azure REST API as a data source
- B. an Azure management group that uses parent groups to create a hierarchy
- C. an Azure policy that enforces tagging rules
- D. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) administrative units

**Correct Answer:** C

You apply tags to your Azure resources, resource groups, and subscriptions to logically organize them into a taxonomy. Each tag consists of a name and a value pair.

You use Azure Policy to enforce tagging rules and conventions. By creating a policy, you avoid the scenario of resources being deployed to your subscription that don't have the expected tags for your organization. Instead of manually applying tags or searching for resources that aren't compliant, you create a policy that automatically applies the needed tags during deployment.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies>

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

 **fnavigacom** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct answer  
upvoted 10 times

 **mse89** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct  
upvoted 7 times

 **Born\_Again** Most Recent 4 weeks ago

C 100%  
upvoted 1 times

 **ShaheedM** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C  
Correct answer  
upvoted 1 times

 **Shertster** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

correct  
upvoted 1 times

 **radamelica** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct  
upvoted 1 times

 **getiwad723** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer  
upvoted 1 times

 **kchristian01** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct  
upvoted 3 times

A company named Contoso, Ltd. has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that is integrated with Microsoft 365 and an Azure subscription. Contoso has an on-premises identity infrastructure. The infrastructure includes servers that run Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Azure AD Connect.

Contoso has a partnership with a company named Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam has an Active Directory forest and a Microsoft 365 tenant. Fabrikam has the same on-premises identity infrastructure components as Contoso.

A team of 10 developers from Fabrikam will work on an Azure solution that will be hosted in the Azure subscription of Contoso. The developers must be added to the Contributor role for a resource group in the Contoso subscription.

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that Contoso can assign the role to the 10 Fabrikam developers. The solution must ensure that the Fabrikam developers use their existing credentials to access resources.

What should you recommend?

- A. In the Azure AD tenant of Contoso, create cloud-only user accounts for the Fabrikam developers.
- B. Configure a forest trust between the on-premises Active Directory forests of Contoso and Fabrikam.
- C. Configure an organization relationship between the Microsoft 365 tenants of Fabrikam and Contoso.
- D. In the Azure AD tenant of Contoso, create guest accounts for the Fabrikam developers.

**Correct Answer:** D

You can use the capabilities in Azure Active Directory B2B to collaborate with external guest users and you can use Azure RBAC to grant just the permissions that guest users need in your environment.

Incorrect:

Not B: Forest trust is used for internal security, not external access.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-external-users>

*Community vote distribution*

D (86%) 10%

 **Gowind** [Highly Voted] 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Answer is correct: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/what-is-b2b>

Collaborate with any partner using their identities

With Azure AD B2B, the partner uses their own identity management solution, so there is no external administrative overhead for your organization. Guest users sign in to your apps and services with their own work, school, or social identities.

The partner uses their own identities and credentials, whether or not they have an Azure AD account.

You don't need to manage external accounts or passwords.

You don't need to sync accounts or manage account lifecycles.

upvoted 12 times

 **Snownoodles** [Highly Voted] 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

B2B, use own password, guest

upvoted 5 times

 **mellowfella** [Most Recent] 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

B2B collaboration user objects are typically given a user type of "guest" and can be identified by the #EXT# extension in their user principal name - below drawing in <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/what-is-b2b>

upvoted 1 times

 **Born\_Again** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer is correct: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/what-is-b2b>

upvoted 1 times

 **ronsav80** 3 months, 1 week ago

I think the cleanest answer is Tenant to Tenant Sharing in Azure AD External Identities, but that isn't an option

upvoted 1 times

 **Elton\_Bicalho** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

How can Fabrikam and Contoso enable their people and teams to collaborate more effectively across tenants in a secure manner? Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) B2B collaboration

This article describes several key scenarios that Fabrikam and Contoso can consider:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/enterprise/microsoft-365-inter-tenant-collaboration?view=o365-worldwide>  
upvoted 1 times

 **sarabjeet22** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

10 users, create guest accounts

D

upvoted 4 times

 **Zstefanovic** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Find the question a bit vague. assuming the fabrikam tenant is synced to their on-prem AD a B2B connection would be the obvious choice, thus c.  
If we assume that there is no sync, and there are no AAD identities in fabrikam then guest accounts should be created.  
upvoted 1 times

 **Gowind** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

NO C is wrong. Organisational relationship is not used for Azure Ressources:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/exchange/sharing/organization-relationships/organization-relationships>

Set up an organization relationship to share calendar information with an external business partner.

upvoted 2 times

Your company has the divisions shown in the following table.

Division	Azure subscription	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant
East	Sub1	Contoso.com
West	Sub2	Fabrikam.com

Sub1 contains an Azure App Service web app named App1. App1 uses Azure AD for single-tenant user authentication. Users from contoso.com can authenticate to App1.

You need to recommend a solution to enable users in the fabrikam.com tenant to authenticate to App1.

What should you recommend?

- A. Configure the Azure AD provisioning service.
- B. Enable Azure AD pass-through authentication and update the sign-in endpoint.
- C. Use Azure AD entitlement management to govern external users.
- D. Configure Azure AD join.

**Correct Answer:** A

You can enable automatic user provisioning for your multi-tenant application in Azure Active Directory.

Automatic user provisioning is the process of automating the creation, maintenance, and removal of user identities in target systems like your software-as-a-service applications.

Azure AD provides several integration paths to enable automatic user provisioning for your application.

\* The Azure AD Provisioning Service manages the provisioning and deprovisioning of users from Azure AD to your application (outbound provisioning) and from your application to Azure AD (inbound provisioning). The service connects to the System for Cross-Domain Identity Management (SCIM) user management API endpoints provided by your application.

\* Microsoft Graph

\* The Security Assertion Markup Language Just in Time (SAML JIT) user provisioning.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-provisioning/isv-automatic-provisioning-multi-tenant-apps>

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

 **Gowind** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Answer is C

The app is single tenant authentication so users must be present in contoso directory.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/single-and-multi-tenant-apps>

With Azure AD B2B, external users authenticate to their home directory, but have a representation in your directory.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/entitlement-management-external-users>

A is wrong because its to automate provisioning to third party SaaS app.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-provisioning/how-provisioning-works?source=recommendations>

B. is wrong because the application would need to switch to multi tenant.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/howto-convert-app-to-be-multi-tenant>  
upvoted 33 times

 **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/entitlement-management-external-users>

IF App1 is multi-tenant application, A might be correct since you can provision users from other tenant to App1 and configure App1 to SSO with other tenants.

upvoted 10 times

 **SN9827** Most Recent 5 days, 1 hour ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Born\_Again** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is the answer because there are two tenants COntoso and Fabrikam

upvoted 1 times

 **Born\_Again** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: C**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-provisioning/how-provisioning-works?tabs=http>. The Azure AD Provisioning Service provisions users to SaaS apps and other systems by connecting to a System for Cross-Domain Identity Management (SCIM) 2.0 user management API endpoint provided by the application vendor.

upvoted 1 times

 **Bartol0** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer ss C, look q35 in this topic.

upvoted 2 times

 **Elton\_Bicalho** 3 months, 1 week ago

The Correct answer is C

Entitlement management is an identity governance capability that enables organizations to manage identity and access lifecycle at scale by automating access request workflows, access assignments, reviews, and expiration. Entitlement management allows delegated non-admins to create access packages that external users from other organizations can request access to. One and multi-stage approval workflows can be configured to evaluate requests, and provision users for time-limited access with recurring reviews. Entitlement management enables policy-based provisioning and deprovisioning of external accounts.

Note: Access Packages -

An access package is the foundation of entitlement management. Access packages are groupings of policy-governed resources a user needs to collaborate on a project or do other tasks. For example, an access package might include: access to specific SharePoint sites, enterprise applications including your custom in-house and SaaS apps like Salesforce.

Microsoft Teams.

Microsoft 365 Groups.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/6-secure-access-entitlement-management>

upvoted 2 times

 **Joalmici** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/entitlement-management-external-users>

upvoted 4 times

**HOTSPOT -**

Your company has 20 web APIs that were developed in-house.

The company is developing 10 web apps that will use the web APIs. The web apps and the APIs are registered in the company's Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The web APIs are published by using Azure API Management.

You need to recommend a solution to block unauthorized requests originating from the web apps from reaching the web APIs. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Use Azure AD-generated claims.

Minimize configuration and management effort.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Grant permissions to allow the web apps to access the web APIs by using:

Azure AD
Azure API Management
The web APIs

Configure a JSON Web Token (JWT) validation policy by using:

Azure AD
Azure API Management
The web APIs

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Grant permissions to allow the web apps to access the web APIs by using:

Azure AD
Azure API Management
The web APIs

Configure a JSON Web Token (JWT) validation policy by using:

Azure AD
Azure API Management
The web APIs

Box 1: Azure AD -

Grant permissions in Azure AD.

Box 2: Azure API Management -

Configure a JWT validation policy to pre-authorize requests.

Pre-authorize requests in API Management with the Validate JWT policy, by validating the access tokens of each incoming request. If a request does not have a valid token, API Management blocks it.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-protect-backend-with-aad>

  **Gowind** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Corrects

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-protect-backend-with-aad>

Authorization workflow

A user or application acquires a token from Azure AD with permissions that grant access to the backend-app.

The token is added in the Authorization header of API requests to API Management.

API Management validates the token by using the validate-jwt policy.

If a request doesn't have a valid token, API Management blocks it.

If a request is accompanied by a valid token, the gateway can forward the request to the API.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-access-restriction-policies#ValidateJWT>

upvoted 12 times

 **NarasimhanMV** Most Recent ⓘ 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Ans - correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Xinx** 3 months, 1 week ago

This appears in my test at July 30th

upvoted 2 times

You need to recommend a solution to generate a monthly report of all the new Azure Resource Manager (ARM) resource deployments in your Azure subscription.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Log Analytics
- B. Azure Arc
- C. Azure Analysis Services
- D. Application Insights

**Correct Answer: A**

The Activity log is a platform log in Azure that provides insight into subscription-level events. Activity log includes such information as when a resource is modified or when a virtual machine is started.

Activity log events are retained in Azure for 90 days and then deleted.

For more functionality, you should create a diagnostic setting to send the Activity log to one or more of these locations for the following reasons: to Azure Monitor Logs for more complex querying and alerting, and longer retention (up to two years) to Azure Event Hubs to forward outside of Azure to Azure Storage for cheaper, long-term archiving

Note: Azure Monitor builds on top of Log Analytics, the platform service that gathers log and metrics data from all your resources. The easiest way to think about it is that Azure Monitor is the marketing name, whereas Log Analytics is the technology that powers it.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log>

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

 **Born\_Again** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Activity log->log analytic workspace  
upvoted 1 times

 **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Activity log->log analytic workspace  
upvoted 2 times

 **Darkx** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

appeared on 11th Oct 2022  
upvoted 1 times

 **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct  
upvoted 4 times

Your company has the divisions shown in the following table.

Division	Azure subscription	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant
East	Sub1	Contoso.com
West	Sub2	Fabrikam.com

Sub1 contains an Azure App Service web app named App1. App1 uses Azure AD for single-tenant user authentication. Users from contoso.com can authenticate to App1.

You need to recommend a solution to enable users in the fabrikam.com tenant to authenticate to App1.

What should you recommend?

- A. Configure the Azure AD provisioning service.
- B. Configure assignments for the fabrikam.com users by using Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM).
- C. Use Azure AD entitlement management to govern external users.
- D. Configure Azure AD Identity Protection.

**Correct Answer: C**

Entitlement management is an identity governance capability that enables organizations to manage identity and access lifecycle at scale by automating access request workflows, access assignments, reviews, and expiration. Entitlement management allows delegated non-admins to create access packages that external users from other organizations can request access to. One and multi-stage approval workflows can be configured to evaluate requests, and provision users for time-limited access with recurring reviews. Entitlement management enables policy-based provisioning and deprovisioning of external accounts.

Note: Access Packages -

An access package is the foundation of entitlement management. Access packages are groupings of policy-governed resources a user needs to collaborate on a project or do other tasks. For example, an access package might include: access to specific SharePoint sites, enterprise applications including your custom in-house and SaaS apps like Salesforce.

Microsoft Teams.

Microsoft 365 Groups.

Incorrect:

Not A: Automatic provisioning refers to creating user identities and roles in the cloud applications that users need access to. In addition to creating user identities, automatic provisioning includes the maintenance and removal of user identities as status or roles change.

Not B: Privileged Identity Management provides time-based and approval-based role activation to mitigate the risks of excessive, unnecessary, or misused access permissions on resources that you care about. Here are some of the key features of Privileged Identity Management:

Provide just-in-time privileged access to Azure AD and Azure resources

Assign time-bound access to resources using start and end dates

Etc.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/6-secure-access-entitlement-management>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-provisioning/how-provisioning-works> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-configure>

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

 **Gowind**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct

Application is single tenant so users must be in the same directory as the home tenant

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/single-and-multi-tenant-apps>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/entitlement-management-external-users>

Azure AD entitlement management uses Azure AD business-to-business (B2B) to share access so you can collaborate with people outside your organization. With Azure AD B2B, external users authenticate to their home directory, but have a representation in your directory.

A is for populated users to SaaS applications (third party like Dropbox or Salesforce), but the users must first be in the directory....  
upvoted 9 times

 **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**  
"App1 uses Azure AD for single-tenant user authentication" - SINGLE-TENANT  
So A is incorrect.  
C is the correct answer:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/entitlement-management-external-users>  
upvoted 7 times

 **Snownoodles** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Please read this link for "single-tenant" and "multi-tenant":  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/single-and-multi-tenant-apps>  
upvoted 1 times

 **Guest** Most Recent 4 days, 2 hours ago

The answer C is no longer valid. Had this one on my exam today and it had different options  
Don't recall what the correct answer was  
upvoted 1 times

 **santi1975** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A  
This is exactly question 32, and in the 32 question the answer is A (what makes sense BTW). This is ridiculous.  
upvoted 6 times

 **Amalijoonz** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

isn't that supposed to be Azure AD provisioning service?  
upvoted 5 times

 **Saffar** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the correct answer is A.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-provisioning/isv-automatic-provisioning-multi-tenant-apps>

C is wrong, Entitlement management is an identity governance capability that enables organizations to manage identity and access lifecycle at scale by automating access request workflows, access assignments, reviews, and expiration.  
upvoted 5 times

 **Snownoodles** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct:  
"Azure AD entitlement management uses Azure AD business-to-business (B2B) to share access so you can collaborate with people outside your organization. With Azure AD B2B, external users authenticate to their home directory, but have a representation in your directory. The representation in your directory enables the user to be assigned access to your resources"  
The link you provided is for "multi-tenant-apps", not for "single-tenant"  
upvoted 2 times

 **Babonamaki** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

This one is tricky. The question says the app is single tenant. Thoughts?  
upvoted 1 times

## Question #1

You have 100 servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 and host Microsoft SQL Server 2014 instances. The instances host databases that have the following characteristics:

- Stored procedures are implemented by using CLR.
- The largest database is currently 3 TB. None of the databases will ever exceed 4 TB.

You plan to move all the data from SQL Server to Azure.

You need to recommend a service to host the databases. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Whenever possible, minimize management overhead for the migrated databases.
- Ensure that users can authenticate by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) credentials.
- Minimize the number of database changes required to facilitate the migration.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure SQL Database elastic pools
- B. Azure SQL Managed Instance
- C. Azure SQL Database single databases
- D. SQL Server 2016 on Azure virtual machines

**Correct Answer: B**

SQL Managed Instance allows existing SQL Server customers to lift and shift their on-premises applications to the cloud with minimal application and database changes. At the same time, SQL Managed Instance preserves all PaaS capabilities (automatic patching and version updates, automated backups, high availability) that drastically reduce management overhead and TCO.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-managed-instance>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

✉  **Redimido**  10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

CLR is supported on SQL Managed instance and not on Azure SQL Database.  
upvoted 24 times

✉  **magichappens** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

But it is also supported for elastic pools and these are probably easier to manage? SQL Manage Instance is a service to reach nearly 100% compatibility with your on-prem machines but that was not required here.  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **[Removed]**  12 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct  
upvoted 8 times

✉  **leoletopic**  2 weeks, 6 days ago

why not D,  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/azure-sql-iaas-vs-paas-what-is-overview?view=azuresql#comparison-table>  
support all feature, up to 256 TB, full control, easiest migration  
,requirement only mentioned an easy way to migrate, not maintenance, not high availability,  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **leoletopic** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

why not D  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/manage-apps/plan-sso-deployment#single-sign-on-options>  
support all feature , up to 256 TB, full control , easiest migration  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **in\_da\_cloud** 1 month, 1 week ago

Gowind seems to be new answer champion here, thank you!  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Dinima** 3 months ago

It's B, managed instance has CLR facility and another clue is DB size never exceeds 4TB. In SQL managed instance, the max db size is 16GB  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Gowind** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer is B.

Azure SQL Database (single or elastic) does not support CLR and we need to minimize management (managed vs no managed)  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/features-comparison?view=azuresql>

Both support 3gb size.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/service-tier-general-purpose?view=azuresql>  
upvoted 3 times

✉ **anupit** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B. Azure SQL Managed Instance  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22  
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer: B  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

In my exam, 9 april 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer  
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Azure\_daemon** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

it's funny that you remember all the questions from exam  
upvoted 3 times

✉ **nm13** 9 months ago

Answer B - Also it supports database size upto 4TB  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Suwani** 9 months ago

B is correct  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Insanewhip** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Appeared in my exam, March 10th, 2022. I chose B.  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Suwani** 10 months ago

Answer is B  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **PeterHu** 10 months ago

B is for sure  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **bananapeel** 10 months ago

On AZ-305 2/28/22  
upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Blob Storage account named store1.  
You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 stores 500 GB of company files.  
You need to store a copy of the company files from Server1 in store1.  
Which two possible Azure services achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. an Azure Logic Apps integration account
- B. an Azure Import/Export job
- C. Azure Data Factory
- D. an Azure Analysis services On-premises data gateway
- E. an Azure Batch account

**Correct Answer: BC**

B: You can use the Azure Import/Export service to securely export large amounts of data from Azure Blob storage. The service requires you to ship empty drives to the Azure datacenter. The service exports data from your storage account to the drives and then ships the drives back.

C: Big data requires a service that can orchestrate and operationalize processes to refine these enormous stores of raw data into actionable business insights.

Azure Data Factory is a managed cloud service that's built for these complex hybrid extract-transform-load (ETL), extract-load-transform (ELT), and data integration projects.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-data-from-blobs> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/introduction>

*Community vote distribution*

BC (100%)

✉  **Eltooth** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BC

B & C are correct  
upvoted 25 times

✉  **Eltooth** 1 year ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blobs-introduction#move-data-to-blob-storage>  
upvoted 6 times

✉  **Shadow983** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Correct.  
ADF can be used to copy data to blob storage:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/quickstart-create-data-factory-copy-data-tool>  
upvoted 7 times

✉  **BalderkVeit** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

lol, I thought ADF are your answers.  
Agree. Azure Data Factory(ADF) and Import Export - so BC  
upvoted 11 times

✉  **JohnPhan** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

B & C are correct  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **fatwast** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

B&C are correct answers  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **princessgalz** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

Azure data factory can copy the data to blob  
upvoted 1 times

 **al608** 6 months, 1 week ago  
did my Exam today. This was on there.  
upvoted 2 times

 **Bilal41396** 6 months, 3 weeks ago  
B & C are the correct answer.  
upvoted 1 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago  
**Selected Answer: BC**  
B & C are correct  
upvoted 1 times

 **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago  
was in exam 8 May 22  
upvoted 3 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago  
**Selected Answer: BC**  
B & C are correct.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/quickstart-create-data-factory-copy-data-tool>  
upvoted 1 times

 **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 3 weeks ago  
Came in exam today 04/04/2022  
upvoted 4 times

 **esther823** 9 months ago  
in my exam on 31 Mar 22  
upvoted 3 times

 **fadhlilmukh** 9 months, 2 weeks ago  
**Selected Answer: BC**  
B. Export/Import job & C. Azure Data Factory  
upvoted 1 times

 **wsrudmen** 9 months, 2 weeks ago  
**Selected Answer: BC**  
B&C is correct  
upvoted 1 times

 **Insanewhip** 9 months, 3 weeks ago  
Appeared in my exam, March 10th, 2022. I chose B and C.  
upvoted 2 times

 **bananapeel** 10 months ago  
On AZ-305 2/28/22  
upvoted 5 times

 **HGD545** 10 months ago  
On the AZ-305 2/22/22  
upvoted 5 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains two applications named App1 and App2. App1 is a sales processing application. When a transaction in App1 requires shipping, a message is added to an Azure Storage account queue, and then App2 listens to the queue for relevant transactions. In the future, additional applications will be added that will process some of the shipping requests based on the specific details of the transactions.

You need to recommend a replacement for the storage account queue to ensure that each additional application will be able to read the relevant transactions.

What should you recommend?

- A. one Azure Data Factory pipeline
- B. multiple storage account queues
- C. one Azure Service Bus queue
- D. one Azure Service Bus topic

**Correct Answer: D**

A queue allows processing of a message by a single consumer. In contrast to queues, topics and subscriptions provide a one-to-many form of communication in a publish and subscribe pattern. It's useful for scaling to large numbers of recipients. Each published message is made available to each subscription registered with the topic. Publisher sends a message to a topic and one or more subscribers receive a copy of the message, depending on filter rules set on these subscriptions.

Reference:

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

*Community vote distribution*

D (95%)	5%
---------	----

 **Eltooth** Highly Voted 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct answer - D  
upvoted 19 times

 **MicroNoob** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

No doubt, the Service Bus Topic is exactly what you would need if multiple applications want to send messages to consumers.  
upvoted 9 times

 **Snownoodles** Most Recent 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

service bus topic - 1:N  
upvoted 2 times

 **Gowind** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Answer is C.  
The shipping must be handled by only ONE receiver at a time. If you use D (Topic) several subscribers can receive the message and processes the shipment resulting in several shipments.

Queue does not mean only one receiver but only ONE AT A TIME to process the message.  
<https://medium.com/awesome-azure/azure-difference-between-azure-service-bus-queues-and-topics-comparison-azure-servicebus-queue-vs-topic-4cc97770b65>

Queues

Queues offer First In, First Out (FIFO) message delivery to one or more competing consumers. That is, receivers typically receive and process messages in the order in which they were added to the queue. And, only one message consumer receives and processes each message.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-queues-topics-subscriptions>

upvoted 2 times

 **Gowind** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Sorry answer is D not because of having multiple consumers but because of the need of filtering based on the transaction details. Publisher sends a message to a topic and one or more subscribers receive a copy of the message, depending on filter rules set on these subscriptions.  
upvoted 7 times

 **princessgalz** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Azure service bus topic is support many application  
upvoted 2 times

 **tictaclu** 6 months ago

A queue allows processing of a message by a single consumer. In contrast to queues, topics and subscriptions provide a one-to-many form of communication in a publish and subscribe pattern.  
upvoted 1 times

 **al608** 6 months, 1 week ago

did my Exam today. This was on there.  
upvoted 4 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct answer: D  
upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct answer - D  
Service Bus Topic  
upvoted 2 times

 **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Came in exam today 04/04/2022  
upvoted 3 times

 **Suwani** 9 months ago

Correct answer is D  
upvoted 2 times

 **Insanewhip** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Appeared in my exam, March 10th, 2022. I chose D.  
upvoted 3 times

 **[Removed]** 12 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D seems right. not sure what is C ? Definitely a broker solution is needed. Like pub/sub  
upvoted 5 times

 **default\_wizard** 1 year ago

correct answer: service bus topic  
upvoted 4 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You need to design a storage solution for an app that will store large amounts of frequently used data. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Maximize data throughput.
- Prevent the modification of data for one year.
- Minimize latency for read and write operations.

Which Azure Storage account type and storage service should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Storage account type:

BlobStorage
BlockBlobStorage
FileStorage
StorageV2 with Premium performance
StorageV2 with Standard performance

Storage service:

Blob
File
Table

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Storage account type:

BlobStorage
BlockBlobStorage
FileStorage
StorageV2 with Premium performance
StorageV2 with Standard performance

Storage service:

Blob
File
Table

Box 1: BlockBlobStorage -

Block Blob is a premium storage account type for block blobs and append blobs. Recommended for scenarios with high transaction rates, or scenarios that use smaller objects or require consistently low storage latency.

Box 2: Blob -

The Archive tier is an offline tier for storing blob data that is rarely accessed. The Archive tier offers the lowest storage costs, but higher data retrieval costs and latency compared to the online tiers (Hot and Cool). Data must remain in the Archive tier for at least 180 days or be subject

to an early deletion charge.

Reference:

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

✉  **albertozgz** Highly Voted 1 year ago

The solution is CORRECT, because BlockBlobStorage provide a very low latency(x40) (Read and Write) and Throughput (x5)

BECAUSE: One big file is splitted in "blobs" that are processed in parallel (for read and write)

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/premium-block-blob-storage-a-new-level-of-performance/>

upvoted 33 times

✉  **FrancisFerreira** Highly Voted 9 months ago

Correct answer, but given reasoning for Archive Tier is wrong.

You achieve the immutability requirement through a Time-Based Retention Policy at the container-level. That will prevent write and delete operations for all blobs in the container for a given period (in this case, 1 year).

upvoted 15 times

✉  **eduardomoralles** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

Here answer options makes confusion between account performance and premium account type:

#1- Premium Block Blobs

#2- OK

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#types-of-storage-accounts>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Backy** 1 month ago

The first dropdown does not make sense. BlockBlobStorage and FileStorage are examples of "StorageV2 with Premium performance", so if you want to select Blobs then how do you decide between BlockBlobStorage and "StorageV2 with Premium performance". It is like deciding between Ferrari and car.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **marco25** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

confused. how you allow write operation on one hand then dont allow modification on the other hand

upvoted 1 times

✉  **hanosh** 2 months, 1 week ago

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

upvoted 2 times

✉  **paulb2b** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

service type : correct

service

: correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **princessgalz** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Block blob storage and Blob type

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answers:

BlockBlobStorage (Immutable blob policies)

Blob

upvoted 1 times

✉  **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In my exam, 9 april 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Justin0020** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Was in my exam om March. 10

upvoted 4 times

✉  **nzb4u** 10 months, 1 week ago

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

Added link to data protection and previous comment.

Enable version-level immutability support

Allows you to set time-based retention policy on the account-level that will apply to all blob versions. Enable this feature to set a default policy at the account level. Without enabling this, you can still set a default policy at the container level or set policies for specific blob versions. Versioning is required for this property to be enabled.

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **nzb4u** 10 months, 1 week ago

The requirement for 1 year is implemented by using soft delete. Not by using archive tier.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/soft-delete-blob-overview>. see page data protection when creating the storage account.  
Indicated solution is correct. Blockblobs & blob

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

It's neither. You should use a time-based retention policy.  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **JayBee65** 6 months ago

No, you are being asked to stop the files being changed, not allow recovery from deletion.  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **s\_boyz2001** 12 months ago

Answer is Correct because its asking account type there are 3 account types: block blob, file share, page blob  
Performance: standard and Premium

Premium account type: block blob  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Shadow983** 1 year ago

The answer should be Premium and blob.

For "maximize data throughput" and "minimize latency" without considering cost, choose premium:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-block-blob-premium>

For "prevent the modification of data for one year", choose the blob with immutable storage:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview>

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Shadow983** 1 year ago

I got it.  
You need to choose Premium first, then you will enable to select block blob.  
Block blob is the only Premium type that supporting immutable storage.  
So the first answer is Block Blob  
upvoted 11 times

✉️  **myipa** 1 year ago

Thing to remember StorageV2 Premium == Premium Page Blob. You can test by creating storage account in legacy mode and select Premium+StorageV2. In the container you only get the option to upload page blob. Additional note Premium Page Blob is private access only  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **kenobiD** 1 year ago

Archive doesn't really do anything other than stop you accessing it quickly so that part of the description isn't necessarily accurate  
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **kenobiD** 1 year ago

the answer is correct but the description as to why is wrong. you want to use immutability to lock out changes to any data for a year

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview>  
upvoted 5 times

✉️  **Shadow983** 1 year ago

Premium should provide better performance.  
Why the first answer not choose Premium?  
upvoted 1 times

I was wrong.

The answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Performance
storage1	StorageV2	Standard
storage2	StorageV2	Premium
storage3	BlobStorage	Standard
storage4	FileStorage	Premium

You plan to implement two new apps that have the requirements shown in the following table.

Name	Requirement
App1	Use lifecycle management to migrate app data between storage tiers
App2	Store app data in an Azure file share

Which storage accounts should you recommend using for each app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

App1:

Storage1 and storage2 only
Storage1 and storage3 only
Storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
Storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

App2:

Storage4 only
Storage1 and storage4 only
Storage1, storage2, and storage4 only
Storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

## Answer Area

App1:

Storage1 and storage2 only
Storage1 and storage3 only
Storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
Storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

Correct Answer:

App2:

Storage4 only
Storage1 and storage4 only
Storage1, storage2, and storage4 only
Storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

Box 1: Storage1 and storage3 only

Need to use Standard accounts.

Data stored in a premium block blob storage account cannot be tiered to hot, cool, or archive using Set Blob Tier or using Azure Blob Storage lifecycle management

Box 2: Storage1 and storage4 only

Azure File shares requires Premium accounts. Only Storage1 and storage4 are premium.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#feature-support> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-file-share?tabs=azure-portal#basics>

✉️  **SANA**  12 months ago

I think the proposed answer is correct.

App1: Storage1 and storage3 only

App2: Storage1 and storage4 only

Note: Storage2, StorageV2 with Premium Performance does NOT exist

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview?toc=/azure/storage/blobs/toc.json#types-of-storage-accounts>

upvoted 37 times

✉️  **itmster** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Storage2, StorageV2 with premium performance is the same as Premium Page Blobs according to this reference: <https://www.ais.com/how-to-choose-the-right-kind-of-azure-storage-account/>

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **SilverFox22** 12 months ago

App1: "Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts." from <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview> so answer is 1 and 3 (2 does not exist. go ahead, try to create one :)

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **jkklim**  10 months, 2 weeks ago

GENERATION V1 ==> CANNOT HAVE LIFECYCLE

GENERATION V2 => CAN HAVE LIFECYCLE

PREMIUM FILE STORAGE ==> CANNOT HAVE LIFECYCLE

PREMIUM BLOB ==> CANNOT HAVE LIFECYCLE (FYI - I TESTED THESE) . MORE OF FYI

I TESTED ALL ABOVE

THEREFORE

STANDARD ==> LIFE CYCLE YES (STORAGE 1 AND STORAGE 3)

APPS DATA - STORAGE 1 AND 4

upvoted 19 times

✉️  **jkklim** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

STORAGE 2 ==> V2 PREMIUM ==> THIS SERVICE DOES NOT EXIST IN AZURE

STORAGE V1 STANDARD ONLY EXIST (WHICH IS WHY STORAGE 2 IS NEVER AN ANSWER)

upvoted 2 times

 **paulb2b** Most Recent 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts. Lifecycle management doesn't affect system containers such as the \$logs or \$web containers.

upvoted 2 times

 **Backy** 4 months ago

storage2 is V2 Premium but which type???

There are 3 types of V2 Premium and one of them could be File shares so it would qualify

upvoted 1 times

 **catfood** 4 months ago

Just tested this and on a premium account for block blob it has lifecycle mgmt blade. If I click on it, I see "Lifecycle management offers a rich rule based policy for the general purpose v2 and blob storage accounts". So I'd go with storage1 and storage 3 for App1.

upvoted 1 times

 **paulb2b** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

1&3

1, 3 & 4

no such thing as V2 premium

upvoted 1 times

 **paulb2b** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

sorry second one should be 1,4 only

upvoted 1 times

 **wredski** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

The reason I think this is correct:

App1: Because blob storage does have lifecycle management and StorageV2 accounts have the capability to have a blob container

App2: Both can do this and Storage V2 has the ability to do File Shares as a container?

upvoted 1 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct.

App1: Storage1 and storage3 only

App2: Storage1 and storage4 only

upvoted 2 times

 **meoukg** 8 months, 1 week ago

after tried to create a new storage account with Premium on Azure portal, now it has the Premium StorageV2 (general purpose v2) available without the Life Cycle Management blade. So, now the Option 2 exists but can't be used for App1.

upvoted 2 times

 **hongshe** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I also think proposed answer is correct.

- Life cycle management feature is supported in Standard V2 and Premium Block Blobs  
(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>)

upvoted 1 times

 **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In my exam, 9 april 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer

App1: Storage1 and storage3 only

App2: Storage1 and storage4 only

upvoted 3 times

 **akkrishna22** 9 months ago

was there in the exam on 03-31-2022 and passed . Marked -->App1: Storage1 and storage3 only

App2: Storage1 and storage4 only

upvoted 2 times

 **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

This one is tricky... We ACTUALLY have the following storage account types:

- Standard (General Purpose v2)
- Premium (Block Blob, File Share, Page Blob)

But in the question they refer to the following accounts:

1. Standard General Purpose v2
2. Premium General Purpose v2 (what is this?)
3. Standard BlobStorage (what is this?)
4. Premium FileStorage

2 - Does not exist. Period.

3 - BlobStorage refers to Premium Page Blob. So, it can't be Standard. By making some dangerous assumption gaps, and twisting the presented information so that it actually makes any sense, we could arrive to the conclusion they actually refer to Standard Page Blob, which is offered in General Purpose v2 accounts. So, effectively, accounts 1 and 3 are of the same kind.

That would meant the answers are correct as they are.  
But man...What a confusing, ambiguous, and badly conceived question right there!  
upvoted 16 times

✉️👤 **dodynamite** 4 months, 2 weeks ago  
Can't agree more. Love this knowledge rather than learn the answer by heart  
upvoted 3 times

✉️👤 **Contactfornitish** 9 months ago  
It's twisted and sick to provide the facts wrong itself as V2 premium DOES NOT exists. This kind of questions are NOT test at all. You can play with options but its ethically wrong to provide WRONG facts  
upvoted 5 times

✉️👤 **Justin0020** 9 months, 3 weeks ago  
Was in my exam om March. 10  
upvoted 2 times

✉️👤 **Mediocrates** 10 months, 1 week ago  
Provided answer is correct.

Data stored in a premium block blob storage account cannot be tiered to Hot, Cool, or Archive using Set Blob Tier or using Azure Blob Storage lifecycle management.

There are two main types of storage accounts you will use for Azure Files deployments. GPv2 storage accounts allow you to deploy Azure file shares on standard/hard disk-based (HDD-based) hardware. FileStorage storage accounts allow you to deploy Azure file shares on premium/solid-state disk-based (SSD-based) hardware. FileStorage accounts can only be used to store Azure file shares. BlockBlobStorage and BlobStorage storage accounts, cannot contain Azure file shares.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#blob-lifecycle-management>  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-planning>  
upvoted 2 times

✉️👤 **Bluediamond** 10 months, 2 weeks ago  
First one one should be storage1, storage 2, and storage 3. Standard V2 Premium is a thing  
upvoted 1 times

✉️👤 **Bluediamond** 10 months, 2 weeks ago  
So I tested this further and when you create a storage account with V2 premium there is NO option for Lifecycle management. I stand corrected, the answer is correct.  
upvoted 2 times

You are designing an application that will be hosted in Azure.

The application will host video files that range from 50 MB to 12 GB. The application will use certificate-based authentication and will be available to users on the internet.

You need to recommend a storage option for the video files. The solution must provide the fastest read performance and must minimize storage costs.

What should you recommend?

- A. Azure Files
- B. Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2
- C. Azure Blob Storage
- D. Azure SQL Database

**Correct Answer: C**

**Blob Storage:** Stores large amounts of unstructured data, such as text or binary data, that can be accessed from anywhere in the world via HTTP or HTTPS. You can use Blob storage to expose data publicly to the world, or to store application data privately.

Max file in Blob Storage. 4.77 TB.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/solution-ideas/articles/digital-media-video>

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

✉ **Eltooth** [Highly Voted] 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct answer - C

Azure Blob storage is Microsoft's object storage solution for the cloud. Blob storage is optimized for storing massive amounts of unstructured data, such as text or binary data.

Blob storage is ideal for:

Serving images or documents directly to a browser.

Storing files for distributed access.

Streaming video and audio.

Storing data for backup and restore, disaster recovery, and archiving.

Storing data for analysis by an on-premises or Azure-hosted service.

Objects in Blob storage can be accessed from anywhere in the world via HTTP or HTTPS. Users or client applications can access blobs via URLs, the Azure Storage REST API, Azure PowerShell, Azure CLI, or an Azure Storage client library.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/storage/common/storage-introduction#blob-storage>

upvoted 26 times

✉ **[Removed]** [Highly Voted] 12 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct, Azure Blob

upvoted 5 times

✉ **pingpongset** [Most Recent] 4 months, 1 week ago

Does anyone know why B is not the answer?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **TRN80** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

And it's expensive

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Gowind** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Datalake is design for Big Data analytics, not service videos files to consumers

upvoted 4 times

✉ **mtc9** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Why not datalake? Blob (hot tier) is fast in read, but does not optimize storage costs, actually (in hot tier) it optimizes costs read/write transactions, but has higher cost of storage. Anyone can confirm please?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **magichappens** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Even if it is cheaper I don't know if it actually supports cert based auth. And it's definitely not made to stream videos to end users.  
upvoted 1 times

 **anupit** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

C. Blob Storage  
upvoted 1 times

 **mileytores** 6 months ago

Respuesta es la c  
upvoted 1 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is correct, Azure Blob  
upvoted 1 times

 **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

In my exam, 9 april 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer  
upvoted 3 times

 **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22  
upvoted 2 times

 **AKYK** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer - C  
upvoted 2 times

 **Tyler2021** 1 year ago

The given answer is correct.  
upvoted 4 times

 **kenobiD** 1 year ago

the answer needs to be azure files as you need to be able to store video files up to 12GB which blob can't do. Azure files can store individual files of sizes up to 100GB  
upvoted 3 times

max. File Size is 4,7TB, hence given answer is correct.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/de-de/blog/general-availability-larger-block-blobs-in-azure-storage/>  
upvoted 5 times

 **Lokulluz** 1 year ago

wrong, lokulluz is correct. max blob is 4.7tb  
upvoted 2 times

You are designing a SQL database solution. The solution will include 20 databases that will be 20 GB each and have varying usage patterns.

You need to recommend a database platform to host the databases. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ The solution must meet a Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 99.99% uptime.
- ⇒ The compute resources allocated to the databases must scale dynamically.
- ⇒ The solution must have reserved capacity.

Compute charges must be minimized.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. an elastic pool that contains 20 Azure SQL databases
- B. 20 databases on a Microsoft SQL server that runs on an Azure virtual machine in an availability set
- C. 20 databases on a Microsoft SQL server that runs on an Azure virtual machine
- D. 20 instances of Azure SQL Database serverless

**Correct Answer: A**

The compute and storage redundancy is built in for business critical databases and elastic pools, with a SLA of 99.99%.

Reserved capacity provides you with the flexibility to temporarily move your hot databases in and out of elastic pools (within the same region and performance tier) as part of your normal operations without losing the reserved capacity benefit.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/understanding-and-leveraging-azure-sql-database-sla/>

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

✉ **Eltooth** [Highly Voted] 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct answer - A

Databases vary in usage so an elastic pool would fit best.

upvoted 10 times

✉ **[Removed]** [Highly Voted] 12 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct. Elastic pool is needed for SLA 99,95 % and auto scale.

upvoted 9 times

✉ **mufflon** [Most Recent] 3 months, 1 week ago

SQL Database Reserved Capacity, Reservation can be assigned to either a single Azure Subscription or shared, and there's vCore Size Flexibility as well where the Reservation can be applied dynamically to any databases and elastic pools within a performance tier and region.

Dynamic scalability is different from autoscale. Autoscale is when a service scales automatically based on criteria, whereas dynamic scalability allows for manual scaling with a minimal downtime. Single databases in Azure SQL Database can be scaled manually, or in the case of the Serverless tier, set to automatically scale the compute resources. Elastic pools, which allow databases to share resources in a pool, can currently only be scaled manually.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mileytores** 6 months ago

Elastic pool es la respuesta

upvoted 1 times

✉ **tictaclu** 6 months ago

Serverless is price-performance optimized for single databases with intermittent, unpredictable usage patterns that can afford some delay in compute warm-up after idle usage periods. In contrast, the provisioned compute tier is price-performance optimized for single databases or multiple databases in elastic pools with higher average usage that cannot afford any delay in compute warm-up.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **al608** 6 months, 1 week ago

did my Exam today. This was on there.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct. Elastic pool has SLA 99,95 % and auto scale.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **sairaj9396** 7 months, 1 week ago

A: Elastic Pool is the perfect answer!  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Came in exam today 04/04/2022  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **bananapeel** 10 months ago

On Exam 02/27/2022  
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **makovec25** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
varying usage patterns, SLA of 99.99% uptime, databases must scale dynamically, charges must be minimized.  
upvoted 5 times

✉️  **carlaabanes** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Hint: varying usage --> look for key word elastic in the choices/options  
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **AKYK** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer: A  
upvoted 3 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You have an on-premises database that you plan to migrate to Azure.

You need to design the database architecture to meet the following requirements:

- Support scaling up and down.
- Support geo-redundant backups.
- Support a database of up to 75 TB.
- Be optimized for online transaction processing (OLTP).

What should you include in the design? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Service:

Azure SQL Database
Azure SQL Managed Instance
Azure Synapse Analytics
SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines

Service tier:

Basic
Business Critical
General Purpose
Hyperscale
Premium
Standard

**Answer Area**

Service:

Azure SQL Database
Azure SQL Managed Instance
Azure Synapse Analytics
SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines

Correct Answer:

Service tier:

Basic
Business Critical
General Purpose
Hyperscale
Premium
Standard

Box 1: Azure SQL Database -

Azure SQL Database:

Database size always depends on the underlying service tiers (e.g. Basic, Business Critical, Hyperscale).

It supports databases of up to 100 TB with Hyperscale service tier model.

Active geo-replication is a feature that lets you to create a continuously synchronized readable secondary database for a primary database. The readable secondary database may be in the same Azure region as the primary, or, more commonly, in a different region. This kind of readable secondary databases are also known as geo-secondaries, or geo-replicas.

Azure SQL Database and SQL Managed Instance enable you to dynamically add more resources to your database with minimal downtime.

Box 2: Hyperscale -

Incorrect Answers:

- SQL Server on Azure VM: geo-replication not supported.
- Azure Synapse Analytics is not optimized for online transaction processing (OLTP).

⇒ Azure SQL Managed Instance max database size is up to currently available instance size (depending on the number of vCores).

Max instance storage size (reserved) - 2 TB for 4 vCores

- 8 TB for 8 vCores

- 16 TB for other sizes

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/active-geo-replication-overview> <https://medium.com/awesome-azure/azure-difference-between-azure-sql-database-and-sql-server-on-vm-comparison-azure-sql-vs-sql-server-vm-cf02578a1188>

✉️ **Syd** Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct. -Azure SQL Database with Hyperscale(support up to 100TB).

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/service-tier-hyperscale#:~:text=Up%20to%2020280%2C%20unless%20the%20instance%20storage%20size,TB%29%20and%20Azure%20Premium%20Disk%20storage%20allocation%20space.>

e%20SQL%20Database%20Pricing

Managed Instance is incorrect because the database limit is 2-8TB max.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/resource-limits#:~:text=Up%20to%2020280%2C%20unless%20the%20instance%20storage%20size,TB%29%20and%20Azure%20Premium%20Disk%20storage%20allocation%20space.>

upvoted 29 times

✉️ **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

75T can only be supported by hyperscale.

upvoted 6 times

✉️ **NarasimhanMV** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Ans - Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct.

Resource limits for SQL Database tiers

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/service-tier-hyperscale?view=azuresql#compare-resource-limits>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **catfood** 4 months ago

"Support geo-redundant backups". - this is not the same as geo replication as the answer states.... Both MI and SQL variants have auto backup that is stored as geo redundant blobs replicated to a paired region. But yes, hyperscale is correct due to DB size.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **tictaclu** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

The reason to choose Hyperscale, since its the design of db migration:

The Hyperscale service tier in Azure SQL Database provides the following additional capabilities:

Support for up to 100 TB of database size.

Fast database backups (based on file snapshots stored in Azure Blob storage) regardless of size with no IO impact on compute resources.

Fast database restores (based on file snapshots) in minutes rather than hours or days (not a size of data operation).

Higher overall performance due to higher transaction log throughput and faster transaction commit times regardless of data volumes.

Rapid scale out - you can provision one or more read-only replicas for offloading your read workload and for use as hot-standbys.

Rapid Scale up - you can, in constant time, scale up your compute resources to accommodate heavy workloads when needed, and then scale the compute resources back down when not needed.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answers are correct - Azure SAL Database with Hyperscale.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In my exam, 9 april 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer : Database/Hyperscale

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22

upvoted 1 times

- ✉️  **akkrishna22** 9 months ago  
appeared in exam on 03-31-2022  
upvoted 1 times
- ✉️  **Justin0020** 9 months, 3 weeks ago  
Was in my exam on March 10  
upvoted 3 times
- ✉️  **Insanewhip** 9 months, 3 weeks ago  
I had a similar question to this on my exam today, March 10th, 2022. It did not provide these many options. Be careful if it appears on the exam!  
upvoted 3 times
- ✉️  **jkklim** 10 months, 2 weeks ago  
[https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/azure-cvo-blg-azure-database-review-your-guide-for-database-assessment#H\\_H3](https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/azure-cvo-blg-azure-database-review-your-guide-for-database-assessment#H_H3)  
OLTP supported in azure SQL DATABASE
- ANSWERS ABOVE CORRECT  
upvoted 2 times
- ✉️  **nusmn** 12 months ago  
what if Managed Instance?  
upvoted 3 times
- ✉️  **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago  
SQL MI maxes out at 16TB  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/resource-limits?view=azuresql#service-tier-characteristics>  
upvoted 2 times
- ✉️  **Eltooth** 1 year ago  
Correct answer - Azure SAL Database with Hyperscale.  
upvoted 3 times

You are planning an Azure IoT Hub solution that will include 50,000 IoT devices.

Each device will stream data, including temperature, device ID, and time data. Approximately 50,000 records will be written every second. The data will be visualized in near real time.

You need to recommend a service to store and query the data.

Which two services can you recommend? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure Table Storage
- B. Azure Event Grid
- C. Azure Cosmos DB SQL API
- D. Azure Time Series Insights

**Correct Answer:** CD

D: Time Series Insights is a fully managed service for time series data. In this architecture, Time Series Insights performs the roles of stream processing, data store, and analytics and reporting. It accepts streaming data from either IoT Hub or Event Hubs and stores, processes, analyzes, and displays the data in near real time.

C: The processed data is stored in an analytical data store, such as Azure Data Explorer, HBase, Azure Cosmos DB, Azure Data Lake, or Blob Storage.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/data-guide/scenarios/time-series>

*Community vote distribution*

CD (75%)      BD (25%)

 **manojchavan**  8 months, 4 weeks ago

C and D are correct:

- Need to find a service to store and query the data.
- A. Azure Table Storage: You can't query data.
  - B. Azure Event Grid: You can't store or query data.
  - C. Azure Cosmos DB SQL API: You can store and query data.
  - D. Azure Time Series Insights: You can store and query data.

upvoted 21 times

 **Eltooth**  1 year ago

C & D appear to be correct.

Cosmos dB SQL API is somewhat confusing as an accurate answer though:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/cosmos-db/introduction#solutions-that-benefit-from-azure-cosmos-db>

upvoted 18 times

 **Eltooth** 1 year ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/cosmos-db/use-cases#iot-and-telematics>

upvoted 6 times

 **diego\_alejandro**  1 month, 2 weeks ago

C & D correct answers

upvoted 1 times

 **Samko635** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: CD**

CD is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Sam928** 4 months, 1 week ago

Ans. C,D

\*Solutions that benefit from Azure Cosmos DB

Any web, mobile, gaming, and IoT application that needs to handle massive amounts of data, reads, and writes at a global scale with near-real response times for a variety of data will benefit from Cosmos DB's guaranteed high availability, high throughput, low latency, and tunable consistency. Learn about how Azure Cosmos DB can be used to build IoT and telematics, retail and marketing, gaming and web and mobile applications.

\*Many time series-based systems, such as Internet of things (IoT) scenarios, capture data in real time by using a real-time processing architecture. Azure IoT Hub, Azure Event Hubs, or Kafka on HDInsight ingest data from one or more data sources into the stream processing layer. The stream processing layer processes the data, and can hand off the processed data to a machine learning service for predictive analytics.

An analytical data store like Azure Data Explorer, HBase, Azure Cosmos DB, or Azure Data Lake stores the processed data. An analytics and reporting application or service like Power BI or OpenTSDB for HBase can display the time series data for analysis.  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **al608** 6 months, 1 week ago  
did my Exam today. This was on there.  
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago  
**Selected Answer: CD**  
C and D are correct!  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/cosmos-db/introduction#solutions-that-benefit-from-azure-cosmos-db>  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago  
C and D are correct!  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/cosmos-db/introduction#solutions-that-benefit-from-azure-cosmos-db>  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago  
was in exam 8 May 22  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **moonknight** 7 months, 3 weeks ago  
What answer did you choose and did what score did you get on the exam?  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Teringzooi** 8 months ago  
**Selected Answer: CD**  
C & D are correct!  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/cosmos-db/introduction#solutions-that-benefit-from-azure-cosmos-db>  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 3 weeks ago  
Came in exam today 04/04/2022  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **esther823** 9 months ago  
in my exam on 31 Mar 22  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **pallmall** 9 months, 1 week ago  
**Selected Answer: CD**  
The question clearly points on storage, so C&D are correct  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Pak149** 9 months, 1 week ago  
**Selected Answer: BD**  
i think it should be B and D:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/iot-hub/iot-concepts-and-iot-hub>:  
You can integrate IoT Hub with other Azure services to build complete, end-to-end solutions. For example, use:  
-Azure Event Grid to enable your business to react quickly to critical events in a reliable, scalable, and secure manner.  
-Azure Logic Apps to automate business processes.  
-Azure Machine Learning to add machine learning and AI models to your solution.  
-Azure Stream Analytics to run real-time analytic computations on the data streaming from your devices.  
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Pak149** 9 months, 1 week ago  
well, after re-reading carefully the whole question i do agree with the C & D answers, Time series requires the storage which can be CosmoDB as per explained in the link provided in the answer.  
upvoted 4 times

✉ **nidhogg** 4 months, 1 week ago  
Also, "Each correct answer presents a complete solution." ;)  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **bananapeel** 10 months ago  
On Exam 02/27/2022  
upvoted 7 times

✉ **HGD545** 10 months ago  
On the AZ-305 2/22/22  
upvoted 5 times

✉ **PeterHu** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

How many questions did you see from this dump?thanks  
upvoted 1 times

 **AKYK** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: CD**

Correct Answer: CD

upvoted 2 times

You are designing an application that will aggregate content for users.

You need to recommend a database solution for the application. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support SQL commands.
- Support multi-master writes.
- Guarantee low latency read operations.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Cosmos DB SQL API
- B. Azure SQL Database that uses active geo-replication
- C. Azure SQL Database Hyperscale
- D. Azure Database for PostgreSQL

**Correct Answer: A**

With Cosmos DB's novel multi-region (multi-master) writes replication protocol, every region supports both writes and reads. The multi-region writes capability also enables:

Unlimited elastic write and read scalability.

99.999% read and write availability all around the world.

Guaranteed reads and writes served in less than 10 milliseconds at the 99th percentile.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/distribute-data-globally>

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

 **Eltooth**  1 year ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct answer - A

upvoted 19 times

 **Redimido**  10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Only Cosmos DB supports multi-master writes:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/how-to-multi-master?tabs=api-async>

upvoted 6 times

 **Gor**  7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct answer - A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/how-to-multi-master?tabs=api-async>

upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

Correct answer - A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql/how-to-multi-master?tabs=api-async>

upvoted 1 times

 **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

In my exam, 9 april 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer

upvoted 3 times

 **vandergun** 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is the good choice

upvoted 2 times

 **PeterHu** 10 months ago

only A is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **HGD545** 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22  
upvoted 3 times

 **AKYK** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 3 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You have an Azure subscription that contains the SQL servers on Azure shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Location
SQLsvr1	RG1	East US
SQLsvr2	RG2	West US

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Location	Account kind
storage1	RG1	East US	StorageV2 (general purposev2)
storage2	RG2	Central US	BlobStorage

You create the Azure SQL databases shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Server	Pricing tier
SQLdb1	RG1	SQLsvr1	Standard
SQLdb2	RG1	SQLsvr1	Standard
SQLdb3	RG2	SQLsvr2	Premium

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
When you enable auditing for SQLdb1, you can store the audit information to storage1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When you enable auditing for SQLdb2, you can store the audit information to storage2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When you enable auditing for SQLdb3, you can store the audit information to storage2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Correct Answer:****Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
When you enable auditing for SQLdb1, you can store the audit information to storage1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When you enable auditing for SQLdb2, you can store the audit information to storage2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
When you enable auditing for SQLdb3, you can store the audit information to storage2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

Auditing works fine for a Standard account.

Box 2: No -

Auditing limitations: Premium storage is currently not supported.

Box 3: No -

Auditing limitations: Premium storage is currently not supported.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview#auditing-limitations>

 **jkklim**  10 months, 2 weeks ago

YNN

## CONCEPT TO REMEMBER

1. TO WRITE INTO STORAGE, MUST BE IN SAME REGION
2. TO WRITE IN LOG ANALYTICS SPACE - CAN BE IN DIFFERENT REGION

SINCE WE ARE USING CONCEPT 1, CAN ONLY WRITE INTO SAME REGION

IT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH PRICING TIER

upvoted 57 times

✉ **default\_wizard** Highly Voted 1 year ago

answer should be Yes, No, No

Auditing limitations

Premium storage is currently not supported.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview>

upvoted 56 times

✉ **sonoksmy** 3 months ago

Storage 2 can be standard BlobStorage, therefore this explanation is not correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Shadow983** 1 year ago

I saw this in document, but I am not sure that means sql database or storage account.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Shadow983** 1 year ago

BTW, the region is not the same.

Y, N, N should be correct.

upvoted 14 times

✉ **makkros** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Who said that? Storage have indicated the Resource group only not the region

upvoted 1 times

✉ **epomatti** 6 months, 1 week ago

Makkros yes it DOES indicate the location.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Eltooth** 1 year ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview#auditing-limitations>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **m2L** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Y/N for me the only reason is that blob storage is not supported according to this link <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview?view=azuresql#auditing-limitations>: If you have general purpose v1 or blob storage account, upgrade to v2, general purpose v2 storage account. For specific instructions, see Write audit to storage account behind a VNet and firewall. For more information, see Types of storage accounts.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **NarasimhanMV** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Ans: Yes, No, NO

upvoted 1 times

✉ **SantyL** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Y, Y, Y. Tested in Lab, one standard price tier SQL DB, one Premium Price tier SQL DB, both DB can choose from BlobStorage, StorageV1, StorageV2, BlockBlob Premium storage account type

upvoted 3 times

✉ **ckyap** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

I also tested in lab, NO if your SQL DB is in East US you will not have the option to choose Central US storage

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Rohan21** 3 months ago

SQL Server/Database and Storage Account need to be in the same region.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Gowind** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is YYY

1. The storage account can be in any location.

If you are deploying from the Azure portal, be sure that the storage account is in the same region as your database and server. If you are deploying through other methods, the storage account can be in any region.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview?view=azuresql>

2. Logs are written as Append blobs

Audit logs are written to Append Blobs in an Azure Blob storage on your Azure subscription

BlobStorage v1 supports that

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#legacy-storage-account-types>

General v2 support that  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blobs-introduction>

NO mention of Azure Portal or a VNET/Firewall so..  
upvoted 11 times

✉️ **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

I think this question is just out of date. I suspect the original intent was to exclude premium storage and other regions.

It's just not current anymore.

Still, the option to write to another region exists at deployment. We're past that now. Might be too late. I'm not certain.  
upvoted 2 times

✉️ **mufflon** 3 months, 1 week ago

i believe that this answer is correct from what i am reading in todays verions on learn.  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview?view=azuresql>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview?view=azuresql#auditing-limitations>  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Backy** 4 months ago

Yes  
No  
No

Neither storage1 or storage2 is Premium, so the issue of Premium is irrelevant  
According to the link that everybody is referring

"If you are deploying through other methods, the storage account can be in any region"

So the region of storage or Premium storage are irrelevant

What is relevant is the storage kind

BlobStorage (Legacy) is not supported  
StorageV2 is supported  
As a result, storage1 is OK, storage2 is not OK  
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **Sam928** 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer: Yes, No, No  
Premium storage with BlockBlobStorage is supported. Standard storage is supported. However, for audit to write to a storage account behind a VNet or firewall, you must have a general-purpose v2 storage account. If you have a general-purpose v1 or blob storage account, upgrade to a general-purpose v2 storage account.

If you are deploying from the Azure portal, be sure that the storage account is in the same region as your database and server. If you are deploying through other methods, the storage account can be in any region.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **paulb2b** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Premium storage with BlockBlobStorage is supported.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview>  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Pajikos** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Now, premium BlockBlobStorage is supported <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview?view=azuresql>  
changed here: <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/sql-docs/commit/894074ce5c42ce3ba17f6888e9c1230e7a4817f6> and any region possible as well  
(If you are deploying from the Azure portal, be sure that the storage account is in the same region as your database and server. If you are deploying through other methods, the storage account can be in any region), so yes, yes yes  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **techweck** 4 months, 1 week ago

HOW DID U SAY YES FOR ALL 3? HOW DO YOU MAKE SURE FROM QUESTION IT WAS NOT FROM PORTAL?  
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **catfood** 4 months ago

so many of these questions are going to be educated guesses simply due to not having sufficient info to make a decision. Wonder if MS actually tests these questions on any candidates before using them in an exam  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **sjb666** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes, No, No.  
The Storage must be in the same region as the SQL server and this is not the case for the second and third answers.  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Haripr** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This was there in 29/06/2022

upvoted 2 times

✉  **JayBee65** 6 months ago

Answer should be Y, Y, N, and here is why...

upvoted 2 times

✉  **JayBee65** 6 months ago

Premium storage is currently not supported.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview?view=azuresql#auditing-limitations>

Audit logs are written to Append Blobs in an Azure Blob storage on your Azure subscription

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview?view=azuresql#remarks>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JayBee65** 6 months ago

In the Basic, S0, and S1 service objectives, database files are stored in Azure Standard Storage, which uses hard disk drive (HDD)-based storage media.

This implies other service objectives, e.g. Premium use SSD.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/service-tiers-dtu?view=azuresql#compare-service-tiers>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JayBee65** 6 months ago

SQLdb1 & Storage1

Standard pricing, Both in EastUS, GPv2 standard storage:supports (append) blobs - yes

SQLdb2 & Storage2

Standard pricing, EastUS & CentralUS, Blob:supports (append) blobs - Yes unless deploying through Azure portal

SQLdb3 & Storage2

Premium pricing, WestUS & CentralUS, Blob:supports (append) blobs - No, since premium storage is not supported

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JayBee65** 5 months ago

My mistake:

SQLdb1 & Storage1

Standard pricing, Both in EastUS, GPv2 standard storage:supports (append) blobs - yes

SQLdb2 & Storage2

Standard pricing, EastUS & CentralUS, Blob:supports (append) blobs, which are premium storage, so not supported

SQLdb3 & Storage2

Premium pricing, WestUS & CentralUS, Blob:supports (append) blobs, which are premium storage, so not supported

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Gowind** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Last two is YES. Legacy blob storage support append blobs: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#legacy-storage-account-types>

Standard Blob Storage Blob Storage (block blobs and append blobs only)

Possible but not recommended

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JayBee65** 6 months ago

Audit to storage destination

If you are deploying from the Azure portal, be sure that the storage account is in the same region as your database and server. If you are deploying through other methods, the storage account can be in any region.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview?view=azuresql#audit-storage-destination>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **fun\_and\_games** 6 months ago

the answer should be YES, YES, YES

the only requirement for a storage account is that it supports blob and is not premium storage.

Audit logs can be written to a storage account in any region as long as you configure it through anything other than the portal.

MS note in the following link:

Note

If you are deploying from the Azure portal, be sure that the storage account is in the same region as your database and server. If you are deploying through other methods, the storage account can be in any region.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview?view=azuresql#audit-storage-destination>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **fun\_and\_games** 6 months ago

let me revise my answer, YES, NO, NO

the reason for my change is that there is no Storage Account Type: Blob Storage

this has been replaced with Block Blob and Page Blob, both premium storage accounts, so not supported by SQL Audit Logs.

upvoted 2 times

✉️👤 **al608** 6 months, 1 week ago  
did my Exam today. This was on there.  
upvoted 1 times

✉️👤 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago  
Correct answer should be Yes, No, No  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auditing-overview#auditing-limitations>  
upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You plan to import data from your on-premises environment to Azure. The data is shown in the following table.

On-premises source	Azure target
A Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database	An Azure SQL database
A table in a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database	An Azure Cosmos DB account that uses the SQL API

What should you recommend using to migrate the data? To answer, drag the appropriate tools to the correct data sources. Each tool may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Tools	Answer Area
AzCopy	From the SQL Server 2012 database: <input type="text"/> Tool
Azure Cosmos DB Data Migration Tool	From the table in the SQL Server 2014 database: <input type="text"/> Tool
Data Management Gateway	
Data Migration Assistant	

Correct Answer:

Tools	Answer Area
AzCopy	From the SQL Server 2012 database: <input type="text"/> Data Migration Assistant
Azure Cosmos DB Data Migration Tool	From the table in the SQL Server 2014 database: <input type="text"/> Azure Cosmos DB Data Migration Tool
Data Management Gateway	
Data Migration Assistant	

Box 1: Data Migration Assistant -

The Data Migration Assistant (DMA) helps you upgrade to a modern data platform by detecting compatibility issues that can impact database functionality in your new version of SQL Server or Azure SQL Database. DMA recommends performance and reliability improvements for your target environment and allows you to move your schema, data, and uncontained objects from your source server to your target server.

Incorrect:

AzCopy is a command-line utility that you can use to copy blobs or files to or from a storage account.

Box 2: Azure Cosmos DB Data Migration Tool

Azure Cosmos DB Data Migration Tool can be used to migrate a SQL Server Database table to Azure Cosmos.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/dma/dma-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/cosmosdb-migrationchoices>

 **Gowind** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct.

1. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/migration-guides/database/sql-server-to-sql-database-overview?view=azuresql>  
Data migration services
2. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/cosmosdb-migrationchoices>  
upvoted 6 times

 **Darkx** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

appeared on 11th Oct 2022

upvoted 2 times

 **Racinely** 3 months, 1 week ago

The Data management gateway is a client agent that you must install in your on-premises environment to copy data between cloud and on-premises data stores

upvoted 1 times

 **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

You store web access logs data in Azure Blob Storage.  
You plan to generate monthly reports from the access logs.  
You need to recommend an automated process to upload the data to Azure SQL Database every month.  
What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Microsoft SQL Server Migration Assistant (SSMA)
- B. Data Migration Assistant (DMA)
- C. AzCopy
- D. Azure Data Factory

**Correct Answer: D**

You can create Data Factory pipelines that copies data from Azure Blob Storage to Azure SQL Database. The configuration pattern applies to copying from a file-based data store to a relational data store.

Required steps:

Create a data factory.

Create Azure Storage and Azure SQL Database linked services.

Create Azure Blob and Azure SQL Database datasets.

Create a pipeline contains a Copy activity.

Start a pipeline run.

Monitor the pipeline and activity runs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/tutorial-copy-data-dot-net>

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

✉  **Gowind**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/tutorial-copy-data-tool>

upvoted 6 times

✉  **libran**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Given is correct

upvoted 3 times

✉  **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription.

Your on-premises network contains a file server named Server1. Server1 stores 5 TB of company files that are accessed rarely.

You plan to copy the files to Azure Storage.

You need to implement a storage solution for the files that meets the following requirements:

- The files must be available within 24 hours of being requested.
- Storage costs must be minimized.

Which two possible storage solutions achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create an Azure Blob Storage account that is configured for the Cool default access tier. Create a blob container, copy the files to the blob container, and set each file to the Archive access tier.
- B. Create a general-purpose v1 storage account. Create a blob container and copy the files to the blob container.
- C. Create a general-purpose v2 storage account that is configured for the Cool default access tier. Create a file share in the storage account and copy the files to the file share.
- D. Create a general-purpose v2 storage account that is configured for the Hot default access tier. Create a blob container, copy the files to the blob container, and set each file to the Archive access tier.
- E. Create a general-purpose v1 storage account. Create a file share in the storage account and copy the files to the file share.

**Correct Answer: AD**

To minimize costs: The Archive tier is optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements (on the order of hours).

Reference:

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

*Community vote distribution*

AD (95%)	5%
----------	----

 mse89  3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: AD**

I believe the correct answers are A and D, since the archive tier is the cheapest for storing data.

In addition, a maximum of 15 hours may be required to rehydrate the data from an archive tier; the requirements are met.

upvoted 9 times

 jellybiscuit  3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: AD**

Archive tier rehydration time is a claimed 15 hours. This meets their needs at the lowest cost.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

upvoted 2 times

 maarten4119 3 months, 1 week ago

What is meant by 'set each file to the Archive access tier' in answer A and D? It says in A the storage account is Cool and in D it is Hot. You can only set one access tier, no? Why do they refer at the end to Archive?

upvoted 1 times

 jellybiscuit 3 months, 1 week ago

You can only create the storage account as hot or cool.

Once you get them there, you're sending the files to archive.

In this case, it doesn't really matter which tier you create the account as... the end result is the same.

upvoted 5 times

 Balaji\_c\_s 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: AD**

A and D is correct, C is not correct, AFAIK only blobs can be changed to archive access tier.

upvoted 3 times

 codingdown 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: AC**

only A and C allow to choose a cold tier which is the correct one for this scenario

upvoted 1 times

 **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Gowind** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: AD**

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

While a blob is in the Archive tier, it can't be read or modified. To read or download a blob in the Archive tier, you must first rehydrate it to an online tier, either Hot or Cool. Data in the Archive tier can take up to 15 hours to rehydrate, depending on the priority you specify for the rehydration operation. For more information about blob rehydration, see Overview of blob rehydration from the Archive tier.

upvoted 4 times

 **VMUN** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is A & C

upvoted 2 times

You have an app named App1 that uses two on-premises Microsoft SQL Server databases named DB1 and DB2.

You plan to migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.

You need to recommend an Azure solution to host DB1 and DB2. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support server-side transactions across DB1 and DB2.
- Minimize administrative effort to update the solution.

What should you recommend?

- A. two Azure SQL databases in an elastic pool
- B. two databases on the same Azure SQL managed instance
- C. two databases on the same SQL Server instance on an Azure virtual machine
- D. two Azure SQL databases on different Azure SQL Database servers

**Correct Answer: B**

Elastic database transactions for Azure SQL Database and Azure SQL Managed Instance allow you to run transactions that span several databases.

SQL Managed Instance enables system administrators to spend less time on administrative tasks because the service either performs them for you or greatly simplifies those tasks.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-transactions-overview?view=azuresql>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

✉  **Gowind** [Highly Voted] 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-transactions-overview?view=azuresql>

A server-side distributed transactions using Transact-SQL are available only for Azure SQL Managed Instance. Distributed transaction can be executed only between Managed Instances that belong to the same Server trust group. In this scenario, Managed Instances need to use linked server to reference each other.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Samko635** [Most Recent] 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Azure SQL DB does NOT support server-side transaction, only client-side.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-transactions-overview?view=azuresql#common-scenarios>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Elastic query for Azure SQL Databases is currently in preview mode, which would allow this.

For now, SQL MI is the right answer though.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Samko635** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Azure SQL DB does NOT support server-side transaction, only client-side.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-transactions-overview?view=azuresql#common-scenarios>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Given answer is correct.

Keywords: instance to instance/minimal management

upvoted 3 times

You need to design a highly available Azure SQL database that meets the following requirements:

- ☈ Failover between replicas of the database must occur without any data loss.
- ☈ The database must remain available in the event of a zone outage.
- ☈ Costs must be minimized.

Which deployment option should you use?

- A. Azure SQL Database Hyperscale
- B. Azure SQL Database Premium
- C. Azure SQL Database Basic
- D. Azure SQL Managed Instance General Purpose

**Correct Answer: B**

Azure SQL Database Premium tier supports multiple redundant replicas for each database that are automatically provisioned in the same datacenter within a region. This design leverages the SQL Server AlwaysON technology and provides resilience to server failures with 99.99% availability SLA and RPO=0.

With the introduction of Azure Availability Zones, we are happy to announce that SQL Database now offers built-in support of Availability Zones in its Premium service tier.

Incorrect:

Not A: Hyperscale is more expensive than Premium.

Not C: Need Premium for Availability Zones.

Not D: Zone redundant configuration that is free on Azure SQL Premium is not available on Azure SQL Managed Instance.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-sql-database-now-offers-zone-redundant-premium-databases-and-elastic-pools/>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

✉  **Gowind** [Highly Voted] 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer is correct but explanation is wrong for C. You need General Purpose level as a minimum, not premium.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell>

NB: Zone-redundant configuration is not available in SQL Managed Instance. In SQL Database this feature is only available when the Gen5 hardware is selected.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **jellybiscuit** [Most Recent] 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

I had a near-impossible time finding documentation for this, so I just went to my own portal and checked.

SQL Database options that support Geo Redundancy

vCore model

- General Purpose (at additional cost)
- Business Critical

DTU model

- Premium

SQL MI does not support geo-redundancy at all.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

If D is "Azure SQL DATABASE General Purpose", then D is correct.

Azure SQL database general purpose support Zone but Azure MI general purpose doesn't support zone redundancy.

upvoted 3 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You are planning an Azure Storage solution for sensitive data. The data will be accessed daily. The dataset is less than 10 GB.

You need to recommend a storage solution that meets the following requirements:

- All the data written to storage must be retained for five years.
- Once the data is written, the data can only be read. Modifications and deletion must be prevented.
- After five years, the data can be deleted, but never modified.
- Data access charges must be minimized.

What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Storage account type:

General purpose v2 with Archive access tier for blobs
General purpose v2 with Cool access tier for blobs
General purpose v2 with Hot access tier for blobs

Configuration to prevent modifications and deletions:

Container access level
Container access policy
Storage account resource lock

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Storage account type:

General purpose v2 with Archive access tier for blobs
General purpose v2 with Cool access tier for blobs
General purpose v2 with Hot access tier for blobs

Configuration to prevent modifications and deletions:

Container access level
Container access policy
Storage account resource lock

Box 1: General purpose v2 with Hot access tier for blobs

Note:

- \* All the data written to storage must be retained for five years.
- \* Data access charges must be minimized

Hot tier has higher storage costs, but lower access and transaction costs.

Incorrect:

Not Archive: Lowest storage costs, but highest access, and transaction costs.

Not Cool: Lower storage costs, but higher access and transaction costs.

Box 2: Storage account resource lock

As an administrator, you can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources. The lock overrides any permissions the user might have.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/resource-manager/management/lock-resources>

- ✉️  **mse89** [Highly Voted] 3 months, 3 weeks ago  
gpv2 hot tier, container access policy to configure a time-based retention policy for immutable storage.  
Storage account resource lock does not prevent data editing or deletion, but only the storage account deletion.  
upvoted 45 times
- ✉️  **webbies** 2 months, 3 weeks ago  
You can set the storage resource lock to CannotDelete and ReadOnly isn't?  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>  
upvoted 1 times
- ✉️  **kJigneshk** 2 months, 2 weeks ago  
yes you set the resources lock as read-only and delete prevention but can to for data, that is only for resources change not for in the data.  
upvoted 4 times
- ✉️  **ike001** 3 months, 3 weeks ago  
agree 100%  
upvoted 5 times
- ✉️  **kJigneshk** 2 months, 2 weeks ago  
yes you set the resources lock as read-only and delete prevention but can to for data, that is only for resources change not for in the data.  
upvoted 1 times
- ✉️  **Gowind** [Highly Voted] 3 months, 3 weeks ago  
Answer is GPv2 HOT to have frequent access :  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>
- Answer is container access (immutable) policy at least at the container scope.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview>  
upvoted 11 times
- ✉️  **CineZorro824** [Most Recent] 2 weeks, 6 days ago  
Data lock should be Container Access policy, which is the scope of the Immutable Policy on a Storage Account.  
Storage Account resource lock is wrong, this only prevents the Storage Account from being deleted, it says nothing about data modification.  
upvoted 1 times
- ✉️  **CineZorro824** 2 weeks, 6 days ago  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-policy-configure-container-scope?tabs=azure-portal>  
upvoted 1 times
- ✉️  **RandomNickname** 1 month, 1 week ago  
Agree with C & B
- C: Hot due to request in question.  
B: See url and extraction from URL;  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>
- A cannot-delete lock on a storage account doesn't protect account data from deletion or modification. It only protects the storage account from deletion. If a request uses data plane operations, the lock on the storage account doesn't protect blob, queue, table, or file data within that storage account. If the request uses control plane operations, however, the lock protects those resources.
- If a request uses File Shares - Delete, for example, which is a control plane operation, the deletion fails. If the request uses Delete Share, which is a data plane operation, the deletion succeeds. We recommend that you use a control plane operation.
- A read-only lock on a storage account doesn't prevent its data from deletion or modification. It also doesn't protect its blob, queue, table, or file data.  
upvoted 2 times
- ✉️  **A\_GEE** 1 month, 2 weeks ago  
The second should be Container Access policy
- Should use immutable storage for Azure Blob Storage. Time-based retention Policy
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview>  
upvoted 2 times
- ✉️  **M\_r\_Cloud** 2 months, 2 weeks ago  
Both C&C and C&B are suitable for this  
upvoted 1 times
- ✉️  **kJigneshk** 2 months, 2 weeks ago  
yes you set the resources lock as read-only and delete prevention but can to for data, that is only for resources change not for in the data.  
upvoted 2 times
- ✉️  **scottims** 3 months, 2 weeks ago  
GPv2 hot and container access policy

Immutable storage for Azure Blob Storage enables users to store business-critical data in a WORM (Write Once, Read Many) state. While in a WORM state, data cannot be modified or deleted for a user-specified interval. By configuring immutability policies for blob data, you can protect your data from overwrites and deletes. Immutability policies include time-based retention policies and legal holds.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-policy-configure-container-scope?tabs=azure-portal>  
upvoted 2 times

 **codingdown** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

clearly HOT and  
storage account policy ( not resource lock )  
upvoted 5 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You are designing a data storage solution to support reporting.

The solution will ingest high volumes of data in the JSON format by using Azure Event Hubs. As the data arrives, Event Hubs will write the data to storage. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ☞ Organize data in directories by date and time.
- ☞ Allow stored data to be queried directly, transformed into summarized tables, and then stored in a data warehouse.
- ☞ Ensure that the data warehouse can store 50 TB of relational data and support between 200 and 300 concurrent read operations.

Which service should you recommend for each type of data store? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Data store for the ingested data:

Azure Blob Storage  
Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2  
Azure Files  
Azure NetApp Files

Data store for the data warehouse:

Azure Cosmos DB Cassandra API  
Azure Cosmos DB SQL API  
Azure SQL Database Hyperscale  
Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pools

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Data store for the ingested data:

Azure Blob Storage  
**Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2**  
Azure Files  
Azure NetApp Files

Data store for the data warehouse:

Azure Cosmos DB Cassandra API  
Azure Cosmos DB SQL API  
**Azure SQL Database Hyperscale**  
Azure Synapse Analytics dedicated SQL pools

Box 1: Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

Azure Data Explorer integrates with Azure Blob Storage and Azure Data Lake Storage (Gen1 and Gen2), providing fast, cached, and indexed access to data stored in external storage. You can analyze and query data without prior ingestion into Azure Data Explorer. You can also query across ingested and uningested external data simultaneously.

Azure Data Lake Storage is optimized storage for big data analytics workloads.

Use cases: Batch, interactive, streaming analytics and machine learning data such as log files, IoT data, click streams, large datasets

Box 2: Azure SQL Database Hyperscale

Azure SQL Database Hyperscale is optimized for OLTP and high throughput analytics workloads with storage up to 100TB.

A Hyperscale database supports up to 100 TB of data and provides high throughput and performance, as well as rapid scaling to adapt to the workload requirements. Connectivity, query processing, database engine features, etc. work like any other database in Azure SQL Database. Hyperscale is a multi-tiered architecture with caching at multiple levels. Effective IOPS will depend on the workload.

Compare to:

General purpose: 500 IOPS per vCore with 7,000 maximum IOPS

Business critical: 5,000 IOPS with 200,000 maximum IOPS

Incorrect:

\* Azure Synapse Analytics Dedicated SQL pool.

Max database size: 240 TB -

A maximum of 128 concurrent queries will execute and remaining queries will be queued.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/data-lake-query-data> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/service-tier-hyperscale> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-service-capacity-limits>

✉️  **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Synapse Analytics SQL pool only support 128 concurrent queries:

"A maximum of 128 concurrent queries will execute and remaining queries will be queued"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-service-capacity-limits>

Azure Sql hyperscale have read replica... and supports up to 100TB data size.

So I think the correct answer should be Hyperscale

upvoted 18 times

✉️  **Akandeopo** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I think B should be Azure Synapse Analytics SQL pool and not SQL Database Hyperscale

upvoted 6 times

✉️  **OrangeSG** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

Box 2 shall be 'Azure SQL Database Hyperscale'

Keyword are 'data warehouse', '50 TB of relational data', '200 and 300 concurrent read'

Azure SQL Database Hyperscale FAQ

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/service-tier-hyperscale-frequently-asked-questions-faq>

How can I choose between Azure Synapse Analytics and Azure SQL Database Hyperscale?

If you are currently running interactive analytics queries using SQL Server as a data warehouse, Hyperscale is a great option because you can host small and mid-size data warehouses (such as a few TB up to 100 TB) at a lower cost, and you can migrate your SQL Server data warehouse workloads to Hyperscale with minimal T-SQL code changes.

If you are running data analytics on a large scale with complex queries and sustained ingestion rates higher than 100 MB/s, or using Parallel Data Warehouse (PDW), Teradata, or other Massively Parallel Processing (MPP) data warehouses, Azure Synapse Analytics may be the best choice.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **infinagine** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

why not comes DB SQL API?

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **jp\_mcgee** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

WRONG!!

Box 2 only has only one option which is a data warehouse that can read unstructured data like JSON....Synapse is a data warehouse that can read JSON.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **jp\_mcgee** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Correction, SQL Server can also process JSON:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/sql-data-warehouse/sql-data-warehouse-load-from-azure-data-lake-store#create-the-copy-statement>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **azuredemo2022three** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

You have SQL Server on an Azure virtual machine. The databases are written to nightly as part of a batch process.

You need to recommend a disaster recovery solution for the data. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Provide the ability to recover in the event of a regional outage.
- Support a recovery time objective (RTO) of 15 minutes.
- Support a recovery point objective (RPO) of 24 hours.
- Support automated recovery.
- Minimize costs.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure virtual machine availability sets
- B. Azure Disk Backup
- C. an Always On availability group
- D. Azure Site Recovery

**Correct Answer: D**

Replication with Azure Site Recover:

- RTO is typically less than 15 minutes.
- RPO: One hour for application consistency and five minutes for crash consistency.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Too slow.

C: Always On availability group RPO: Because replication to the secondary replica is asynchronous, there's some data loss.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-sql>

*Community vote distribution*

D (87%)      13%

 [Removed] Highly Voted 12 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct. Automatic Site Recovery needed.  
upvoted 13 times

 Snownoodles Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

"24 hour RPO" means ASR.  
AG's RPO is much less 24 hours.  
But as many pointed out, ASR doesn't support automatic failover although a very simple Powershell script can do it.  
Given that "minimize cost", ASR(option D) may be the answer  
upvoted 3 times

 Samko635 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer should be C as ASR does NOT support automatic failover according to "<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-faq>". And the RPO limit of data loss from the given answer can be mitigated by setting Always-On available group's failover type to "automatic". (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/availability-groups/windows/overview-of-always-on-availability-groups-sql-server?view=sql-server-ver16#FormsOfFailover>)  
upvoted 3 times

 jellybiscuit 3 months, 1 week ago

D - Azure Site Recovery -- it's possible because of the long RPO

Always On (C) would do it as well, but cost more. The data-loss answer given is irrelevant to the scenario given.

upvoted 2 times

 scottims 3 months, 2 weeks ago

D. Azure Site Recovery

The question says it should support automatic recovery. This can be accomplished.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-faq#failover>

To automate you could use on-premises Orchestrator or Operations Manager to detect a virtual machine failure, and then trigger the failover using the SDK.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-faq#automation>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Gowind** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Answer is C Automated failover is needed. Azure site recovery does not support it

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-faq>

Is failover automatic?

Failover isn't automatic. You initiate failovers with single click in the portal, or you can use Site Recovery PowerShell to trigger a failover. Failing back is a simple action in the Site Recovery portal.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **tinyflame** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I think C is the right answer.

Azure Site Recovery does not support automatic recovery, 15 minute RTO is also tight.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **scottishstvao** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Indeed! But we need to remember that the question asked for the "cost" optimization.

So, if we use an "Always On Cluster", we should have another VM up and running to replicate the data. This means we'll pay for the SQL License (Quite expensive) and the VM usage.

Using the Recovery Service Vaults to replicate the VM, we'll pay the VM replication + Protection.

This subject is quite interesting and we can discuss more about it if you want =D

upvoted 2 times

✉ **magichappens** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

You might be right but site recovery clearly does not fulfill the "automatic failover" requirement. So regardless of the cost it can't be the right answer. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-faq#is-failover-automatic>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D. Automatic Site Recovery needed.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-manually-configure-multiple-regions>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **wredski** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

I'm confused as this is a link to the always on availability group?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

In my exam, 9 april 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Suwani** 9 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

✉ **p\_t\_2\_0\_2\_1** 9 months, 1 week ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Pak149** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

i think C and D both are valid regarding RTO-RPO, but because of "minimize cost" should be D

upvoted 3 times

✉ **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

The reason they gave for discarding C as an option is flawed. Yes, replication is asynchronous and we would lose some data, but we are okay with an RPO of 24 hours, so that wouldn't actually be a problem.

upvoted 8 times

✉ **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

Rigt. I thought an AG could not span different regions, but apparently they can:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-manually-configure-multiple-regions>

D would still be cheaper, since we don't require a live VM running in the secondary region. That all considered, you are on point.  
upvoted 2 times

 **makovec25** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Answer is correct  
upvoted 2 times

 **Redimido** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct. The other options are irrelevant.  
upvoted 2 times

 **AKYK** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct answer - D  
upvoted 2 times

 **it4s2** 1 year ago

Seems correct  
upvoted 1 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You plan to deploy the backup policy shown in the following exhibit.

## Policy 1

Associated items   Delete   Save   Discard

---

### Backup schedule

\*Frequency   \*Time   \*Timezone

Daily   6:00 PM   (UTC) Coordinated Univers...

---

### Instant Restore

Retain instant recovery snapshot(s) for

3 Day(s)

---

### Retention range

Retention of daily backup point.

\*At   For  
6:00 PM   90 Day(s)

---

Retention of weekly backup point.

\*On   \*At   For  
Sunday   6:00 PM   26 Week(s)

---

Retention of monthly backup point.

\*On   \*Day   \*At   For  
First   Sunday   6:00 PM   36 Month(s)

---

Retention of yearly backup point.

**Not Configured**

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

Virtual machines that are backed up by using the policy can be recovered for up to a maximum of [answer choice]:

90 days
26 weeks
36 months
45 months

The minimum recovery point objective (RPO) for virtual machines that are backed up by using the policy is [answer choice]:

1 hour
1 day
1 week
1 month
1 year

### Answer Area

Virtual machines that are backed up by using the policy can be recovered for up to a maximum of [answer choice]:

90 days
26 weeks
36 months
45 months

Correct Answer:

The minimum recovery point objective (RPO) for virtual machines that are backed up by using the policy is [answer choice]:

1 hour
1 day
1 week
1 month
1 year

 **default\_wizard**  1 year ago

answer is correct

upvoted 23 times

 **Eltooth**  1 year ago

Answer is correct - 36 weeks and 1 day

upvoted 15 times

 **Eltooth** 1 year ago

\*months

upvoted 4 times

 **komoyek** 6 months, 1 week ago

not 36 weeks but 36 month and 1 day

upvoted 3 times

 **SirGizha**  3 months, 4 weeks ago

Its 36 months and 1 day

upvoted 2 times

 **al608** 6 months, 1 week ago

did my Exam today. This was on there.

upvoted 1 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

36 months and 1 hour.

upvoted 2 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

36 weeks and 1 day

Answer is correct!

upvoted 1 times

 **FabioVi** 8 months, 1 week ago

Agree that "minimum" here is confusing... If machine breaks at 7PM, then I could get back the 6PM backup (and quickly, as there is Instant Restore Capability) so the RPO would be 1 hour... Isn't it?

upvoted 5 times

 **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

RPO is the administrative policy; what you're going to tell the business.

In your example, the recovery point is one-hour, but the objective did not change.

upvoted 1 times

 **certgetter101** 7 months, 1 week ago

These types of questions being worded this way always is a bit frustrating, but you have to extrapolate the most correct answer from it and hope for the best :)

upvoted 1 times

 **WANNABEE** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

1hr RPO - Outage occurs post 6am e.g. at 7am, 1 hr data loss results.

upvoted 2 times

 **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Came in exam today 04/04/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

Answer is correct... But what's with "minimum RPO"?

When the talk RPO, doesn't make sense working with 'minimum'...

Yeah, we could talk in terms of 'maximum acceptable RPO', but not 'minimum'...

That's there just to confuse us and throw us off.

upvoted 6 times

 **p\_t\_2\_0\_2\_1** 9 months, 1 week ago

36 months and 1 day

upvoted 1 times

 **Preeto18** 9 months, 1 week ago

Retention on 36 month is not checked so Answer is 26 Weeks and 1 day !!!!

upvoted 1 times

 **Preeto18** 9 months, 1 week ago

Ignore my previous comment ....Answer is 36 months and 1 day !

upvoted 3 times

 **Justin0020** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Was in my exam om March. 10

upvoted 1 times

 **Insanewhip** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Appeared on my exam today, March 10th, 2022. I selected 36 weeks and 1 day.

upvoted 1 times

 **Sjn9** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

The given answers are correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **mmar123** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

A 36 Months

B 1 Day

upvoted 1 times

 **[Removed]** 12 months ago

Correct is 26 weeks and 1 day

upvoted 2 times

 **[Removed]** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Correction 36 months and 1 day

upvoted 7 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You need to deploy resources to host a stateless web app in an Azure subscription. The solution must meet the following requirements:

□ Provide access to the full .NET framework.

Provide redundancy if an Azure region fails.

□ Grant administrators access to the operating system to install custom application dependencies.

Solution: You deploy two Azure virtual machines to two Azure regions, and you create an Azure Traffic Manager profile.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer: A**

Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer that enables you to distribute traffic optimally to services across global Azure regions, while providing high availability and responsiveness.

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

✉  **Eltooth** [Highly Voted] 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct answer - Traffic manager is global I.e. multi region - layer 7 traffic balancer option.

upvoted 12 times

✉  **Shadow983** 1 year ago

Answer is A, but Traffic Manager is not layer 7 load balancer.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/technology-choices/load-balancing-overview>

upvoted 7 times

✉  **Eltooth** 1 year ago

Yes it is.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview>

Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer. This service allows you to distribute traffic to your public facing applications across the global Azure regions.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

typo: [...] why they DONT refer to it as a L7 appliance [...]

upvoted 2 times

✉  **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

Layer 7 is application... If TM was a L7 appliance it would be able to do SSL offload, TLS termination, cookie-based session affinity, etc. That's why they refer to it as a L7 appliance, but only as DNS-based.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Eltooth** 1 year ago

The most important point to understand is that Traffic Manager works at the DNS level which is at the Application layer (Layer-7).

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-how-it-works>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **JayBee65** 5 months ago

Nope DNS returns an IP address, which is layer 3, see <https://www.cohesive.net/blog/4-things-everyone-should-know-about-network-layers/>. Layer 7, the application layer refers to the http or https app protocol.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **iyerbh** [Most Recent] 2 months, 1 week ago

Traffic manager is layer 3 and Azur front door is layer 7. Both support globally (across region).

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct  
upvoted 1 times

 **dasEnder** 7 months, 1 week ago

The traffic manager is DNS-based; and has health checks with HTTP(S) but is not level 7. I find the question rather ambiguous because it doesn't mention that you need to configure the health check and give access to the user.  
upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
Correct answer - Traffic manager is global i.e. multi region - layer 7 traffic balancer option.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview>  
upvoted 1 times

 **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
In my exam, 9 april 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer  
upvoted 3 times

 **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22  
upvoted 2 times

 **Justin0020** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Was in my exam on March. 10  
upvoted 1 times

 **Insanewhip** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Appeared on my exam today, March 10th, 2022. I selected Yes.  
upvoted 1 times

 **HGD545** 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22  
upvoted 4 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You need to deploy resources to host a stateless web app in an Azure subscription. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Provide access to the full .NET framework.
- Provide redundancy if an Azure region fails.
- Grant administrators access to the operating system to install custom application dependencies.

Solution: You deploy two Azure virtual machines to two Azure regions, and you deploy an Azure Application Gateway.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer: B**

App Gateway will balance the traffic between VMs deployed in the same region. Create an Azure Traffic Manager profile instead.

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

 **Eltooth** Highly Voted 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer - B. App gateway cannot span regions.  
upvoted 15 times

 **Gor** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

No. AAG is regional  
upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer - B. App gateway cannot span regions.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/overview>  
upvoted 1 times

 **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

In my exam, 9 april 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer  
upvoted 1 times

 **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22  
upvoted 1 times

 **Justin0020** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Was in my exam om March, 10  
upvoted 2 times

 **Insanewhip** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Appeared on my exam today, March 10th, 2022. I selected No.  
upvoted 2 times

 **HGD545** 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22  
upvoted 3 times

 **[Removed]** 12 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

No is right.  
upvoted 3 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You plan to create an Azure Storage account that will host file shares. The shares will be accessed from on-premises applications that are transaction intensive.

You need to recommend a solution to minimize latency when accessing the file shares. The solution must provide the highest-level of resiliency for the selected storage tier.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Storage tier:

Hot	
Premium	
Transaction optimized	

Redundancy:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)	
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)	
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	

**Answer Area**

Storage tier:

Hot	
Premium	
Transaction optimized	

Correct Answer:

Redundancy:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)	
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)	
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	

Box 1: Premium -

Premium: Premium file shares are backed by solid-state drives (SSDs) and provide consistent high performance and low latency, within single-digit milliseconds for most IO operations, for IO-intensive workloads.

Incorrect Answers:

- ⇒ Hot: Hot file shares offer storage optimized for general purpose file sharing scenarios such as team shares. Hot file shares are offered on the standard storage hardware backed by HDDs.
- ⇒ Transaction optimized: Transaction optimized file shares enable transaction heavy workloads that don't need the latency offered by premium file shares.

Transaction optimized file shares are offered on the standard storage hardware backed by hard disk drives (HDDs). Transaction optimized has historically been called "standard", however this refers to the storage media type rather than the tier itself (the hot and cool are also "standard" tiers, because they are on standard storage hardware).

Box 2: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS):

Premium Azure file shares only support LRS and ZRS.

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS): With ZRS, three copies of each file stored, however these copies are physically isolated in three distinct storage

clusters in different Azure availability zones.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-planning>

✉  **Eltooth** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Correct answer - Premium and ZRS

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-planning#storage-tiers>

upvoted 34 times

✉  **Shadow983** 1 year ago

Correct.

Azure Files only support LRS and ZRS.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Shadow983** 1 year ago

Standard support 4 types (LRS/ZRS/GRS/GZRS)

Premium only support 2 types

upvoted 8 times

✉  **PankajKataria** Most Recent 1 day, 20 hours ago

Premium storage only supports LRS and ZRS

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 5 months ago

I would have gone for the Transaction Optimized & GRS to save cost simply because it is always smart to put cost in perspectives but on second thought, sometimes cost doesn't matter and Premium & ZRS seem to be a good answer here.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **randomGame** 1 month, 1 week ago

Yes, and "You need to recommend a solution to minimize latency when accessing the file shares".

That means Premium is needed.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ajayasa** 5 months ago

Correct Answer : Premium and ZRS

the key point in the question is low latency. premium storage supports low latency where as the transaction optimized provide consistent latency. hence tier is => Premium

Premium File Storage supports only 2 that is LRS and ZRS as we need the high resiliency

Answer is => ZRS.

see link below:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/pricing/details/storage/files/>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

Premium, ZRS.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

Correct answer - Premium and ZRS

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-planning#storage-tiers>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22

upvoted 2 times

✉  **crawfish** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Premium is correct because of the low latency requirement. and, Premium offers LRS and ZRS only, hence ZRS is the best answer

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Az** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

yes correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **bananapeel** 10 months ago

On 2/27/2022

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **HGD545** 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **AKYK** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Premium + ZRS are correct

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **[Removed]** 12 months ago

Premium + ZRS are correct

upvoted 4 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You need to deploy resources to host a stateless web app in an Azure subscription. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Provide access to the full .NET framework.
- Provide redundancy if an Azure region fails.
- Grant administrators access to the operating system to install custom application dependencies.

Solution: You deploy an Azure virtual machine scale set that uses autoscaling.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer: B**

Instead, you should deploy two Azure virtual machines to two Azure regions, and you create a Traffic Manager profile.

Note: Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer that enables you to distribute traffic optimally to services across global Azure regions, while providing high availability and responsiveness.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

✉  **Eltooth** [Highly Voted] 1 year ago

Correct answer - B

upvoted 6 times

✉  **PankajKataria** [Most Recent] 1 day, 20 hours ago

B is the correct answer as VMSS supports only availability zone, it can not be used in regional failures.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Xinx** 3 months, 1 week ago

Scale sets does not provide redundancy if an Azure region fails.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer - B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer - B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **hertino** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

In my exam, 9 april 22, 817/1000, I chose this answer

upvoted 2 times

✉  **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ougullamaija** 9 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct. Autoscaling doesn't support redundancy.

upvoted 3 times

 **Justin0020** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Was in my exam om March. 10  
upvoted 1 times

 **bananapeel** 10 months ago

On 2/27/2022  
upvoted 2 times

 **HGD545** 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22  
upvoted 2 times

 **makovec25** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

correct  
upvoted 2 times

 **MS\_RF** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct  
upvoted 2 times

 **RK57** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer  
upvoted 2 times

 **[Removed]** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No is correct  
upvoted 4 times

 **r3verse** 1 month, 1 week ago

Yes, no is correct. Yes is incorrect. Very good post.  
upvoted 1 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You need to recommend an Azure Storage account configuration for two applications named Application1 and Application2. The configuration must meet the following requirements:

- Storage for Application1 must provide the highest possible transaction rates and the lowest possible latency.
- Storage for Application2 must provide the lowest possible storage costs per GB.
- Storage for both applications must be available in an event of datacenter failure.
- Storage for both applications must be optimized for uploads and downloads.

What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Application1:

- |  |
|--|
| BlobStorage with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication |
| BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication                             |
| General purpose v1 with Premium performance and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication                        |
| General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication     |

Application2:

- |  |
|--|
| BlobStorage with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Geo-redundant storage (GRS) replication                       |
| BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication                                     |
| General purpose v1 with Standard performance and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication                    |
| General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication |

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Application1:

- |  |
|--|
| BlobStorage with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication |
| <b>BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication</b>                      |
| General purpose v1 with Premium performance and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication                        |
| General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication     |

Application2:

- |   |
|---|
| BlobStorage with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Geo-redundant storage (GRS) replication                              |
| BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication  |
| General purpose v1 with Standard performance and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication                           |
| <b>General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication</b> |

Box 1: BlobStorage with Premium Performance,€!

Application1 requires high transaction rates and the lowest possible latency. We need to use Premium, not Standard.

Box 2: General purpose v2 with Standard Performance,..

General Purpose v2 provides access to the latest Azure storage features, including Cool and Archive storage, with pricing optimized for the lowest GB storage prices. These accounts provide access to Block Blobs, Page Blobs, Files, and Queues. Recommended for most scenarios using Azure Storage.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-upgrade>

✉️ **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Application 2: Blobstorage with standard performance VS General purpose V2 with standard performance - General purpose V2 is always recommended since Blobstorage with a legacy so the given answer is correct

upvoted 12 times

✉️ **Galron** 2 months ago

RA-GRS is more expensive than GRS.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Galron** 2 months ago

But App2 must be accessible, so unless regional failover occurs, you'll need RA access?

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **jrv116psu** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Pretty sure it's app 1 block blob (answer as listed) but for App 2 I think it's A : because #1 there is no hot and cool blobs in V1. and there's not option to pick GRS/RA-GRS etc. (go look at azure pricing calculator.) ... so by having cool and GRS it IS v2 storage. and therefore GRS is cheaper than RA-GRS.. so it's A ... Blob with GRS.

upvoted 6 times

✉️ **PankajKataria** Most Recent 1 day, 20 hours ago

First 1 is pretty clear option 3, second would be the last option as zone redundant storage and Geo zone redundant storage are only available for standard general-purpose V2 accounts

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **CloudNov** 1 month ago

"Storage for both applications must be available in an event of datacenter failure."

App1: ZRS not support that.

Ans: App1: D App2: A

Correct me if I am wrong

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **CloudNov** 1 month ago

Sorry I placed ZRS in place of LRS

ANS: APP1: B, APP2: A

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

There's no way a cool tier is the answer for Application 2.

It has to be General v1. That answer makes sense if you assume this is now an outdated question. Rule out the cool tiers, rule out the premium account and it's the only one left.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Rohan21** 3 months ago

v1 is no longer recommended and may not give you a minimal cost per GB. that's why v2 with cool tier is the answer.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **Gowind2** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

BlobStorage and Generalv1 are no longer recommended

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#legacy-storage-account-types>

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

App 1: BlockBlobStorage

App 2: BlobStorage

upvoted 4 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You plan to develop a new app that will store business critical data. The app must meet the following requirements:

- Prevent new data from being modified for one year.
- Maximize data resiliency.
- Minimize read latency.

What storage solution should you recommend for the app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Storage Account type:

Premium block blobs
Standard general-purpose v1
Standard general-purpose v2

Redundancy:

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Storage Account type:

Premium block blobs
Standard general-purpose v1
Standard general-purpose v2

Redundancy:

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Box 1: Standard general-purpose v2

Standard general-purpose v2 supports immutable storage.

In general Standard general-purpose v2 is the preferred Microsoft recommendation.

Box 2: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

ZRS is more resilient compared to LRS.

Note: RA-GRS is even more resilient, but it is not an option here.

Reference:

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

 mse89  3 months, 3 weeks ago

To minimize read latency premium block blobs is the right answer, the immutable storage is also supported on premium tier.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview#supported-account-configurations>  
 upvoted 36 times

 santi1975  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Agreed, no cost limits are mentioned. Correct Answer: Premium + ZRS  
 upvoted 20 times

 CineZorro824  2 weeks, 6 days ago

First answer should be Premium Block Blobs instead of General Purpose v2. Immutable data policy is also possible for Premium Block Blobs, see:  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview>  
 upvoted 1 times

 rjcverar 3 weeks ago

Agree with everyone here:  
 Premium

ZRS

upvoted 1 times

 **A\_GEE** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

There is cost and requirements include minimize read latency. So

The answer should be : Premium BlockBlobs + ZRS

upvoted 2 times

 **ryan zou** 1 month ago

Premium + ZRS

upvoted 1 times

 **hmz** 1 month ago

Premium + ZRS

upvoted 1 times

 **MartyMart** 2 months ago

The ans: Premium + ZRS

upvoted 1 times

 **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

Premium+ZRS

upvoted 1 times

 **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

I agree with others:

Premium/ZRS

upvoted 3 times

 **Balaji\_c\_s** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes it should be Premium + ZRS

upvoted 3 times

 **Gowind2** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer Premium + ZRS

Minimize read latency -> Premium > Generalv2

Maximize resiliency -> ZRS > LRS.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-block-blob-premium#check-for-blob-storage-feature-compatibility>

"Premium: Recommended for scenarios that requires low latency"

upvoted 6 times

You plan to deploy 10 applications to Azure. The applications will be deployed to two Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) clusters. Each cluster will be deployed to a separate Azure region.

The application deployment must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the applications remain available if a single AKS cluster fails.
- Ensure that the connection traffic over the internet is encrypted by using SSL without having to configure SSL on each container.

Which service should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Front Door
- B. Azure Traffic Manager
- C. AKS ingress controller
- D. Azure Load Balancer

**Correct Answer: A**

Azure Front Door supports SSL.

Azure Front Door, which focuses on global load-balancing and site acceleration, and Azure CDN Standard, which offers static content caching and acceleration.

The new Azure Front Door brings together security with CDN technology for a cloud-based CDN with threat protection and additional capabilities.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-overview>

*Community vote distribution*

A (94%) 6%

 **Gowind2**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct answer A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/technology-choices/load-balancing-overview>

Front Door is an application delivery network that provides global load balancing and site acceleration service for web applications. It offers Layer 7 capabilities for your application like SSL offload, path-based routing, fast failover, caching, etc. to improve performance and high-availability of your applications.

Traffic Manager does not provide SSL Offloading.  
And the other options are not global options (multi-region)  
upvoted 9 times

 **taer**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct answer A

upvoted 5 times

 **Galron**  2 months ago

AKS Ingress Controller is part of App GW which is not Global.

upvoted 1 times

 **simonseztech** 2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Front Door support SSL offloading.

upvoted 1 times

 **Xinx** 3 months, 1 week ago

AKS ingress controller seems like not support multi region

upvoted 2 times

 **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D. Azure Front Door

upvoted 1 times

 **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

My bad, meant A guys! A. Azure Front Door

upvoted 3 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You have an on-premises file server that stores 2 TB of data files.

You plan to move the data files to Azure Blob Storage in the West Europe Azure region.

You need to recommend a storage account type to store the data files and a replication solution for the storage account. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Be available if a single Azure datacenter fails.
- Support storage tiers.
- Minimize cost.

What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Storage Account type:

Premium block blobs
Standard general-purpose v1
Standard general-purpose v2

Redundancy:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Storage Account type:

Premium block blobs
Standard general-purpose v1
Standard general-purpose v2

Redundancy:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

Box 1: Standard general-purpose v2

Standard general-purpose v2 meets the requirements and minimizes the costs.

Box 2: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

ZRS protects against a Datacenter failure, while minimizing the costs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy>

 **A\_GEE** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Answers are correct. Gv2 + ZRS

upvoted 1 times

 **KarthikSiva3535** 2 months, 1 week ago

v2+ ZRS

upvoted 3 times

 **Intecs** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Guys, there are more datacenters in one Zone, Locally redundant means that there are more rooms with servers in datacenter. Zone redundant means that there are more datacenters (buildings) within one city/street -> ZR is enough.

upvoted 4 times

- ✉️👤 **tiru** 2 months, 3 weeks ago  
zone redundant storage doesn't help if single Azure datacenter fails it should be geo redundant storage  
upvoted 1 times
- ✉️👤 **Pamban** 2 months, 3 weeks ago  
it does.. in ZRS, your data will be replicated across multiple availability zones and your data will be available if a datacenter fails see:  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy>  
upvoted 5 times
- ✉️👤 **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago  
Correct!  
upvoted 4 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You have an Azure web app named App1 and an Azure key vault named KV1.

App1 stores database connection strings in KV1.

App1 performs the following types of requests to KV1:

- Get
- List
- Wrap
- Delete

**Unwrap -**

▪

- Backup
- Decrypt
- Encrypt

You are evaluating the continuity of service for App1.

You need to identify the following if the Azure region that hosts KV1 becomes unavailable:

- To where will KV1 fail over?
- During the failover, which request type will be unavailable?

What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

To where will KV1 fail over?

A server in the same availability set
A server in the same fault domain
A server in the paired region
A virtual machine in a scale set

During the failover, which request type will be unavailable?

Get
List
Wrap
Delete
Unwrap
Backup
Decrypt
Encrypt

Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

To where will KV1 fail over?

A server in the same availability set
A server in the same fault domain
<b>A server in the paired region</b>
A virtual machine in a scale set

During the failover, which request type will be unavailable?

Get
List
Wrap
<b>Delete</b>
Unwrap
Backup
Decrypt
Encrypt

Box 1: A server in the paired region

The contents of your key vault are replicated within the region and to a secondary region at least 150 miles away, but within the same geography to maintain high durability of your keys and secrets.

Regions are paired for cross-region replication based on proximity and other factors.

Box 2: Delete -

During failover, your key vault is in read-only mode. Requests that are supported in this mode are:

List certificates -

Get certificates -

List secrets -

Get secrets -

List keys -

Get (properties of) keys -

Encrypt -

Decrypt -

Wrap -

Unwrap -

Verify -

Sign -

Backup -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/disaster-recovery-guidance>

  **Darkx** (Highly Voted) 2 months, 2 weeks ago

appeared on 11th Oct 2022

upvoted 6 times

  **Gowind2** (Highly Voted) 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/disaster-recovery-guidance>

In the rare event that an entire Azure region is unavailable, the requests that you make of Azure Key Vault in that region are automatically routed (failed over) to a secondary region except in the case of the Brazil South and Qatar Central region.

During failover, your key vault is in read-only mode. Requests that are supported in this mode are:

List certificates  
Get certificates  
List secrets  
Get secrets  
List keys  
Get (properties of) keys  
Encrypt  
Decrypt  
Wrap  
Unwrap  
Verify  
Sign  
Backup  
upvoted 5 times

 **Born\_Again** Most Recent ⓘ 3 weeks, 6 days ago

During failover, your key vault is in read-only mode. Requests that are supported in this mode are:

List certificates  
Get certificates  
List secrets  
Get secrets  
List keys  
Get (properties of) keys  
Encrypt  
Decrypt  
Wrap  
Unwrap  
Verify  
Sign  
Backup  
upvoted 1 times

 **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct!

upvoted 2 times

**DRAG DROP -**

Your company identifies the following business continuity and disaster recovery objectives for virtual machines that host sales, finance, and reporting applications in the company's on-premises data center:

- The sales application must be able to fail over to a second on-premises data center.
- The reporting application must be able to recover point-in-time data at a daily granularity. The RTO is eight hours.
- The finance application requires that data be retained for seven years. In the event of a disaster, the application must be able to run from Azure. The recovery time objective (RTO) is 10 minutes.

You need to recommend which services meet the business continuity and disaster recovery objectives. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you recommend for each application? To answer, drag the appropriate services to the correct applications. Each service may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

<b>Services</b>	<b>Answer Area</b>
Azure Backup only	Sales: <input type="text"/>
Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup	Finance: <input type="text"/>
Azure Site Recovery only	Reporting: <input type="text"/>

**Correct Answer:**

<b>Services</b>	<b>Answer Area</b>
Azure Backup only	Sales: <input type="text"/> Azure Site Recovery only
Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup	Finance: <input type="text"/> Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup
Azure Site Recovery only	Reporting: <input type="text"/> Azure Backup only

Box 1: Azure Site Recovery -

Azure Site Recovery -

Coordinates virtual-machine and physical-server replication, failover, and fullback.

DR solutions have low Recovery point objectives; DR copy can be behind by a few seconds/minutes.

DR needs only operational recovery data, which can take hours to a day. Using DR data for long-term retention is not recommended because of the fine-grained data capture.

Disaster recovery solutions have smaller Recovery time objectives because they are more in sync with the source.

Remote monitor the health of machines and create customizable recovery plans.

Box 2: Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup

Backup ensures that your data is safe and recoverable while Site Recovery keeps your workloads available when/if an outage occurs.

Box 3: Azure Backup only -

Azure Backup -

Backs up data on-premises and in the cloud

Have wide variability in their acceptable Recovery point objective. VM backups usually one day while database backups as low as 15 minutes.

Backup data is typically retained for 30 days or less. From a compliance view, data may need to be saved for years. Backup data is ideal for archiving in such instances.

Because of a larger Recovery point objective, the amount of data a backup solution needs to process is usually much higher, which leads to a

longer Recovery time objective.

Reference:

<https://lighthousemsp.com/whats-the-difference-between-azure-backup-and-azure-site-recovery/>

✉️  **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

The given answer is correct.

They put Finance and Reporting in reversed order in question, they may confuse people like me during exam  
upvoted 18 times

✉️  **airmancompsci** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Took the AZ-305 on 12/7 and passed with a 935 only using this question bank (I have the Contributor access). I did not use AZ-304 or any other question bank. This question was on my exam and the two are reversed on the exam as well! This warning literally saved me on this.  
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **Xinx** 3 months, 1 week ago

You saved me. I spent long time to understand the answer.  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Dudulle** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Yeah, I fell for it as well ! How freaking shitty those exams questions from MS can be, really, FFS !  
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **elmugrat** 3 months, 1 week ago

Ty for mentioning it  
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **jhargett1** Most Recent 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Easy way to remember this:  
RTO - backup  
Failover - recovery  
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **ckyap** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

It came out in my exam today 1st Dec 2022, answer provided should be correct  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Gowind2** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct.  
Azure Backup delivers these key benefits:  
Offload on-premises backup: Azure Backup offers a simple solution for backing up your on-premises resources to the cloud. Get short and long-term backup without the need to deploy complex on-premises backup solutions.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-overview>

As an organization, you need to adopt a business continuity and disaster recovery (BCDR) strategy that keeps your data safe, and your apps and workloads online, when planned and unplanned outages occur.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-overview>  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct!  
upvoted 2 times

You need to design a highly available Azure SQL database that meets the following requirements:

- ☐ Failover between replicas of the database must occur without any data loss.
- ☐ The database must remain available in the event of a zone outage.
- ☐ Costs must be minimized.

Which deployment option should you use?

- A. Azure SQL Managed Instance Business Critical
- B. Azure SQL Database Premium
- C. Azure SQL Database Basic
- D. Azure SQL Managed Instance General Purpose

**Correct Answer:** D

General Purpose service tier provides zone redundant availability.

There are two high availability architectural models:

- \* Standard availability model that is based on a separation of compute and storage. It relies on high availability and reliability of the remote storage tier. This architecture targets budget-oriented business applications that can tolerate some performance degradation during maintenance activities.
- \* Premium availability model that is based on a cluster of database engine processes. It relies on the fact that there is always a quorum of available database engine nodes. This architecture targets mission-critical applications with high IO performance, high transaction rate and guarantees minimal performance impact to your workload during maintenance activities.

Note: Zone-redundant configuration for the general purpose service tier is offered for both serverless and provisioned compute. This configuration utilizes Azure

Availability Zones  to replicate databases across multiple physical locations within an Azure region. By selecting zone-redundancy, you can make your new and existing serverless and provisioned general-purpose single databases and elastic pools resilient to a much larger set of failures, including catastrophic datacenter outages, without any changes of the application logic.

Incorrect:

Not A: Azure SQL Managed Instance Business Critical is more expensive.

Not B: Premium is more expensive.

Not C: Azure SQL Database Basic, and General purpose provide only locally redundant availability.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

  **ckyap**  3 weeks, 5 days ago

It came out in the exam today at 1st Dec22, I selected B, should be correct

upvoted 6 times

  **raphael13011**  6 days ago

I would go with A as today (21/12/2022) ZRS is non on GA for General Purpose tier for Azure SQL : <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-zone-redundancy-for-azure-sql-database-general-purpose-tier/>

But I might be wrong, if some could correct me..

upvoted 1 times

  **Born\_Again** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

B: based ok the documents: Zone-redundant configuration is currently in preview for SQL Managed Instance, and only available for the Business Critical service tier.

upvoted 4 times

  **patchf0x** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

I would still say that it is B, I tested several combinations and checked the costs. At the end, Managed Instances are not cheaper because you need AGs (Availability Groups). And that means a second instance for the redundancy option (you have at least the double costs).

upvoted 1 times

  **patchf0x** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

I would like to add that AGs are created for GR and not only ZR. It must be definitely B.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ A\_GEE 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Zone Redundant not supported by SQL MI  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ dc2k79 1 month, 2 weeks ago

B  
Zone-redundant configuration is not available in SQL Managed Instance. In SQL Database this feature is only available when the Gen5 hardware is selected.  
upvoted 2 times

✉️ Galron 2 months ago

SQL Premium DTU model is cheaper than base GPurp of SQL MI, I have change my mind 20 times over this question but I feel the clue is in the cost element of the question and since Premium is DTU, it will cost less when not being used compared to a vCore model of the MI.  
upvoted 2 times

✉️ Rohan21 3 months ago

The B is the correct answer.  
Check Question 14, same question with correct answer :D  
upvoted 3 times

✉️ Guest 1 week, 5 days ago

Question 14 has different options than this one. Cost can be a reason why managed instances might be the better option in this question  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ Gowind2 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell>  
Zone-redundant configuration is not available in SQL Managed Instance. In SQL Database this feature is only available when the Gen5 hardware is selected.

To prevent Data Loss, Premium/Business Critical is required:

The primary node constantly pushes changes to the secondary nodes in order and ensures that the data is persisted to at least one secondary replica before committing each transaction. This process guarantees that if the primary node crashes for any reason, there is always a fully synchronized node to fail over to.  
upvoted 4 times

✉️ randomGame 1 month ago

Today (20th nov. 2022), ZRS is in preview with SQL MI.

"This feature is currently in preview for SQL Managed Instance, and only available on the Business Critical service tier. In SQL Database, when using the Business Critical tier, zone-redundant configuration is only available when the Gen5 hardware is selected."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell#premium-and-business-critical-service-tier-zone-redundant-availability>  
upvoted 2 times

✉️ mufflon 3 months ago

Yes, of the selectable alternatives, it can only be premium  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ Joalmici 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct letter B  
upvoted 3 times

✉️ Igor\_101 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

In AZ-304 the answer is "Azure SQL Database Business Critical".  
Zone-redundant configuration is not available in SQL Managed Instance.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?tabs=azure-powershell&view=azuresql#general-purpose-service-tier-zone-redundant-availability-preview>  
upvoted 2 times

✉️ Snownoodles 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

AZ SQL MI general purpose doesn't support Zone, so the given answer is incorrect.  
The correct answer must be from A(premium MI) and B(Premium AZ managed DB).  
Since AZ managed MI has more features than AZ managed DB, which means more cost.  
Hence the right answer should be B - AZ managed database premium  
upvoted 3 times

✉️ most\_lenyora 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Business Critical  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **shubhary25** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

In AZ-304, Topic 4 Question 12, the same question has a different answer which is not available here in the options, i.e., Azure SQL Database Standard.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Gabor\_Jozsef** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

No, based on the documentation, zone-redundancy is not yet available within SQL Managed Instance:

"Zone-redundant configuration is not available in SQL Managed Instance. In SQL Database this feature is only available when the Gen5 hardware is selected."

Source:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell>

upvoted 1 times

You need to design a highly available Azure SQL database that meets the following requirements:

- ☐ Failover between replicas of the database must occur without any data loss.
- ☐ The database must remain available in the event of a zone outage.
- ☐ Costs must be minimized.

Which deployment option should you use?

- A. Azure SQL Managed Instance Business Critical
- B. Azure SQL Database Premium
- C. Azure SQL Database Basic
- D. Azure SQL Database Hyperscale

**Correct Answer: B**

Azure SQL Database Premium meets the requirements and is the least expensive.

Note: There are two high availability architectural models:

- \* Standard availability model that is based on a separation of compute and storage. It relies on high availability and reliability of the remote storage tier. This architecture targets budget-oriented business applications that can tolerate some performance degradation during maintenance activities.
- \* Premium availability model that is based on a cluster of database engine processes. It relies on the fact that there is always a quorum of available database engine nodes. This architecture targets mission-critical applications with high IO performance, high transaction rate and guarantees minimal performance impact to your workload during maintenance activities.

Note: Zone-redundant configuration for the general purpose service tier is offered for both serverless and provisioned compute. This configuration utilizes Azure

Availability Zones  $\approx$  to replicate databases across multiple physical locations within an Azure region. By selecting zone-redundancy, you can make your new and existing serverless and provisioned general-purpose single databases and elastic pools resilient to a much larger set of failures, including catastrophic datacenter outages, without any changes of the application logic.

Incorrect:

Not A: Azure SQL Managed Instance Business Critical is more expensive.

Not C: Azure SQL Database Basic, and General purpose provide only locally redundant availability.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

 **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

duplicate with Question 13.

The given answer is correct

upvoted 5 times

 **Elton\_Bicalho** 3 months, 1 week ago

It is not duplicated. The answer options are different(trick). Pay attention to the COST.

upvoted 2 times

 **mdmahanti** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Even the COST aspect is duplicated.

upvoted 2 times

 **Dudulle** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Yep, entirely same question and entirely different answer. Indeed, B is the correct one (for both, obviously). Would suggest this site to fix this ...

upvoted 1 times

 **Gowind2** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell>

Zone-redundant configuration is not available in SQL Managed Instance. In SQL Database this feature is only available when the Gen5 hardware is selected.

To prevent Data Loss, Premium/Business Critical is required:

The primary node constantly pushes changes to the secondary nodes in order and ensures that the data is persisted to at least one secondary

replica before committing each transaction. This process guarantees that if the primary node crashes for any reason, there is always a fully synchronized node to fail over to  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Joalmici** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The B is the correct.  
upvoted 3 times

Question #15

Topic 3

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You need to deploy resources to host a stateless web app in an Azure subscription. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Provide access to the full .NET framework.
- Provide redundancy if an Azure region fails.
- Grant administrators access to the operating system to install custom application dependencies.

Solution: You deploy a web app in an Isolated App Service plan.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer: B**

Instead: You deploy two Azure virtual machines to two Azure regions, and you create an Azure Traffic Manager profile.

Note: Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer that enables you to distribute traffic optimally to services across global Azure regions, while providing high availability and responsiveness.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

✉ **itvinoth83** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

On the AZ 305 exam, 28/11/22  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Gowind2** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer but wrong explanation. It would be possible to use app service plan instead of VMs but you would need 1 app service plan per region and a L7 load-balancer like Azure Front Door.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/app-service-web-app/multi-region>  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 3 months, 1 week ago

I don't agree - You cannot grant administrative permission to underlying VMs in App Service, which is required by the question:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/operating-system-functionality>  
So you have to user VMs to VMs for this case  
upvoted 8 times

✉ **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

No is correct!  
upvoted 1 times

You need to design a highly available Azure SQL database that meets the following requirements:

- ☐ Failover between replicas of the database must occur without any data loss.
- ☐ The database must remain available in the event of a zone outage.
- ☐ Costs must be minimized.

Which deployment option should you use?

- A. Azure SQL Database Serverless
- B. Azure SQL Database Business Critical
- C. Azure SQL Database Basic
- D. Azure SQL Database Standard

**Correct Answer: A**

Now your new and existing serverless Azure SQL Databases allow for zone redundant configuration. This feature utilizes Azure Availability Zones to replicate databases across multiple physical locations within an Azure region. By selecting zone redundancy, you can make your serverless databases resilient to a much larger set of failures, including catastrophic datacenter outages without any changes of the application logic.

The SQL Database serverless compute tier optimizes price-performance and simplifies performance management for single databases with intermittent, unpredictable usage by auto-scaling compute and billing for compute used per second.

Incorrect:

Not B: Azure SQL Database Business Critical is a more expensive solution.

Not C: Azure SQL Database Basic does not provide zone redundancy.

Not D: Azure SQL Database Standard is a more expensive solution.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/public-preview-zone-redundant-configuration-for-azure-sql-database-serverless-compute-tier/>

*Community vote distribution*

A (67%)	B (33%)
---------	---------

✉️ **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Both AZ sql database standard and serverless(both are general purpose) support zone redundancy.

It's hard to compare cost between AZ database standard and AZ database serverless without a usage patterns.

In general, we can say Az database serverless is cost-effective.

So the given answer might be correct.

upvoted 10 times

✉️ **leoletopic** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

"Auto-failover groups support geo-replication of all databases in the group to only one secondary server in a different region" ,So ,if you need only one secondary server to support failover, you must use Geo-Redundancy. not Zone Redundancy.

If you want in same regions ,you need more servers,which is not min cost

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auto-failover-group-sql-db?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **shubhary25** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Hi Moderator,

In AZ-305, Question 13, 14 and this are same but then each has different answers. Please correct this.

upvoted 8 times

✉️ **Elton\_Bicalho** 3 months, 1 week ago

It is not duplicated. The answer options are different(trick). Pay attention to the COST.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **One111** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Question is the same, but given options (answers set) are different. Each time you must choose best from what you've got. All answers look good.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **OrangeSG** Most Recent 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Your new and existing Azure SQL Databases and elastic pools that use the general purpose tier can enable the zone redundant configuration. This configuration is offered for both serverless and provisioned compute.

The zone redundant configuration utilizes Azure Availability Zones to replicate databases across multiple physical locations within an Azure region.

By selecting zone redundancy, you can make your serverless and provisioned general purpose single databases and elastic pools resilient to a much larger set of failures, including catastrophic datacenter outages, without any changes of the application logic. This configuration offers 99.995% availability SLA and RPO=0. For more information see general purpose service tier zone redundant availability.

Reference

Microsoft recently announced that Zone redundancy for Azure SQL Database general purpose tier

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-sql-blog/zone-redundancy-for-azure-sql-database-general-purpose-tier/ba-p/3280376>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **leoletopic** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

when enabling auto-failover groups, auto-pausing must be disabled and the database will remain online regardless of the duration of database inactivity

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/serverless-tier-overview?view=azuresql#auto-pausing-and-auto-resuming>

So, what is the difference between A and D, if you choose A, you must choose D

upvoted 1 times

✉ **patchf0x** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

From the price point of you you're more flexible

upvoted 1 times

✉ **A\_GEE** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Min cost solution to meet the requirements. A is the best one, AZ DB Serverless

upvoted 1 times

✉ **manajerOfEmptyness** 1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

To prevent Data Loss, Premium/Business Critical is required:

The primary node constantly pushes changes to the secondary nodes in order and ensures that the data is persisted to at least one secondary replica before committing each transaction. This process guarantees that if the primary node crashes for any reason, there is always a fully synchronized node to fail over to

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Gowind2** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

General Purpose / Standard prevents data loss through high available storage

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/service-tier-general-purpose?view=azuresql>. This architectural model relies on high availability and reliability of Azure Blob storage that transparently replicates database files and guarantees no data loss if underlying infrastructure failure happens.

General Purpose / Standard support Zone Redundancy

For General Purpose tier the zone-redundant configuration is Generally Available in the following regions:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell>

Without any information regarding the usage pattern, serverless is possible. Other option is D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/serverless-tier-overview?view=azuresql>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **randomGame** 1 month ago

As you said, "Without any information regarding the usage pattern, serverless is possible".

The question lack of information to answer properly.

In my opinion, Azure SQL Database Business Critical is a valid option.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **most\_lenyora** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Business Critical

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a Basic Azure virtual WAN named VirtualWAN1 and the virtual hubs shown in the following table.

Name	Location
Hub1	US East
Hub2	US West

You have an ExpressRoute circuit in the US East Azure region.

You need to create an ExpressRoute association to VirtualWAN1.

What should you do first?

- A. Upgrade VirtualWAN1 to Standard.
- B. Create a gateway on Hub1.
- C. Enable the ExpressRoute premium add-on.
- D. Create a hub virtual network in US East.

**Correct Answer: A**

A basic Azure virtual WAN does not support express route. You have to upgrade to standard.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

 **mmar123**  10 months, 3 weeks ago

There are two types of Virtual WANs. one is the BASIC and the second one is STANDARD. BASIC supports only SITE to SITE VPN. STANDARD supports below configs,  
 ExpressRoute  
 User VPN (P2S)  
 VPN (site-to-site)  
 Inter-hub and VNet-to-VNet transiting through the virtual hub  
 Azure Firewall  
 NVA in a virtual WAN

NOTE: You can upgrade from Basic to Standard, but you cannot revert from Standard back to Basic.  
 upvoted 45 times

 **Eltooth**  1 year ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
 Correct answer - A.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about#basicstandard>  
 upvoted 12 times

 **egdeeptha**  1 month, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-expressroute-portal>

Type: Basic or Standard. Select Standard. If you select Basic, understand that Basic virtual WANs can only contain Basic hubs. Basic hubs can only be used for site-to-site connections.  
 upvoted 1 times

 **al608** 6 months, 1 week ago

did my Exam today. This was on there.  
 upvoted 1 times

 **mitsuichiu** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer - A.  
 upvoted 1 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct Answer - A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about#basicstandard>

upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Answer is A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about#basicstandard>

upvoted 1 times

 **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Came in exam today 04/04/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **Insanewhip** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Appeared on my exam today, March 10th, 2022. I selected A.

upvoted 1 times

 **jinger** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Nansman** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer A is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **[Removed]** 12 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

An application sometimes writes duplicate files to the storage account.

You have a PowerShell script that identifies and deletes duplicate files in the storage account. Currently, the script is run manually after approval from the operations manager.

You need to recommend a serverless solution that performs the following actions:

- Runs the script once an hour to identify whether duplicate files exist
- Sends an email notification to the operations manager requesting approval to delete the duplicate files
- Processes an email response from the operations manager specifying whether the deletion was approved
- Runs the script if the deletion was approved

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Logic Apps and Azure Event Grid
- B. Azure Logic Apps and Azure Functions
- C. Azure Pipelines and Azure Service Fabric
- D. Azure Functions and Azure Batch

**Correct Answer: B**

You can schedule a powershell script with Azure Logic Apps.

When you want to run code that performs a specific job in your logic apps, you can create your own function by using Azure Functions. This service helps you create Node.js, C#, and F# functions so you don't have to build a complete app or infrastructure to run code. You can also call logic apps from inside Azure functions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-azure-functions>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

 **Eltooth** [Highly Voted] 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer - B

upvoted 19 times

 **itvinoth83** [Most Recent] 4 weeks, 1 day ago

On the AZ 305 exam, 28/11/22

upvoted 2 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-azure-functions>

upvoted 1 times

 **dasEnder** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

I would like to add: as far as I know Logic Apps do not support PowerShell (the answer explanation says otherwise). Azure Pipelines is for CI (devOps). And batch is for HPC workloads. So B is the only viable option.

upvoted 2 times

 **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22

upvoted 3 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-azure-functions>

upvoted 1 times

 **akkrishna22** 9 months ago

correct answer B - on exam 03-31-2022

upvoted 3 times

 **piyipo3349** 9 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer - B

upvoted 1 times

 **cega** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Makinto** 10 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer - B

upvoted 1 times

Your company has the infrastructure shown in the following table.

Location	Resource
Azure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Azure subscription named Subscription1</li> <li>• 20 Azure web apps</li> </ul>
On-premises datacenter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active Directory domain</li> <li>• Server running Azure AD Connect</li> <li>• Linux computer named Server1</li> </ul>

The on-premises Active Directory domain syncs with Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Server1 runs an application named App1 that uses LDAP queries to verify user identities in the on-premises Active Directory domain.

You plan to migrate Server1 to a virtual machine in Subscription1.

A company security policy states that the virtual machines and services deployed to Subscription1 must be prevented from accessing the on-premises network.

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that App1 continues to function after the migration. The solution must meet the security policy.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure AD Application Proxy
- B. the Active Directory Domain Services role on a virtual machine
- C. an Azure VPN gateway
- D. Azure AD Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

**Correct Answer:** D

Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS) provides managed domain services such as domain join, group policy, lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP), and Kerberos/NTLM authentication.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/overview>

*Community vote distribution*

D (93%) 7%

✉ **bkrich** [Highly Voted] 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D seems to be correct. You can use Azure AD DS and sync identities needed from Azure AD to Azure AD DS to use legacy protocols like LDAP, Kerberos and NTLM  
upvoted 18 times

✉ **Eltooth** [Highly Voted] 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: D**

AD DS in azure on a VM would be easiest option however policy restricts access.  
Correct answer - D  
upvoted 6 times

✉ **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

If you have AD DS in an Azure VM, you wouldn't need to access the internal network as the on-prem AD DS is already synced to Azure AD.

Why would you do that tho? It's one extra VM to maintain, coz Server1 is a Linux VM that can't host AD DS, so you would need an extra Win VM just for that.  
upvoted 4 times

✉ **Gowind2** [Most Recent] 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Example here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/scenarios#azure-ad-ds-for-hybrid-organizations>

Azure AD Already exists and is synced with on premises AD.  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **lemoniazure** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

D,

Reason:

An Azure AD DS managed domain lets you run legacy applications in the cloud that can't use modern authentication methods, or where you don't want directory lookups to always go back to an on-premises AD DS environment. You can lift and shift those legacy applications from your on-premises environment into a managed domain, without needing to manage the AD DS environment in the cloud.

Azure AD DS integrates with your existing Azure AD tenant. This integration lets users sign in to services and applications connected to the managed domain using their existing credentials. You can also use existing groups and user accounts to secure access to resources. These features provide a smoother lift-and-shift of on-premises resources to Azure.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **shaojunn1** 5 months ago

D is correct. B is incorrect, since AAD is already in place and synced with AD on-premise.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 5 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

This is the best answer. Azure AD DS was designed exactly for this type of scenario.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **codingdown** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on-premises web applications from a remote client.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 5 months ago

Yes, but we are not talking about users here. This is an application feature. App Proxy is a jump box that allows users to connect to services on-prem without poking a hole in the Firewall. Totally different situation here.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **codingdown** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on-premises web applications from a remote client.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **tunmise\_ay** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

was in exam 1 June 2022

upvoted 3 times

✉ **al608** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

did any other questions from this come. I am doing my exam on the 22nd

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct answer - D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/faqs#can-i-add-domain-controllers-to-an-azure-ad-domain-services-managed-domain>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **winframe** 7 months, 1 week ago

App1 requires to use LDAP queries to verify identities. I suppose the App will not modify (question doesn't refer to any changes in the App), no LDAP in AZ AD, so the only possibility is deploy an AD DS in Azure. VPN is in place. B seems to be correct, a Domain Controller in Azure

upvoted 1 times

✉ **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Teringzoo1** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct answer - D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/faqs#can-i-add-domain-controllers-to-an-azure-ad-domain-services-managed-domain>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22

upvoted 1 times

✉ **akkrishna22** 9 months ago

on exam 03-31-2022

upvoted 2 times

✉ **jorgenoguerah** 9 months, 1 week ago

Reading the topology and infrastructure, the company had deployed a Windows Server Active Directory, so the need sync that domain to a DC in the cloud to keep inside azure the server 1 authentication, by the way, Azure active directory domain services do not support join to a running AD, the had a managed services where the DC's are managed by azure, so the answer should be B, a VM running a DC from on premise AD. (of course, the also need a VPN to sync the dc's).

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/faqs#can-i-add-domain-controllers-to-an-azure-ad-domain-services-managed-domain>

upvoted 2 times

 **HGD545** 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22

upvoted 3 times

You need to design a solution that will execute custom C# code in response to an event routed to Azure Event Grid. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- The executed code must be able to access the private IP address of a Microsoft SQL Server instance that runs on an Azure virtual machine.
- Costs must be minimized.

What should you include in the solution?

- A. Azure Logic Apps in the Consumption plan
- B. Azure Functions in the Premium plan
- C. Azure Functions in the Consumption plan
- D. Azure Logic Apps in the integrated service environment

**Correct Answer: B**

Virtual connectivity is included in the Premium plan.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale#hosting-plans-comparison>

*Community vote distribution*

B (98%)

✉ **Eltooth** [Highly Voted] 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer - B

Consumption plan cannot access Virtual Network Integration features.

Virtual network integration allows your function app to access resources inside a virtual network.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale#networking-features>

upvoted 33 times

✉ **sairaj9396** 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct!

upvoted 1 times

✉ **RKMCT** [Highly Voted] 11 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct Answer.

Premium Plan get virtual network connectivity.

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

upvoted 8 times

✉ **mtc9** [Most Recent] 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer: B

Logic App will not run your custom code, so function.

Consumption plan doesn't support vnet integration, you need premium or application plan. Application plan is not enlisted in the answers, so Functions Premium.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Gowind2** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Implementation example here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-vnet>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **kaushik** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

was in my exam 31-08-2022

upvoted 2 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 5 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

A premium Function App can access VM features such private IPs, not basic. Logic App is not an option, you can't write code directly to Logic App.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Razvan123** 5 months, 1 week ago

You can use a Private Link to access the DB. So Consumption plan also works.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Atanu** 5 months, 1 week ago

This question has been taken from AZ-304, Option C is correct  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **mtc9** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

You don't need premium plan, you can also use app service plan to integrate with vnet, but this option was not enlisted in possible answers, so premium plan is the only viable answer here. Login apps are not implemented by C# code.  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **SilverFox22** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

A Consumption plan cannot access Virtual Network Integration features (like accessing the Private IP address).  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **bellorg** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **thatsme2121** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Premium - You require features that aren't available on the Consumption plan, such as virtual network connectivity.  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **al608** 6 months, 1 week ago

did my Exam today. This was on there.  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Rock** 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer is B  
"The Premium plan provides serverless scale while supporting virtual network integration."  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-vnet>  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer - B  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale#networking-features>  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **devmickeal** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer is B  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **ITPro21** 7 months, 1 week ago

C  
Feature Consumption plan Premium plan Dedicated plan ASE Kubernetes  
Inbound IP restrictions and private site access  Yes  Yes  Yes  Yes  Ye  
upvoted 1 times

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **mtc9** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

You need integrate outbound subnet, to reach private IP on VM. You need to whitelist the functions outbound IPs in the VM firewall.  
Consumption plan can't support network integration.

upvoted 1 times

You have an on-premises network and an Azure subscription. The on-premises network has several branch offices.

A branch office in Toronto contains a virtual machine named VM1 that is configured as a file server. Users access the shared files on VM1 from all the offices.

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that the users can access the shared files as quickly as possible if the Toronto branch office is inaccessible.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. a Recovery Services vault and Windows Server Backup
- B. Azure blob containers and Azure File Sync
- C. a Recovery Services vault and Azure Backup
- D. an Azure file share and Azure File Sync

**Correct Answer: D**

Use Azure File Sync to centralize your organization's file shares in Azure Files, while keeping the flexibility, performance, and compatibility of an on-premises file server. Azure File Sync transforms Windows Server into a quick cache of your Azure file share.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide>

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

 **bkrich**  1 year ago

**Selected Answer: D**

They say "quickly as possible" so an Azure Fileshare with AzureFileSync running looks to be the quickest option to get things accessible again.  
upvoted 14 times

 **Eltooth**  1 year ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Azure file share and sync offers "offline" access if primary server is unavailable as copy is help in cloud endpoint.  
upvoted 7 times

 **Eltooth** 1 year ago

With almost immediate content upload data is sync'd from server endpoint almost immediately ensuring near-live copy (<60 seconds).  
upvoted 3 times

 **Dinima**  3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

 **CloudJordao** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 5 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

This one would be a bonus if it came

upvoted 1 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct Answer - D.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide>

upvoted 1 times

 **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22

upvoted 2 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct answer: D

Azure file share and Azure filesync.

upvoted 1 times

 **g6singh** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

"Azure file share and sync offers "offline" access if primary server is unavailable as copy is help in cloud endpoint. " Does Azure File Share with Sync offers both read write operations or just a read only copy, in case primary server is unavailable ?

upvoted 2 times

 **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22

upvoted 1 times

 **HGD545** 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22

upvoted 2 times

 **makovec25** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D for sure

upvoted 2 times

 **jeremykebir** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is good

upvoted 3 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is linked to a hybrid Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

You have an on-premises datacenter that does NOT have a VPN connection to Subscription1. The datacenter contains a computer named Server1 that has

Microsoft SQL Server 2016 installed. Server is prevented from accessing the internet.

An Azure logic app resource named LogicApp1 requires write access to a database on Server1.

You need to recommend a solution to provide LogicApp1 with the ability to access Server1.

What should you recommend deploying on-premises and in Azure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

**On-premises:**

A Web Application Proxy for Windows Server
An Azure AD Application Proxy connector
An On-premises data gateway
Hybrid Connection Manager

**Azure:**

A connection gateway resource
An Azure Application Gateway
An Azure Event Grid domain
An enterprise application

**Answer Area**

**On-premises:**

A Web Application Proxy for Windows Server
An Azure AD Application Proxy connector
An On-premises data gateway
Hybrid Connection Manager

**Correct Answer:**

**Azure:**

A connection gateway resource
An Azure Application Gateway
An Azure Event Grid domain
An enterprise application

Box 1: An on-premises data gateway

For logic apps in global, multi-tenant Azure that connect to on-premises SQL Server, you need to have the on-premises data gateway installed on a local computer and a data gateway resource that's already created in Azure.

Box 2: A connection gateway resource

Reference:

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

 **SilverFox22**  11 months, 4 weeks ago

The chosen answer is correct. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-connection>  
upvoted 25 times

 **FrancisFerreira**  9 months ago

Okay, got this wrong. Thought the solution was to build around AD Application Proxy.  
Mainly coz I couldn't wrap my head around the fact that Server1 has no internet connectivity.

Well, turns out we don't need to install the On-Prem Data Gateway on the same computer as our data source. So yeah, we could install it on any other machine (that's not a domain controller) that has access to internet and is on the same network as Server1.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-install#prerequisites>

The highlighted answers are correct.

upvoted 8 times

✉  **itvinoth83** Most Recent 4 weeks, 1 day ago

On the AZ 305 exam, 28/11/22

upvoted 2 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 5 months ago

Same solution applies for access to on-prem from the following Resources:

Power Automate,

- Power BI,

- Power Apps,

- Azure Analysis Services.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **tictaclu** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

After you install the on-premises data gateway on a local computer and before you can access data sources on premises from your logic apps, you have to create a gateway resource in Azure for your gateway installation. You can then select this gateway resource in the triggers and actions that you want to use for the on-premises connectors available in Azure Logic Apps.

Azure VPN gateway is used to connect only to IAAS such as VM, VMSS which has Private IP address from On-Prem to Azure. The communication is over IKE protocol. You need a Gateway in Azure as well as a VPN device in On-Prem to connect using this mode.

Using On-Prem Data Gateway you can communicate to Azure SAAS and PAAS services over HTTP/HTTPS. You only need Gateway at On-Premises, no gateway is required in Azure end.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **tunmise\_ay** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

was in exam 1 June 2022

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Gor** 7 months ago

On-Premises: On-Premises Data Gateway

Azure: Connection Gateway Resource

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-connection>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-install#prerequisites>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

Correct!

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-connection>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-install#prerequisites>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Came in exam today 4/4/2022

upvoted 3 times

✉  **akkrishna22** 9 months ago

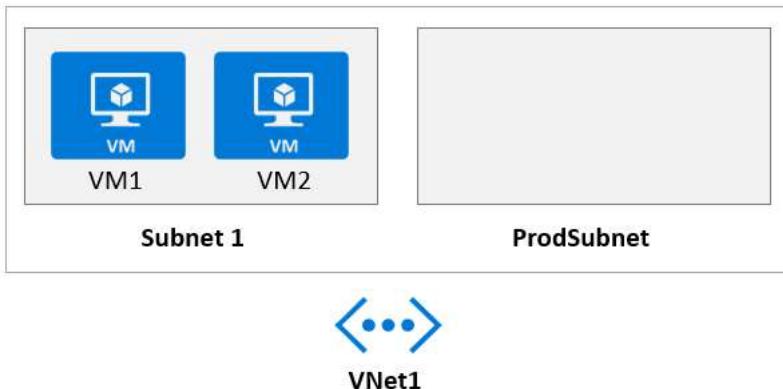
on exam 03-31-2022

upvoted 2 times

**HOTSPOT -**

Your company develops a web service that is deployed to an Azure virtual machine named VM1. The web service allows an API to access real-time data from VM1.

The current virtual machine deployment is shown in the Deployment exhibit.



The chief technology officer (CTO) sends you the following email message: "Our developers have deployed the web service to a virtual machine named VM1.

Testing has shown that the API is accessible from VM1 and VM2. Our partners must be able to connect to the API over the Internet. Partners will use this data in applications that they develop."

You deploy an Azure API Management (APIM) service. The relevant API Management configuration is shown in the API exhibit.

<b>Virtual network</b>	<b>Off</b>	<b>External</b>	<b>Internal</b>	
<b>Location</b>	<b>Virtual network</b>			<b>Subnet</b>
West Europe	VNet1		ProdSubnet	

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
The API is available to partners over the internet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The APIM instance can access real-time data from VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A VPN gateway is required for partner access.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer Area**

<b>Statements</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Correct Answer:</b> The API is available to partners over the internet.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The APIM instance can access real-time data from VM1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A VPN gateway is required for partner access.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-using-with-vnet>

- ✉  **AKYK**  10 months, 2 weeks ago  
Correct answers!  
upvoted 14 times
- ✉  **frenchy237**  11 months, 3 weeks ago  
Why is the first part yes? They selected Prod Subnet not Subnet 1. This part confuses me  
upvoted 9 times
- ✉  **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago  
Since they didn't say anything about it, we gotta assume default access between subnets is in place, which means resources in ProdSubnet can access resources in Subnet1 and vice-versa. And that is why the answer is Yes. It would be No only if the subnets were segregated (via NSGs, for instance).  
upvoted 5 times
- ✉  **SilverFox22** 11 months, 3 weeks ago  
From the graphic in <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-using-with-vnet>, the APIM uses a subnet, but makes resources on the whole VNet available.  
upvoted 4 times
- ✉  **JulienYork**  3 weeks, 6 days ago  
yes as it seems  
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **itvinoth83** 4 weeks, 1 day ago  
On the AZ 305 exam, 28/11/22  
upvoted 3 times
- ✉  **mohamed1999** 1 month, 2 weeks ago  
The reason it is Yes, Yes, No is because when you deploy the APIM it is accessible from the internet and due to no mention of modifications on the NSG we can assume that traffic in the Vnet can move freely.  
upvoted 2 times
- ✉  **AubinBakana** 5 months ago  
Basically, you deploy the APIM in ProdSubnet. It's a little guessing game at this stage as they do not say anything about the virtual network(VNET1) or NSG. Because the API on VM1 is accessible over the internet, it is assumed that you can connect VNET1 from the internet. ProdSubnet is in VNET1, default security rules imply they can communicate freely.  
  
Answer is correct but this was not designed as a gift. It's a tough one.  
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **JaQua** 6 months, 4 weeks ago  
Correct answer. See <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/virtual-network-concepts?tabs=stv2>  
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **Gor** 7 months ago  
Answers are correct.  
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **dasEnder** 7 months, 1 week ago  
When you think they are making a question about Azure API Management and results is a question about default VNet and NSG networking rules, dang!  
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **akkrishna22** 9 months ago  
was there in the exam on 03-31-2022  
upvoted 4 times
- ✉  **Justin0020** 9 months, 3 weeks ago  
Was in my exam om March. 10  
upvoted 3 times
- ✉  **hamid28** 11 months, 3 weeks ago  
correct answer  
upvoted 5 times
- ✉  **SilverFox22** 11 months, 4 weeks ago  
The given answer is correct. For more on the second statement, see <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-howto-use-azure-monitor>  
upvoted 3 times

**DRAG DROP -**

Your company has an existing web app that runs on Azure virtual machines.

You need to ensure that the app is protected from SQL injection attempts and uses a layer-7 load balancer. The solution must minimize disruptions to the code of the app.

What should you recommend? To answer, drag the appropriate services to the correct targets. Each service may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

**Services**
 Web Application Firewall (WAF)

 Azure Application Gateway

 Azure Load Balancer

 Azure Traffic Manager

 SSL offloading

 URL-based content routing
**Answer Area**

Azure service:

 Service

Feature:

 Service
**Correct Answer:****Services**
 Web Application Firewall (WAF)

 Azure Application Gateway

 Azure Load Balancer

 Azure Traffic Manager

 SSL offloading

 URL-based content routing
**Answer Area**

Azure service:

 Azure Application Gateway

Feature:

 Web Application Firewall (WAF)
**Box 1: Azure Application Gateway**

The Azure Application Gateway Web Application Firewall (WAF) provides protection for web applications. These protections are provided by the Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) Core Rule Set (CRS).

**Box 2: Web Application Firewall (WAF)**

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/application-gateway-customize-waf-rules-portal>

  **Eltooth** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Correct answer - App Gateway and WAF.

WAF v2 has latest OWASP rules (3.2) in preview and requires App Gateway with required /24 subnet to deploy.  
upvoted 17 times

  **jkklim** Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/overview>

correct answer  
upvoted 6 times

✉ **jkklim** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/technology-choices/load-balancing-overview>

Above URL will shows azure application gateway vs azure traffic manager (both are layer 7).  
But application gateway is the answer for IaaS INFRASTRUCTURE (AZURE VM)

upvoted 5 times

✉ **jkklim** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

always remember that application gateway can contains WAF, the rest cannot  
upvoted 4 times

✉ **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

Traffic Manager is \*not\* Layer 7. It is DNS-based.  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **FabioVi** 8 months ago

I think that DNS layer is indeed layer 7...  
upvoted 5 times

✉ **casmo** [Most Recent] 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Davin0406** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Azure Application Gateway and WAF. appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 5 times

✉ **Darkx** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

appeared on 11th Oct 2022  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **kaushik** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

was in my exam 31-08- 2022  
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Haripr** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

was in my exam 29 June 2022  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **al608** 6 months, 1 week ago

did my Exam today. This was on there.  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Gor** 7 months ago

App Gateway and WAF.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/technology-choices/load-balancing-overview>  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

Correct answer: Application Gateway and WAF

WAF v2 has latest OWASP rules (3.2) in preview and requires App Gateway with required /24 subnet to deploy.  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Justin0020** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Was in my exam on March. 10  
upvoted 5 times

You are designing a microservices architecture that will be hosted in an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster. Apps that will consume the microservices will be hosted on Azure virtual machines. The virtual machines and the AKS cluster will reside on the same virtual network.

You need to design a solution to expose the microservices to the consumer apps. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ Ingress access to the microservices must be restricted to a single private IP address and protected by using mutual TLS authentication.
- ⇒ The number of incoming microservice calls must be rate-limited.
- ⇒ Costs must be minimized.

What should you include in the solution?

- A. Azure App Gateway with Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF)
- B. Azure API Management Standard tier with a service endpoint
- C. Azure Front Door with Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF)
- D. Azure API Management Premium tier with virtual network connection

**Correct Answer: D**

One option is to deploy APIM (API Management) inside the cluster VNet.

The AKS cluster and the applications that consume the microservices might reside within the same VNet, hence there is no reason to expose the cluster publicly as all API traffic will remain within the VNet. For these scenarios, you can deploy API Management into the cluster VNet. API Management Premium tier supports

VNet deployment.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-kubernetes>

*Community vote distribution*

D (86%) 14%

✉  **Greysi**  11 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct answer!  
upvoted 11 times

✉  **Eltooth**  1 year ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct answer - D  
upvoted 5 times

✉  **rjcvrar**  2 weeks, 6 days ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D Indeed. =) Happy test everyone  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/virtual-network-concepts?tabs=stv2>  
Vnet = Dev or Premium or Private Endpoint. Service Endpoint is not available  
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Private service endpoint support is available in the Premium, Standard, Basic, and Developer tiers of API Management.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/private-endpoint>  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Sorry, correct answer is D, since B is talking about service endpoint.  
upvoted 2 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 5 months ago

Thank you. I would have got this wrong on the exam, hands down. Not any more!  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **al608** 6 months, 1 week ago

did my Exam today. This was on there.  
upvoted 3 times

✉ Gor 7 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct answer: D  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-kubernetes#option-3-deploy-apim-inside-the-cluster-vnet>  
upvoted 2 times

✉ Teringzooi 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct answer: D  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-kubernetes#option-3-deploy-apim-inside-the-cluster-vnet>  
upvoted 2 times

✉ Rajesh123 8 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Rate limit is supported in Premium  
upvoted 3 times

✉ esther823 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22  
upvoted 1 times

✉ FrancisFerreira 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

I think this question might be outdated. APIM with private endpoints are fairly new, so I wouldn't be surprised if MS considered only Answer D as correct in the past. However, NOWADAYS...

Vnet Deployment is supported by Premium APIM. Answer D satisfies that requirement.  
Private Endpoint is supported by Standard APIM. Answer B satisfies that requirement.

However, Standard Tier is cheaper than Premium Tier.  
Correct Answer: B

PS: Private endpoints are exactly what the first requirement describes: single private IPs with TLS-enforcement capabilities. To me, that also seems to align more with Answer B, actually.  
upvoted 3 times

✉ FrancisFerreira 9 months ago

Nevermind... B actually talks about SERVICE endpoints, not PRIVATE endpoints.

Correct Answer: D  
upvoted 5 times

✉ Jhill777 9 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

For these scenarios, you can deploy API Management into the cluster VNet. API Management Developer and Premium tiers support VNet deployment.  
upvoted 3 times

✉ pipihu 9 months, 3 weeks ago

correct answer  
upvoted 3 times

✉ kevino81 11 months, 3 weeks ago

"For these scenarios, you can deploy API Management into the cluster VNet. API Management Developer and Premium tiers support VNet deployment."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-kubernetes#option-3-deploy-apim-inside-the-cluster-vnet>  
upvoted 5 times

✉ mdpmn 12 months ago

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/38609-exam-az-304-topic-2-question-12-discussion/>

same question  
upvoted 1 times

✉ albertozg 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Is B:  
Standard allow "Virtual Network support"

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/api-management/>  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **iwantthatflight** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

The table in your link actually says "Virtual Network support" = No for Standard.  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **makomako** 1 year ago

I think service endpoints are not available for APIM  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **albertozgz** 1 year ago

You can do with container register  
(I mounted with Az Function + Container registers, and works, Az Func access to Docker Containers, but yes Is too new feature . . .)  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

Service Endpoints ARE available for Standard APIM:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/private-endpoint#availability>  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

Nevermind me. You are correct. I confused SERVICE endpoints with PRIVATE endpoints.  
upvoted 1 times

You have a .NET web service named Service1 that performs the following tasks:

- Reads and writes temporary files to the local file system.
- Writes to the Application event log.

You need to recommend a solution to host Service1 in Azure. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Minimize maintenance overhead.
- Minimize costs.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. an Azure App Service web app
- B. an Azure virtual machine scale set
- C. an App Service Environment (ASE)
- D. an Azure Functions app

**Correct Answer: A**

Azure Web App meets the requirements and is less expensive compared to VM scale sets.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs>

*Community vote distribution*

A (72%)

B (28%)

 **Balaji\_c\_s**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A is correct

upvoted 7 times

 **509325\_5153**  4 weeks ago

How come a function app isn't a good answer here?

upvoted 1 times

 **Ivanwu** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

a .NET web service ?

upvoted 2 times

 **Galron** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Web App can write Application Event logs, you enable this in the Monitoring section of the Web App.

upvoted 3 times

 **sKaiNL** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A should be ok

upvoted 3 times

 **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer is B.

App service has local disk to write temp files. For more persistent files, mount shares:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/operating-system-functionality>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/configure-connect-to-azure-storage?tabs=portal&pivots=container-linux>

App Service can write to application logging windows:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs>

it was never said that the app wanted to write logs into a filesystem.

upvoted 2 times

 **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry A

upvoted 3 times

 **One111** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

@Mderators, please fit answer for this one. Web App can't write to Windows OS Application event log. In addition if question is not about Application event log, but about Application log it is still invalid, because of limited up to 12 hours enabled time.

upvoted 1 times

✉️👤 **bootless** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer cannot be correct because with a web app this feature will only be on for 12 hours. After this time it will be disabled and has to be enabled again. So you have to use VMs

upvoted 3 times

✉️👤 **bootless** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs#enable-application-logging-windows>

Quote: "The Filesystem option is for temporary debugging purposes, and turns itself off in 12 hours. The Blob option is for long-term logging, and needs a blob storage container to write logs to."

upvoted 1 times

✉️👤 **mse89** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

hello, i think answer is A because is asking for Application event log and not for filesystem log. Also app service minimize the costs.

upvoted 3 times

✉️👤 **mse89** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

You're Right, to analyze the application log we have to choose Application Logging (Filesystem) or Application Logging (Blob).

But to minimize the maintenance and the costs i think A is still the correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

You have the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
US-Central-Firewall-policy	Azure Firewall policy	Central US
US-East-Firewall-policy	Azure Firewall policy	East US
EU-Firewall-policy	Azure Firewall policy	West Europe
USEastfirewall	Azure Firewall	Central US
USWestfirewall	Azure Firewall	East US
EUFirewall	Azure Firewall	West Europe

You need to deploy a new Azure Firewall policy that will contain mandatory rules for all Azure Firewall deployments. The new policy will be configured as a parent policy for the existing policies.

What is the minimum number of additional Azure Firewall policies you should create?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Correct Answer: D**

Firewall policies work across regions and subscriptions.

Place all your global configurations in the parent policy.

The parent policy is required to be in the same region as the child policy.

Each of the three regions must have a new parent policy.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall-manager/overview>

*Community vote distribution*

D (78%)

B (22%)

 **Greysi**  12 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Parent policy must be in the same region as child policy!

You get this information when creating a Firewall Policy. Parent Policy drop down list only shows policies in the same region.

Existing Firewall Policies are located in different regions. To link them to a new parent policy, each region must have a new parent policy => 3 new policies.

upvoted 33 times

 **blacknurse** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I am in agreement with your answer. If you look at <https://blog.cloud63.fr/azure-firewall/> then your premise is correct.

upvoted 3 times

 **SilverFox22** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

It states in the question "The new policy will be configured as a parent policy for the existing policies." So then just 1 policy, that will be inherited by the existing child policies.

upvoted 3 times

 **One111** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

You will get 3 objects which you will need to maintain separately.

upvoted 2 times

 **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

"Parent policy must be in the same region as child policy. Firewall policy can be associated with Firewalls across regions regardless of where they are stored."

That's from Azure Portal, showed for the field "Parent Policy" when creating a new policy or editing an existing one. We can't associate existing child policies to the new parent policy if their are not in the same region.

Since our existing child policies are in 3 different regions, we would need 3 different parent policies.

upvoted 8 times

✉️  **LillyLiver** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Confirmed. Parent policy must be in the same region according to my work tenant.  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **sapien45** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

You are the GOAT  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Redimido**  10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Tested in Portal.

1. Created 1 named "Parent" policy in West Europe
- Created 1 named "Child" policy - in West US - unable to set "Parent" as parent policy.
- Changed region to West Europe, could directly choose "Parent" as parent.
2. Created second policy named "Parent2" in West US.

Went to the "Child" policy, still located in West Europe.

Tried to choose Parent policy from the menu. The only parent that showed up was "Parent" also located in West Europe.

Conclusion: You can't set a Parent Policy from different region to a child in a given region.

Therefore we need 3 different region policies to be set as parents if we do not change the child's regions.

upvoted 18 times

✉️  **codingdown** 5 months, 1 week ago

Parent policy must be in the same region as child policy but firewall policy can be associated with firewalls across regions.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **pabloartgal**  1 month, 3 weeks ago

By searching for a little bit more information I think the correct answer is B.1

You have two kind of hierarchical policies on Azure Firewall Manager; local policies and global policies.

The key is you can use Azure Firewall Manager to centrally manage Azure Firewall policies across multiple secured virtual hubs. For example, your global admin can author global firewall policies to enforce organization wide firewall policy across teams. Locally authored firewall policies allow a DevOps self-service model for better agility.

At the end of the document, you will be able to find some of the actual limitations with this kind of policy hierarchy:

Base policies must be in same region as local policy. Create all your local policies in the same region as the base policy. You can still apply a policy that was created in one region on a secured hub from another region.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Beebs** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

There was a lot of debate in the comments so thought i'd test this out.

I created a Firewall Policy within West Europe.

When i created a secondary policy as a child it would ONLY allow me to select first policy if the region was the same. I tested with both Standard and Premium Policies.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **shaojunni** 5 months ago

Answer is B, 1 parent policy. The new policy can contain one of existing policy as child policy, then include all the firewall rules from other 2 policies. What is the point to create 3 parent polices which only contains corresponding child policy?

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **AubinBakana** 5 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

It is clear here that people are not familiar with Firewall Manager. Th answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **codingdown** 5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Parent policy must be in the same region as child policy but firewall policy can be associated with firewalls across regions.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **JayBee65** 5 months ago

So you must have 3 policies, because currently there are 3 policies, each in different regions, so you need to create 3 parent policies, so D not B  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **SilverFox22** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

A Parent policy must be in the same region as child policy.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **codingdown** 5 months, 1 week ago

Parent policy must be in the same region as child policy but firewall policy can be associated with firewalls across regions.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **JayBee65** 5 months ago

So you must have 3 policies, because currently there are 3 policies, each in different regions, so you need to create 3 parent policies, so D not B

upvoted 1 times

 **bellorg** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is 3, azure policy need to be Premium and in the same region

upvoted 1 times

 **Tsunami28** 6 months ago

I would like to challenge you all, by saying that the correct answer is C(2).

Why? I agree that we need to have parent/child in the same region.

Semantics of the question - they are saying that we need to deploy 1, and asking how much more additional ones? -> 1+2=3

upvoted 2 times

 **JayBee65** 5 months ago

I don't understand what you are saying. Currently there are 3 policies. You need to create a parent policy for these policies, and as these policies are in different regions, and parent and child policy must be in the same region, you need to create 3 new policies, one in each region. This will give you 3 parent policies + 3 child policies = 6 policies.

upvoted 1 times

 **Gor** 7 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Parent policy must be in the same region as child policy!

upvoted 3 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct answer: D

Parent policy must be in the same region as child policy!

upvoted 3 times

 **BrownHornet** 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Policies work across regions and subscriptions.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall-manager/policy-overview>

upvoted 3 times

 **BrownHornet** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D - Changing my answer to D. Based on Known issues with Azure Firewall Manager which states that base policies must be in same region as local policy.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall-manager/policy-overview>

upvoted 3 times

 **codingdown** 5 months, 1 week ago

Parent policy must be in the same region as child policy but firewall policy can be associated with firewalls across regions.

upvoted 1 times

 **cloudera** 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall-manager/policy-overview>

upvoted 3 times

 **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Whereas we can push Firewall Policies to Firewalls in whatever regions and subscriptions, we can only have Parent Policies in the same region as their Child Policies.

Mind the premise: "The new policy will be configured as a parent policy for the existing policies."

Yes, we could have only ONE policy created, and they assign it to all our firewalls. That's NOT what's being asked though. They actually want a parent policy for the existing policies, and for that we need 3 new Firewall Policies (since our existing policies span 3 different regions).

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 5 times

 **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

It's pretty easy and fast to test this in the Azure Portal, btw.

I (and others in this thread) have verified it.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jhill777** 9 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Question states: "The new policy will be configured as a parent policy for the existing policies", not for firewall instances. The parent policy of child policies must be in the same region. Those policies can then be used on firewall instances in different regions.

upvoted 3 times

 **pallmall** 9 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer is B - Firewall policies work across regions and subscriptions. It clearly asks for creation, not assigning/pushing to the firewalls. So it's one policy to create.

upvoted 1 times

 **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

You can assign a policy to firewall in whatever region or subscriptions, yeah. HOWEVER...

"Parent policy must be in the same region as child policy. Firewall policy can be associated with Firewalls across regions regardless of where they are stored."

And it is clearly stated that the new policy will be created as a parent policy to the existing ones. The existing ones are spread across 3 regions. So we require 3 parents.

Correct Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

Your company has an app named App1 that uses data from the on-premises Microsoft SQL Server databases shown in the following table.

NAME	SIZE
DB1	400 GB
DB2	250 GB
DB3	300 GB
DB4	50 GB

App1 and the data are used on the first day of the month only. The data is not expected to grow more than 3 percent each year.

The company is rewriting App1 as an Azure web app and plans to migrate all the data to Azure.

You need to migrate the data to Azure SQL Database and ensure that the database is only available on the first day of each month.

Which service tier should you use?

- A. vCore-based General Purpose
- B. DTU-based Standard
- C. vCore-based Business Critical
- D. DTU-based Basic

**Correct Answer:** A

Note: App1 and the data are used on the first day of the month only. See Serverless compute tier below.

The vCore based purchasing model.

The term vCore refers to the Virtual Core. In this purchasing model of Azure SQL Database, you can choose from the provisioned compute tier and serverless compute tier.

\* Provisioned compute tier: You choose the exact compute resources for the workload.

\* Serverless compute tier: Azure automatically pauses and resumes the database based on workload activity in the serverless tier. During the pause period, Azure does not charge you for the compute resources.

Reference:

<https://www.sqlshack.com/dtu-and-vcore-based-models-for-azure-sql-databases/>

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

✉️  **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct. Use the serverless model in vcore

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/service-tiers-sql-database-vcore?view=azuresql>

While the provisioned compute tier provides a specific amount of compute resources that are continuously provisioned independent of workload activity, the serverless compute tier auto-scales compute resources based on workload activity.

While the provisioned compute tier bills for the amount of compute provisioned at a fixed price per hour, the serverless compute tier bills for the amount of compute used, per second.

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **ROLLINGROCKS** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

One (dumb) question, fellas...

I'm wondering, whenever you choose serverless for a case like this... what happens with the data? Like I understand you pay for the compute resources whenever you use them but what about the storage?

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **ROLLINGROCKS** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I mean, does the data persist?

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Moumita** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes, You still pay for the storage while saving billing on compute.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **Snownoodles** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The given answer is correct: serverless model in vcore general purpose  
upvoted 3 times

Question #13

Topic 4

You are developing a sales application that will contain several Azure cloud services and handle different components of a transaction. Different cloud services will process customer orders, billing, payment, inventory, and shipping.

You need to recommend a solution to enable the cloud services to asynchronously communicate transaction information by using XML messages. What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Service Fabric
- B. Azure Data Lake
- C. Azure Service Bus
- D. Azure Traffic Manager

**Correct Answer:** C

Asynchronous messaging options in Azure include Azure Service Bus, Event Grid, and Event Hubs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/technology-choices/messaging>

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

✉  **jkklim** Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

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

ANSWER IS C

upvoted 8 times

✉  **Eltooth** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct.

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/19509-exam-az-301-topic-3-question-1-discussion/>

upvoted 6 times

✉  **GarryK** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct. Its the only service in the list which provides messaging.

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

Azure Service Bus is a fully managed enterprise message broker with message queues and publish-subscribe topics (in a namespace).

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Gor** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ashxos** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

A message broker provides temporal decoupling. The producer and consumer don't have to run concurrently. A producer can send a message to the message broker regardless of the availability of the consumer. Conversely, the consumer isn't restricted by the producer's availability.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer: C

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Contactfornitish** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Came in exam today. 4/4/2022 .. Async was stuck in mind about Bus

upvoted 3 times

Your company has 300 virtual machines hosted in a VMware environment. The virtual machines vary in size and have various utilization levels.

You plan to move all the virtual machines to Azure.

You need to recommend how many and what size Azure virtual machines will be required to move the current workloads to Azure. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you use to make the recommendation?

- A. Azure Pricing calculator
- B. Azure Advisor
- C. Azure Migrate
- D. Azure Cost Management

**Correct Answer: C**

Azure Migrate provides a centralized hub to assess and migrate on-premises servers, infrastructure, applications, and data to Azure. It provides the following:

Unified migration platform: A single portal to start, run, and track your migration to Azure. Range of tools: A range of tools for assessment and migration.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/migrate-services-overview>

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

 **Eltooth**  1 year ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct answer - C.  
Azure migrate  
upvoted 10 times

 **HGD545**  10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22  
upvoted 8 times

 **Velidot100**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

On the exam - 12. Sept 22  
upvoted 1 times

 **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct  
Azure Migrate: Discovery and assessment tool  
The Azure Migrate: Discovery and assessment tool discovers and assesses on-premises VMware VMs, Hyper-V VMs, and physical servers for migration to Azure.

Here's what the tool does:

Azure readiness: Assesses whether on-premises servers, SQL Servers and web apps are ready for migration to Azure.

Azure sizing: Estimates the size of Azure VMs/Azure SQL configuration/number of Azure VMware Solution nodes after migration.

Azure cost estimation: Estimates costs for running on-premises servers in Azure.

Dependency analysis: Identifies cross-server dependencies and optimization strategies for moving interdependent servers to Azure. Learn more about Discovery and assessment with dependency analysis.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/migrate-services-overview>

upvoted 2 times

 **Gor** 7 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct answer - C.  
Azure migrate  
upvoted 1 times

 **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **esther823** 9 months ago  
in my exam on 31 Mar 22  
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **default\_wizard** 1 year ago  
correct answer given  
upvoted 5 times

You plan to provision a High Performance Computing (HPC) cluster in Azure that will use a third-party scheduler.

You need to recommend a solution to provision and manage the HPC cluster node.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Automation
- B. Azure CycleCloud
- C. Azure Purview
- D. Azure Lighthouse

**Correct Answer: B**

You can dynamically provision Azure HPC clusters with Azure CycleCloud.

Azure CycleCloud is the simplest way to manage HPC workloads.

Note: Azure CycleCloud is an enterprise-friendly tool for orchestrating and managing High Performance Computing (HPC) environments on Azure. With

CycleCloud, users can provision infrastructure for HPC systems, deploy familiar HPC schedulers, and automatically scale the infrastructure to run jobs efficiently at any scale. Through CycleCloud, users can create different types of file systems and mount them to the compute cluster nodes to support HPC workloads.

Reference:

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

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

✉ Eltooth [Highly Voted] 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer appears to be correct - Cyclecloud.

upvoted 10 times

✉ HGD545 [Highly Voted] 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22

upvoted 6 times

✉ GarryK [Most Recent] 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/topics/high-performance-computing>

Azure CycleCloud

Azure CycleCloud Provides the simplest way to manage HPC workloads using any scheduler (like Slurm, Grid Engine, HPC Pack, HTCondor, LSF, PBS Pro, or Symphony), on Azure

CycleCloud allows you to:

Deploy full clusters and other resources, including scheduler, compute VMs, storage, networking, and cache  
Orchestrate job, data, and cloud workflows

Give admins full control over which users can run jobs, as well as where and at what cost  
Customize and optimize clusters through advanced policy and governance features, including cost controls, Active Directory integration, monitoring, and reporting

Use your current job scheduler and applications without modification

Take advantage of built-in autoscaling and battle-tested reference architectures for a wide range of HPC workloads and industries  
upvoted 2 times

✉ Gor 7 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

For HPC.

upvoted 1 times

✉ datafypk 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22

upvoted 1 times

✉ esther823 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22

upvoted 1 times

 **Redimido** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The only HPC cluster management solution here.

upvoted 5 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You are designing an Azure App Service web app.

You plan to deploy the web app to the North Europe Azure region and the West Europe Azure region.

You need to recommend a solution for the web app. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ Users must always access the web app from the North Europe region, unless the region fails.
- ⇒ The web app must be available to users if an Azure region is unavailable.
- ⇒ Deployment costs must be minimized.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Request routing method:

A Traffic Manager profile
Azure Application Gateway
Azure Load Balancer

Request routing configuration:

Cookie-based session affinity
Performance traffic routing
Priority traffic routing
Weighted traffic routing

**Answer Area**

Request routing method:

A Traffic Manager profile
Azure Application Gateway
Azure Load Balancer

Correct Answer:

Request routing configuration:

Cookie-based session affinity
Performance traffic routing
Priority traffic routing
Weighted traffic routing

Box 1: A Traffic Manager profile

To support load balancing across the regions we need a Traffic Manager.

Box 2: Priority traffic routing -

Priority traffic-routing method.

Often an organization wants to provide reliability for their services. To do so, they deploy one or more backup services in case their primary goes down. The

'Priority' traffic-routing method allows Azure customers to easily implement this failover pattern.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/app-service-web-app/multi-region>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-routing-methods>

✉  **it4s2**  1 year ago

Correct - Traffic manager as global solution with priority routing  
upvoted 23 times

✉  **Eltooth**  1 year ago

Answer is correct - Traffic manager and priority based routing.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-routing-methods>  
upvoted 13 times

✉  **GarryK** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-routing-methods>  
Priority: Select Priority routing when you want to have a primary service endpoint for all traffic. You can provide multiple backup endpoints in case the primary or one of the backup endpoints is unavailable.  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Gor** 7 months ago

Answer is correct.  
Azure Traffic manager as global solution with priority routing.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-routing-methods>  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **cheese929** 7 months, 1 week ago

Agree with the answer. Only Traffic Manager supports multi-region routing. And priority routing to route traffic to Western Europe first.  
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

Correct answer!  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-routing-methods>  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22  
upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You plan to deploy multiple instances of an Azure web app across several Azure regions.

You need to design an access solution for the app. The solution must meet the following replication requirements:

- Support rate limiting.
- Balance requests between all instances.
- Ensure that users can access the app in the event of a regional outage.

Solution: You use Azure Traffic Manager to provide access to the app.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer: B**

Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer. This service allows you to distribute traffic to your public facing applications across the global Azure regions. Traffic Manager also provides your public endpoints with high availability and quick responsiveness. It does not provide rate limiting.

Note: Azure Front Door would meet the requirements. The Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) rate limit rule for Azure Front Door controls the number of requests allowed from clients during a one-minute duration.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-traffic-manager> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/afds/waf-front-door-rate-limit-powershell>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

 **GarryK** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct. Azure Traffic Manager does not have rate limit. Use Azure Front Door with WAF  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/afds/waf-front-door-rate-limit-configure?pivot=portal>  
upvoted 6 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You plan to deploy multiple instances of an Azure web app across several Azure regions.

You need to design an access solution for the app. The solution must meet the following replication requirements:

- Support rate limiting.
- Balance requests between all instances.
- Ensure that users can access the app in the event of a regional outage.

Solution: You use Azure Load Balancer to provide access to the app.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer: B**

Azure Application Gateway and Azure Load Balancer do not support rate or connection limits.

Note: Azure Front Door would meet the requirements. The Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) rate limit rule for Azure Front Door controls the number of requests allowed from clients during a one-minute duration.

Reference:

<https://www.nginx.com/blog/nginx-plus-and-azure-load-balancers-on-microsoft-azure/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/afds/waf-front-door-rate-limit-powershell>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

 **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The correct option should be Azure Front Door+WAF  
upvoted 2 times

 **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Explanation is wrong. Azure Application Gateway and Azure Load Balancer load balance within a region (no support for regional outage). See Regional vs Global  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/technology-choices/load-balancing-overview>  
upvoted 3 times

 **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

So they can't be used to support a failover in case a region fails  
upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You plan to deploy multiple instances of an Azure web app across several Azure regions.

You need to design an access solution for the app. The solution must meet the following replication requirements:

- Support rate limiting.
- Balance requests between all instances.
- Ensure that users can access the app in the event of a regional outage.

Solution: You use Azure Application Gateway to provide access to the app.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer: B**

Azure Application Gateway and Azure Load Balancer do not support rate or connection limits.

Note: Azure Front Door would meet the requirements. The Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) rate limit rule for Azure Front Door controls the number of requests allowed from clients during a one-minute duration.

Reference:

<https://www.nginx.com/blog/nginx-plus-and-azure-load-balancers-on-microsoft-azure/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/afds/waf-front-door-rate-limit-powershell>

  **MilePetroza** 1 week ago

Azure front door + AWF.

upvoted 1 times

**HOTSPOT -**

Your company has two on-premises sites in New York and Los Angeles and Azure virtual networks in the East US Azure region and the West US Azure region.

Each on-premises site has ExpressRoute Global Reach circuits to both regions.

You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:

- ⇒ Outbound traffic to the internet from workloads hosted on the virtual networks must be routed through the closest available on-premises site.
- ⇒ If an on-premises site fails, traffic from the workloads on the virtual networks to the internet must reroute automatically to the other site.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Routing from the virtual networks to the on-premises locations must be configured by using:

Azure default routes
Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
User-defined routes

The automatic routing configuration following a failover must be handled by using:

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
Hot Standby Routing Protocol (HSRP)
Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Routing from the virtual networks to the on-premises locations must be configured by using:

Azure default routes
Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
User-defined routes

The automatic routing configuration following a failover must be handled by using:

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
Hot Standby Routing Protocol (HSRP)
Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP)

Box 1: Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

An on-premises network gateway can exchange routes with an Azure virtual network gateway using the border gateway protocol (BGP). Using BGP with an Azure virtual network gateway is dependent on the type you selected when you created the gateway. If the type you selected were: ExpressRoute: You must use BGP to advertise on-premises routes to the Microsoft Edge router. You cannot create user-defined routes to force traffic to the

ExpressRoute virtual network gateway if you deploy a virtual network gateway deployed as type: ExpressRoute. You can use user-defined routes for forcing traffic from the Express Route to, for example, a Network Virtual Appliance.

Box 2: Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)

Incorrect:

Microsoft does not support HSRP or VRRP for high availability configurations.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/ja-jp/azure/expressroute/designing-for-disaster-recovery-with-expressroute-privatepeering>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-routing>

 **GarryK**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct.

Layer 3 connectivity

Microsoft uses BGP, an industry standard dynamic routing protocol, to exchange routes between your on-premises network, your instances in Azure, and Microsoft public addresses. We establish multiple BGP sessions with your network for different traffic profiles. More details can be found in the ExpressRoute circuit and routing domains article.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-introduction>

upvoted 8 times

 **Galon** 2 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview> Virtual network gateway Prefixes advertised from on-premises via BGP, or configured in the local network gateway Virtual network gateway All  
upvoted 1 times

 **stxc** Most Recent 1 month ago

for the 1st question, I think it should be "User Defined"

If multiple routes contain the same address prefix, Azure selects the route type, based on the following priority:

1- User-defined route

2- BGP route

3- System route

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>

upvoted 2 times

 **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

The given answer is correct.

The first question can also be implemented by UDR in a simple environment as given.

But in practice, with the consideration of scalability, BGP should be the first choice.

upvoted 2 times

 **Neo2c** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I think it's User-defined route and BGP

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview#how-azure-selects-a-route>

upvoted 2 times

 **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

No. User-Defined route is like static routing so yes it will override BGP for internet but would not fail over so you will lose connectivity to Internet at least. So your 0.0.0.0 must also be announced via BGP and will override the default routes per your link.

upvoted 5 times

 **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

To say it otherwise, if you decide to use user defined routing for the first part, then even if you use BGP for the second part, it would not work as user defined routing would override whatever you announce via BGP so your solution would not meet both requirements

upvoted 3 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You are designing an application that will use Azure Linux virtual machines to analyze video files. The files will be uploaded from corporate offices that connect to

Azure by using ExpressRoute.

You plan to provision an Azure Storage account to host the files.

You need to ensure that the storage account meets the following requirements:

- Supports video files of up to 7 TB
- Provides the highest availability possible
- Ensures that storage is optimized for the large video files
- Ensures that files from the on-premises network are uploaded by using ExpressRoute

How should you configure the storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Storage account type:

Premium files shares
Premium page blobs
Standard general-purpose v2

Data redundancy:

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

Networking:

Azure Route Server
A private endpoint
A service endpoint

**Answer Area**

Storage account type:

Premium files shares
Premium page blobs
Standard general-purpose v2

Data redundancy:

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

Networking:

Azure Route Server
A private endpoint
A service endpoint

Box 1: Premium page blobs -

The maximum size for a page blob is 8 TiB.

Incorrect:

Not Premium file shares:

Max file size for Standard and Premium file shares are 4 TB.

Box 2: Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

GRS provides additional redundancy for data storage compared to LRS or ZRS.

Box 3: A private endpoint -

Azure Private Link allows you to securely link Azure PaaS services to your virtual network using private endpoints. For many services, you just set up an endpoint per resource. This means you can connect your on-premises or multi-cloud servers with Azure Arc and send all traffic over an Azure ExpressRoute or site-to-site

VPN connection instead of using public networks.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/understanding-block-blobs--append-blobs--and-page-blobs>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-scale-targets> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-arc/servers/private-link-security>

✉️  **ezfix** Highly Voted 3 months ago

A lot of buzzwords in the question... Video files = block blobs... decision is whether premium block blob or general purpose v2. No premium block blob was mentioned so it has to be general purpose v2. Next is highest availability possible, and general purpose v2 supports LRS, ZRS, and GRS... so go with GRS. The expressroute connects directly to the Azure network, bypassing the internet. So private endpoint.

upvoted 25 times

✉️  **JaffaDaffa** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/understanding-block-blobs--append-blobs--and-page-blobs>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **JaffaDaffa** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-pageblob-overview?tabs=dotnet>

Page blobs support video files.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Balaji\_c\_s** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Its Premium Page Blobs + LRS (its the only supported redundancy for PPB) + Private Endpoint

Why Premium Page Blobs :

If you have a PaaS service for shared media access for collaborative video editing applications, page blobs enable fast access to random locations in the media

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-pageblob-overview?tabs=dotnet#sample-use-cases>

upvoted 13 times

✉️  **ckyap** 1 month, 1 week ago

Not sure if Page block is a good option here, because it is optimized for OS disk/Database.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-pageblob-overview?tabs=dotnet#sample-use-cases:~:text=Page%20blobs%20are%20a%20collection%20of%20512%2Dbyte%20pages%2C%20which%20provide%20the%20ability%20to%20read/write%20arbitrary%20ranges%20of%20bytes.%20Hence%2C%20page%20blobs%20are%20ideal%20for%20storing%20index%2Dbased%20and%20sparse%20data%20structures%20like%20OS%20and%20data%20disks%20for%20Virtual%20Machines%20and%20Databases.>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **sondrex** 2 months ago

your answer is not correct because LRS not support ( Provides the highest availability possible) Correct answer general v2-GRS-PE

upvoted 7 times

✉️  **sKaiNL** 3 months, 1 week ago

The explanation says Premium Page Blobs is correct. But Premium File Shares is selected in the answer area. Please correct one of them.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **PankajKataria** Most Recent 1 day, 2 hours ago

Premium storage has only LRS and ZRS, so providing highest available for premium is out consideration, it should be Standard V2

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **leoletopic** 1 week, 5 days ago

"Ensures that storage is optimized for the large video files"

if we need "ensure" this request , we can only selected premium page blob

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-pageblob-overview>

it support 8TB, some region support ZRS ,some support LRS, but the document is LRS

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Srimoh** 1 week, 6 days ago

1. General Purpose v2
2. GRS (Highest Availability possible)
3. Private Endpoint (Express route to Azure from on-prem - No Internet)

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **alxm8** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

A: GPV2 and GRS.

I think the devil is in detail with the file size required in the question.

Page blobs which can be uploaded to storage account containers that are used for large files such as HDDs have a max file size of 8TB and block blobs which are used for high-performance files have a max file size of 4TB.

So the answer for the blob type is page blob, but there isn't a requirement for premium-level performance so we create a page blob within a regular storage account container. GRS is the max level of redundancy for a GPV2 storage account.

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **azuredemo2022three** 1 month, 1 week ago

Answer Should be

V2  
GRS  
Private Endpoint  
upvoted 7 times

✉ **jp\_mcgee** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Storage Account: General-Purpose V2 Supports Blobs which can be 190.7 TiB.  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/scalability-targets#scale-targets-for-blob-storage>  
GRS - Since we have V2  
Private Endpoint - Because It's secure :)  
upvoted 5 times

✉ **codefries** 2 months, 1 week ago

I would choose:  
1. Standard general-purpose v2  
2, GRS  
3, Private endpoint  
upvoted 11 times

✉ **Jeffab** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Wow, not a lot of consensus in these responses, including the Question author. So can we agree then.  
1. Premium Page Blobs  
2. ZRS as Geo is not supported  
3. Private endpoint  
I'm not trying to justify or provide rationale, just process of elimination in all your responses.  
upvoted 5 times

✉ **casmo** 2 months, 1 week ago

Premium Page Blobs only support LRS...  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>  
upvoted 4 times

✉ **zenithcsa1** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I don't know why there're many opinoins about it.  
1. Standard general-purpose v2  
- file shares : definitely not optimized for video files  
- page blobs : N/A  
\* Do not confuse supported BLOCK size and BLOB size.  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/scalability-targets#scale-targets-for-blob-storage>  
2. GRS  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-storage-account-types>  
3. A private endpoint  
- connectivity from on-premises to storage needs private ip on storage  
upvoted 9 times

✉ **ciscogeek** 3 months ago

Premium File Share - Can't support 7 TB  
Premium Page Blob - Can only support LRS  
Standard Gen Purpose V2 - Can support GRS but not sure about max file size  
upvoted 4 times

✉ **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

I hate this question, but here's my take:  
You can put page blobs in a general purpose v2 storage account.  
Now, you can have GRS, which gives me the "highest availability possible".

The 8TiB page blob file size limit is tied to the type of file, not the type of account. You don't have to have a premium account. Every VM drive in azure is a page blob, and they're not all on SSD.  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **ezfix** 3 months, 1 week ago

It can't be a page blob because you can't upload a video into a page blob. Try it. So it has to be general purpose v2 storage, then a blob container, and when uploading it will default to block blob.  
upvoted 1 times

But that's not how page blobs work. You create the page blob, then you put the data into it.

Think of a .vhdx file. You create your hard drive, then you insert the data into it.

If you have 7TB video files, you have an application that manages this process for you.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dinima** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

The issue is premium page blobs doesn't support ZRS. check,  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>  
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **ROLLINGROCKS** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Heres my opinion:

1. Standard general-purpose v2: You can set up a file share here and optimize it for large file transfers (up to 100 TiB)
2. ZRS: Geo is not accepted
3. Private endpoint

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Wrong. The solution must ✅ Supports video files of up to 7 TB

Maximum size of an individual file is 4TB

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-scale-targets>

Even if the total capacity can reach 100TB, its not useful if you cant store video up to 7 TB

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **ROLLINGROCKS** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

You have said that the three are wrong...

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Snownoodles** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Although Azure premium page blob support 8TB, it's for Azure VHD not optimized for video files

Azure storage V2 standard supports 4.7TB/5TB only.

Azure premium file share support 100TB size(with large files support), so it should be the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Snownoodles** 3 months, 1 week ago

Sorry guys - After reading more Azure documentation, I realized Azure Block Blob supports up to 190TB:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blobs-introduction>

(search 190.7)

Since Azure premium file share(optimized for file share/drive mount) and azure premium page blob(optimized for Disk image) are not optimized for video files, only Azure Block Blob is optimized for Video files, so the answer should be:

Standard General-Purpose V2

GRS

A private endpoint

upvoted 9 times

✉️ **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Wrong. The solution must ✅ Supports video files of up to 7 TB

Maximum size of an individual file is 4TB

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-scale-targets>

Even if the total capacity can reach 100TB, its not useful if you cant store video up to 7 TB

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

File scale targets

File scale targets apply to individual files stored in Azure file shares.

Attribute Files in standard file shares Files in premium file shares

Maximum file size 4 TiB 4 TiB

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Snownoodles** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Data redundancy is "ZRS"

Private endpoint service

upvoted 1 times

**HOTSPOT -**

A company plans to implement an HTTP-based API to support a web app. The web app allows customers to check the status of their orders.

The API must meet the following requirements:

- Implement Azure Functions.
- Provide public read-only operations.
- Prevent write operations.

You need to recommend which HTTP methods and authorization level to configure.

What should you recommend? To answer, configure the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

HTTP methods:

API methods
GET only
GET and POST only
GET, POST, and OPTIONS only

Authorization level:

Function
Anonymous
Admin

**Answer Area**

HTTP methods:

API methods
GET only
GET and POST only
GET, POST, and OPTIONS only

Correct Answer:

Authorization level:

Function
Anonymous
Admin

Box 1: GET only -

Get for read-only-

Box 2: Anonymous -

Anonymous for public operations.

 **Davin0406** Highly Voted ⓘ 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Get only and Anonymous. appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.

upvoted 16 times

 **dewiser** Most Recent ⓘ 3 weeks, 1 day ago

GET, Anonymous

upvoted 1 times

 **Darkx** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

appeared on 11th Oct 2022

upvoted 1 times

 **Velidot100** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Got this on my exam - 12. September 2022

upvoted 1 times

 **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

Really? This seems way outside the scope of the test.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jeffab** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

That was my thought too! I have read all the Learn material for 305 and would love to know where this is covered in objectives?  
upvoted 1 times

 **Dudulle** 1 month, 1 week ago

Not the first question, by far, not at all covered in the courses ... It is generic HTML knowledge, but yeah, like other questions, a bit abusive to find it here !  
upvoted 1 times

 **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct  
Http Method: [https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref\\_httpmethods.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_httpmethods.asp)

Anonymous (for public access)  
upvoted 1 times

Question #23

Topic 4

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to recommend a solution to provide developers with the ability to provision Azure virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Only allow the creation of the virtual machines in specific regions.
- Only allow the creation of specific sizes of virtual machines.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates
- B. Azure Policy
- C. Conditional Access policies
- D. role-based access control (RBAC)

**Correct Answer: B**

Azure Policies allows you to specify allowed locations, and allowed VM SKUs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/tutorials/create-and-manage>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

 **bootless**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct answer  
upvoted 6 times

 **GarryK**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>  
Allowed virtual machine size SKUs This policy enables you to specify a set of virtual machine size SKUs that your organization can deploy.  
Allowed locations This policy enables you to restrict the locations your organization can specify when deploying resources. Use to enforce your geo-compliance requirements. Excludes resource groups, Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory/b2cDirectories, and resources that use the 'global' region.  
upvoted 5 times

 **AF2000**  2 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Correct  
upvoted 1 times

**DRAG DROP -**

You have an on-premises network that uses an IP address space of 172.16.0.0/16.

You plan to deploy 30 virtual machines to a new Azure subscription.

You identify the following technical requirements:

- All Azure virtual machines must be placed on the same subnet named Subnet1.
- All the Azure virtual machines must be able to communicate with all on-premises servers.
- The servers must be able to communicate between the on-premises network and Azure by using a site-to-site VPN.

You need to recommend a subnet design that meets the technical requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, drag the appropriate network addresses to the correct subnets. Each network address may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

**Network Addresses      Answer Area**

172.16.0.0/16  
172.16.1.0/27  
192.168.0.0/24  
192.168.1.0/27

Subnet1:

Gateway subnet:

Correct Answer:

**Network Addresses      Answer Area**

172.16.0.0/16  
172.16.1.0/27  
192.168.0.0/24  
192.168.1.0/27

Subnet1:  192.168.0.0/24

Gateway subnet:  192.168.1.0/27

 **Davin0406** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct. appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 11 times

 **GarryK** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal?source=recommendations>

Create a virtual network

Create a VPN gateway

Create a local network gateway

Create a VPN connection

Verify the connection

Connect to a virtual machine

None of the subnets of your on-premises network can overlap with the virtual network subnets that you want to connect to.

upvoted 6 times

 **rocroberto** Most Recent 1 month ago

I would think that another reason why the 172.X.X are not usable is because those are Non Routable IP Addresses (they cannot be used except by Azure systems)

upvoted 1 times

 **Guest** 1 week, 4 days ago

192.168.x.x is not routable either so that would make no difference

172.16.x.x is also a private range

See <https://www.okta.com/identity-101/understanding-private-ip-ranges/>

But you can't have overlapping IP ranges, so that's why 172.16.x.x can't be used in Azure for this case

Gateway subnet must be /27 or larger

30 machines + reserved ip's requires at least a /26, so they answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Darkx** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

appeared on 11th Oct 2022

upvoted 2 times

Question #25

Topic 4

You have data files in Azure Blob Storage.

You plan to transform the files and move them to Azure Data Lake Storage.

You need to transform the data by using mapping data flow.

Which service should you use?

- A. Azure Databricks
- B. Azure Storage Sync
- C. Azure Data Factory
- D. Azure Data Box Gateway

**Correct Answer:** C

You can copy and transform data in Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 using Azure Data Factory or Azure Synapse Analytics.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/connector-azure-data-lake-storage>

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

✉️  **Davin0406** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.

upvoted 6 times

✉️  **GarryK** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/concepts-data-flow-overview>

What are mapping data flows?

Mapping data flows are visually designed data transformations in Azure Data Factory. Data flows allow data engineers to develop data transformation logic without writing code. The resulting data flows are executed as activities within Azure Data Factory pipelines that use scaled-out Apache Spark clusters. Data flow activities can be operationalized using existing Azure Data Factory scheduling, control, flow, and monitoring capabilities.

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct. Both Databricks and Data Factory can move the data.

The key point here is the "mapping data flow" which is the GUI that only Data Factory provides.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **mtc9** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Synapse also provides that but was not a choice

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) solution that will use Windows Server 2019 nodes. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Minimize the time it takes to provision compute resources during scale-out operations.
- Support autoscaling of Windows Server containers.

Which scaling option should you recommend?

- A. Kubernetes version 1.20.2 or newer
- B. Virtual nodes with Virtual Kubelet ACI
- C. cluster autoscaler
- D. horizontal pod autoscaler

**Correct Answer: C**

Deployments can scale across AKS with no delay as cluster autoscaler deploys new nodes in your AKS cluster.

Note: AKS clusters can scale in one of two ways:

\* The cluster autoscaler watches for pods that can't be scheduled on nodes because of resource constraints. The cluster then automatically increases the number of nodes.

\* The horizontal pod autoscaler uses the Metrics Server in a Kubernetes cluster to monitor the resource demand of pods. If an application needs more resources, the number of pods is automatically increased to meet the demand.

Incorrect:

Not D: If your application needs to rapidly scale, the horizontal pod autoscaler may schedule more pods than can be provided by the existing compute resources in the node pool. If configured, this scenario would then trigger the cluster autoscaler to deploy additional nodes in the node pool, but it may take a few minutes for those nodes to successfully provision and allow the Kubernetes scheduler to run pods on them.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

*Community vote distribution*

C (71%)      B (24%)      5%

  **GarryK**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct.

Cluster autoscaler help provision new nodes (compute resources)

Cluster autoscaler works on top of horizontal pod autoscaler.

Azure AKS support windows <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/learn/quick-windows-container-deploy-cli>  
upvoted 10 times

  **Snownoodles**  2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

The correct answer is C. AKS doesn't support Windows 2019 virtual node so far, you have to " manually install the open source Virtual Kubelet ACI provider to schedule Windows Server containers to ACI"

Since the ask is " Minimize the time it takes to provision compute resources during scale-out operations", so the correct answer should be C  
upvoted 7 times

  **PankajKataria**  1 day, 2 hours ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Cluster autoscaler help provision new node  
upvoted 1 times

  **A\_GEE** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: C**

This is Windows - using autoscaler  
For Linux - using virtual node  
upvoted 2 times

  **pkkalra** 1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer is B as we need to reduce time in provisioning the resources during scale out.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-scale#burst-to-azure-container-instances>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **darren888** 1 month, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Virtual nodes are only supported with Linux pods and nodes.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Tanminator** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

The answer is C.

The incorrect answer is B. Virtual nodes are only supported with Linux pods and nodes <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes>.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Galron** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/hybrid/concepts-cluster-autoscaling>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Galron** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/learn/quick-windows-container-deploy-cli>

Beginning in Kubernetes version 1.20 and greater, you can specify containerd as the container runtime for Windows Server 2019 node pools. From Kubernetes 1.23, containerd will be the default container runtime for Windows.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Galron** 2 months ago

I've changed my mind to the cluster autoscaler C. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/hybrid/concepts-cluster-autoscaling>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **simonseztch** 2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-scale#burst-to-azure-container-instances>

ACI lets you quickly deploy container instances without additional infrastructure overhead. When you connect with AKS, ACI becomes a secured, logical extension of your AKS cluster.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **anikolov** 2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

"Beginning in Kubernetes version 1.20 and greater, you can specify containerd as the container runtime for Windows Server 2019 node pools."

Answer is A

Refer: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/learn/quick-windows-container-deploy-cli#optional-using-containerd-with-windows-server-node-pools>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **anikolov** 2 months, 1 week ago

Just want to correct myself Answer is B:

"Virtual nodes support scheduling Linux pods. You can manually install the open source Virtual Kubelet ACI provider to schedule Windows Server containers to ACI."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes#known-limitations>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

B is not correct:

Since you have to " manually install the open source Virtual Kubelet ACI provider to schedule Windows Server containers to ACI", it doesn't fulfill the following requirement from question:

" Minimize the time it takes to provision compute resources during scale-out operations.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Teab91** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B

upvoted 3 times

✉ **zenithcsa1** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-scale#burst-to-azure-container-instances>

It has some limitations, but still support for Windows Server.

Virtual nodes support scheduling Linux pods. You can manually install the open source Virtual Kubelet ACI provider to schedule Windows Server containers to ACI.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes#known-limitations>

upvoted 6 times

✉ **pkkalra** 1 month ago

zenithcsa1 is spot on. Answer is B as we need to reduce time in provisioning the resources during scale out.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-scale#burst-to-azure-container-instances>  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Garon** 2 months ago

Next, the AKS Cluster Autoscaler feature enables you to automatically scale compute nodes across a Kubernetes cluster to meet demand. With it, you can automatically add new VMs to the underlying Azure Virtual Machine Scale Set whenever more compute capacity is required. It also removes nodes when no longer required.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **zenithcsa1** 2 months ago

What's the point of yours? I've focused on the rapid provision and chose B based on the problem's condition "Minimize the time it takes to provision compute resources during scale-out operations."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-scale#burst-to-azure-container-instances>  
upvoted 1 times

**HOTSPOT -**

Your on-premises network contains a file server named Server1 that stores 500 GB of data.

You need to use Azure Data Factory to copy the data from Server1 to Azure Storage.

You add a new data factory.

What should you do next? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

From Server1:

- Install an Azure File Sync agent.
- Install a self-hosted integration runtime.
- Install the File Server Resource Manager role service.

From the data factory:

- Create a pipeline.
- Create an Azure Import/Export job.
- Provision an Azure-SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) integration runtime.

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

From Server1:

- Install an Azure File Sync agent.
- Install a self-hosted integration runtime.
- Install the File Server Resource Manager role service.

From the data factory:

- Create a pipeline.
- Create an Azure Import/Export job.
- Provision an Azure-SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) integration runtime.

Box 1: Install a self-hosted integration runtime.

If your data store is located inside an on-premises network, an Azure virtual network, or Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, you need to configure a self-hosted integration runtime to connect to it.

The Integration Runtime to be used to connect to the data store. You can use Azure Integration Runtime or Self-hosted Integration Runtime (if your data store is located in private network). If not specified, it uses the default Azure Integration Runtime.

Box 2: Create a pipeline.

You perform the Copy activity with a pipeline.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/connector-file-system>

  **jellybiscuit** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/connector-file-system?tabs=data-factory>

upvoted 7 times

  **GarryK** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/data-migration-guidance-hdfs-azure-storage>

ou must install the Data Factory self-hosted integration runtime on a Windows VM in your Azure virtual network.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/concepts-pipelines-activities?tabs=data-factory>

A Data Factory or Synapse Workspace can have one or more pipelines. A pipeline is a logical grouping of activities that together perform a task. For example, a pipeline could contain a set of activities that ingest and clean log data, and then kick off a mapping data flow to analyze the log data.

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to recommend an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) solution that will use Linux nodes. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Minimize the time it takes to provision compute resources during scale-out operations.
- Support autoscaling of Linux containers.
- Minimize administrative effort.

Which scaling option should you recommend?

- A. horizontal pod autoscaler
- B. cluster autoscaler
- C. virtual nodes
- D. Virtual Kubelet

**Correct Answer: C**

To rapidly scale application workloads in an AKS cluster, you can use virtual nodes. With virtual nodes, you have quick provisioning of pods, and only pay per second for their execution time. You don't need to wait for Kubernetes cluster autoscaler to deploy VM compute nodes to run the additional pods. Virtual nodes are only supported with Linux pods and nodes.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes>

*Community vote distribution*

C (75%)      B (25%)

✉ simonseztech 2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes>

The virtual nodes add-on for AKS, is based on the open source project Virtual Kubelet.

So if you need to scale out faster than AKS let you, you need to burst to ACI.

upvoted 1 times

✉ jellybiscuit 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C - because "virtual node" is the name of the Microsoft "product".

In short, it connects kubernetes management to ACI containers.

That said... it uses Virtual Kubelet technology, and probably horizontal pod autoscaler to scale.

upvoted 2 times

✉ S\_883 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes>

it should be C then?

upvoted 3 times

✉ scottims 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I believe Kay000001 meant C, virtual nodes

To rapidly scale application workloads in an AKS cluster, you can use virtual nodes. With virtual nodes, you have quick provisioning of pods, and only pay per second for their execution time. You don't need to wait for Kubernetes cluster autoscaler to deploy VM compute nodes to run the additional pods. Virtual nodes are only supported with Linux pods and nodes.

upvoted 4 times

✉ kay00001 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes>

upvoted 2 times

You are designing an order processing system in Azure that will contain the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Purpose
App1	App Service web app	Processes customer orders
Function1	Function	Checks product availability at vendor 1
Function2	Function	Checks product availability at vendor 2
storage2	Storage account	Stores order processing logs

The order processing system will have the following transaction flow:

- A customer will place an order by using App1.
- When the order is received, App1 will generate a message to check for product availability at vendor 1 and vendor 2.
- An integration component will process the message, and then trigger either Function1 or Function2 depending on the type of order.
- Once a vendor confirms the product availability, a status message for App1 will be generated by Function1 or Function2.
- All the steps of the transaction will be logged to storage1.

Which type of resource should you recommend for the integration component?

- A. an Azure Service Bus queue
- B. an Azure Data Factory pipeline
- C. an Azure Event Grid domain
- D. an Azure Event Hubs capture

**Correct Answer: B**

Azure Data Factory is the platform is the cloud-based ETL and data integration service that allows you to create data-driven workflows for orchestrating data movement and transforming data at scale. Using Azure Data Factory, you can create and schedule data-driven workflows (called pipelines) that can ingest data from disparate data stores.

Data Factory contains a series of interconnected systems that provide a complete end-to-end platform for data engineers.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/introduction>

*Community vote distribution*

B (55%)      A (45%)

 **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Option A looks correct to me: an Azure Service Bus queue  
ADF pipeline is for data ETL/movement only

upvoted 19 times

 **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

Sorry, after reading the following link, I think the correct answer should be B

Please note the question is asking to implement "An integration component will process the message". Service Bus definitely is unable to process the message, it's just a message queue.

ADF has a "control activity" which is like IF---Then flow  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/control-flow-if-condition-activity>

upvoted 10 times

 **Samko635** Highly Voted 2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The given answer is correct.

ADF pipeline can process the message and trigger the appropriate condition. On ADF, you can add a diagnostic setting to send logs to a storage account.

Other possible options would be Event grid subscription & Service bus topic.

Service bus TOPIC can be used with filtering rules on each subscription but not queue.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-queues-topics-subscriptions#rules-and-actions>

upvoted 14 times

 **Singii** Most Recent 22 hours, 26 minutes ago

**Selected Answer: B**

"Integration" is the key here.

upvoted 1 times

 **Born\_Again** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

key word integration

upvoted 1 times

 **CineZorro824** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Has to be A, Service Bus.

Service Bus can trigger functions <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-service-bus-trigger?tabs=in-process%2Cextensionv5&pivots=programming-language-csharp>

It is also an integration component (coupling systems through messaging).

I think ADF is more for data integration and transformation, and that's not what is happening in this use case. The text literally says we are responding to a \*message\*, which is exactly what Service Bus is for.

upvoted 1 times

 **A\_GEE** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

After reading the requirement: "An integration component" will process the message

The solution is for this integration component and must be able to process the message. Service bus queue cannot process the message. So I will vote for ADF

upvoted 1 times

 **tomt** 1 month, 1 week ago

Service Bus, service bus allows you to define topics which routes messages to subscribers based on message elements. Azure Function can subscribe to topics. Data Factory is used for ETL processing and this is definitely not it.

upvoted 1 times

 **pitiOuStou** 1 month, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **pitiOuStou** 1 month, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **diego\_alejandro** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

the answer it's B

upvoted 2 times

 **diego\_alejandro** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer it's B..just a pipeline can process the message...

upvoted 2 times

 **mtc9** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

ADF pipeline can invoke function app, but how web app is going to trigger Data Factory? ADF can be triggered by schedule, file or event grid. SO you would have to deploy something to mediate web app and adf. Wouldn't it be better to user Service Bus?

upvoted 1 times

 **diego\_alejandro** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

option A

upvoted 1 times

 **Tanminator** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

An Azure Data Factory pipeline is required for the integration.

upvoted 2 times

 **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The correct answer should be B

Please note the question is asking to implement "An integration component will process the message". Service Bus definitely is unable to process the message, it's just a message queue.

ADF has a "control activity" which is like IF---Then flow:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/control-flow-if-condition-activity>

This should be the right choice of "integration component"

upvoted 4 times

 **CLToh** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

service bus queue allows the processing of a message by a single consumer. For this case, the the message is send to both vendors.

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

upvoted 2 times

 **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Service Bus queue

upvoted 1 times

Question #30

Topic 4

You have 100 Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages that are configured to use 10 on-premises SQL Server databases as their destinations.

You plan to migrate the 10 on-premises databases to Azure SQL Database.

You need to recommend a solution to create Azure-SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages. The solution must ensure that the packages can target the

SQL Database instances as their destinations.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Data Migration Assistant (DMA)
- B. Azure Data Factory
- C. Azure Data Catalog
- D. SQL Server Migration Assistant (SSMA)

**Correct Answer: B**

Migrate on-premises SSIS workloads to SSIS using ADF (Azure Data Factory).

When you migrate your database workloads from SQL Server on premises to Azure database services, namely Azure SQL Database or Azure SQL Managed

Instance, your ETL workloads on SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) as one of the primary value-added services will need to be migrated as well.

Azure-SSIS Integration Runtime (IR) in Azure Data Factory (ADF) supports running SSIS packages. Once Azure-SSIS IR is provisioned, you can then use familiar tools, such as SQL Server Data Tools (SSDT)/SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS), and command-line utilities, such as dtinstall/dtutil/dtexec, to deploy and run your packages in Azure.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/scenario-ssis-migration-overview>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

 **Snownoodles** 3 months, 1 week ago

I wonder if there is a typo in this question:

"You need to recommend a solution to CREATE Azure-SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages"

Should "CREATE" be "REPLACE"?

upvoted 2 times

 **sKaiNL** 3 months, 1 week ago

Apparently yes

upvoted 2 times

 **key000001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/how-to-migrate-ssis-job-ssms>

upvoted 3 times

 **GarryK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/tutorial-deploy-ssis-packages-azure>

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019 and contains 500 GB of data files.

You are designing a solution that will use Azure Data Factory to transform the data files, and then load the files to Azure Data Lake Storage.

What should you deploy on VM1 to support the design?

- A. the On-premises data gateway
- B. the Azure Pipelines agent
- C. the self-hosted integration runtime
- D. the Azure File Sync agent

**Correct Answer: C**

The integration runtime (IR) is the compute infrastructure that Azure Data Factory and Synapse pipelines use to provide data-integration capabilities across different network environments.

A self-hosted integration runtime can run copy activities between a cloud data store and a data store in a private network. It also can dispatch transform activities against compute resources in an on-premises network or an Azure virtual network. The installation of a self-hosted integration runtime needs an on-premises machine or a virtual machine inside a private network.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/create-self-hosted-integration-runtime>

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

 **kay000001**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/connector-file-system>

upvoted 5 times

 **GarryK**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/concepts-integration-runtime>

The Integration Runtime (IR) is the compute infrastructure used by Azure Data Factory and Azure Synapse pipelines to provide the following data integration capabilities across different network environments:

Data Flow: Execute a Data Flow in a managed Azure compute environment.

Data movement: Copy data across data stores in a public or private networks (for both on-premises or virtual private networks). The service provides support for built-in connectors, format conversion, column mapping, and performant and scalable data transfer.

Activity dispatch: Dispatch and monitor transformation activities running on a variety of compute services such as Azure Databricks, Azure HDInsight, ML Studio (classic), Azure SQL Database, SQL Server, and more.

SSIS package execution: Natively execute SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) packages in a managed Azure compute environment.

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that syncs with an on-premises Active Directory domain.  
 Your company has a line-of-business (LOB) application that was developed internally.  
 You need to implement SAML single sign-on (SSO) and enforce multi-factor authentication (MFA) when users attempt to access the application from an unknown location.  
 Which two features should you include in the solution? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.  
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM)
- B. Azure Application Gateway
- C. Azure AD enterprise applications
- D. Azure AD Identity Protection
- E. Conditional Access policies

**Correct Answer:** DE

D: The signals generated by and fed to Identity Protection, can be further fed into tools like Conditional Access to make access decisions, or fed back to a security information and event management (SIEM) tool for further investigation based on your organization's enforced policies.

Note: Identity Protection is a tool that allows organizations to accomplish three key tasks:

Automate the detection and remediation of identity-based risks.

Investigate risks using data in the portal.

Export risk detection data to your SIEM.

E: The location condition can be used in a Conditional Access policy.

Conditional Access policies are at their most basic an if-then statement combining signals, to make decisions, and enforce organization policies. One of those signals that can be incorporated into the decision-making process is location.

Organizations can use this location for common tasks like:

\* Requiring multi-factor authentication for users accessing a service when they're off the corporate network.

\* Blocking access for users accessing a service from specific countries or regions.

The location is determined by the public IP address a client provides to Azure Active Directory or GPS coordinates provided by the Microsoft Authenticator app.

Conditional Access policies by default apply to all IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.

Incorrect:

Not A: Privileged Identity Management (PIM) is a service in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) that enables you to manage, control, and monitor access to important resources in your organization. These resources include resources in Azure AD, Azure, and other Microsoft Online Services such as Microsoft 365 or

Microsoft Intune.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/overview-identity-protection> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/location-condition>

*Community vote distribution*

CE (100%)

 **bootless**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: CE**

Given answer is WRONG.

Correct ist Azure AD enterprise applications and Conditional Access

Enterprise App for SSO

Conditional Access for MFA

upvoted 35 times

 **icklenutter** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Agree, Should be CE

upvoted 7 times

 **Villa76**  1 week, 4 days ago

conditional access is a must here as per requirement

But for SSO you must use enterprise app feature

Enable single sign-on

To enable SSO for an application:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/manage-apps/add-application-portal-setup-sso>

Go to the Azure Active Directory Admin Center and sign in using one of the roles listed in the prerequisites.

In the left menu, select Enterprise applications. The All applications pane opens and displays a list of the applications in your Azure AD tenant. Search for and select the application that you want to use. For example, Azure AD SAML Toolkit 1.

upvoted 2 times

 **Villa76** 1 week, 4 days ago

conditional access is a must here as per requirement  
But for SSO you must use enterprise app feature  
Enable single sign-on  
To enable SSO for an application:

Go to the Azure Active Directory Admin Center and sign in using one of the roles listed in the prerequisites.

In the left menu, select Enterprise applications. The All applications pane opens and displays a list of the applications in your Azure AD tenant. Search for and select the application that you want to use. For example, Azure AD SAML Toolkit 1.

upvoted 1 times

 **rshinh** 1 week, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: CE**  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-configure-single-sign-on-on-premises-apps>  
upvoted 1 times

 **A\_GEE** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: CE**  
Azure AD Enterprise App for SSO -- C  
Conditional Access for MFA --E  
upvoted 1 times

 **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: CE**  
Enterprise App for SSO  
Conditional Access for MFA  
upvoted 3 times

 **Elton\_Bicalho** 3 months, 1 week ago

The answer is correct, since october 2022:  
Risk-based policies require access to Identity Protection, which is an Azure AD P2 feature.

Check:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview>  
upvoted 3 times

 **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

This is not a risk-based policy though. It's location-based.  
Even still... neither of these address the SSO requirement.  
upvoted 1 times

 **codefries** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: CE**  
Should be CE. Enterprise App for SSO  
upvoted 4 times

You plan to automate the deployment of resources to Azure subscriptions.

What is a difference between using Azure Blueprints and Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates?

- A. ARM templates remain connected to the deployed resources.
- B. Only blueprints can contain policy definitions.
- C. Only ARM templates can contain policy definitions.
- D. Blueprints remain connected to the deployed resources.

**Correct Answer:** D

With Azure Blueprints, the relationship between the blueprint definition (what should be deployed) and the blueprint assignment (what was deployed) is preserved.

This connection supports improved tracking and auditing of deployments.

Incorrect:

Not A: An ARM template is a document that doesn't exist natively in Azure - each is stored either locally or in source control or in Templates (preview). The template gets used for deployments of one or more Azure resources, but once those resources deploy there's no active connection or relationship to the template.

Not C: Blueprints are a declarative way to orchestrate the deployment of various resource templates and other artifacts such as:

Role Assignments -

Policy Assignments -

Azure Resource Manager templates (ARM templates)

Resource Groups -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/overview#how-its-different-from-resource-manager-templates>

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

✉️  **Teab91**  2 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is D

The Blueprint preserves the relationship between the deployed application and blueprint components. Whereas in the case of the ARM template, there remains no active relationship between your deployed application and template. This connection helps in tracking and auditing the resources.

upvoted 6 times

✉️  **Davin0406**  2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **ExamTopicsTST** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/overview#how-its-different-from-arm-templates>  
upvoted 2 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You have the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Resource group
VM1	Azure virtual machine	RG1
VM2	On-premises virtual machine	<b>Not applicable</b>

You create a new resource group in Azure named RG2.

You need to move the virtual machines to RG2.

What should you use to move each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

VM1

Azure Arc
Azure Lighthouse
Azure Migrate
Azure Resource Mover
<b>The Data Migration Assistant (DMA)</b>

VM2

Azure Arc
Azure Lighthouse
Azure Migrate
Azure Resource Mover
<b>The Data Migration Assistant (DMA)</b>

**Answer Area**

VM1

Azure Arc
Azure Lighthouse
Azure Migrate
<b>Azure Resource Mover</b>
<b>The Data Migration Assistant (DMA)</b>

Correct Answer:

VM2

Azure Arc
Azure Lighthouse
<b>Azure Migrate</b>
Azure Resource Mover
<b>The Data Migration Assistant (DMA)</b>

Box 1: Azure Resource Mover -

To move Azure VMs to another region, Microsoft now recommends using Azure Resource Mover.

Incorrect:

Not Azure Migrate: We are not migrating, only moving a VM between resource groups.

## Box 2: Azure Migrate -

Azure Migrate provides a centralized hub to assess and migrate on-premises servers, infrastructure, applications, and data to Azure.

Azure migrate includes Azure Migrate Server Migration: Migrate VMware VMs, Hyper-V VMs, physical servers, other virtualized servers, and public cloud VMs to Azure.

Incorrect:

Not Arc: Azure Migrate is adequate. No need to use Azure Arc.

Not Data Migration Assistant: Data Migration Assistant is a stand-alone tool to assess SQL Servers.

It is used to assess SQL Server databases for migration to Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Managed Instance, or Azure VMs running SQL Server.

Not Lighthouse: Azure Lighthouse enables multi-tenant management with scalability, higher automation, and enhanced governance across resources.

With Azure Lighthouse, service providers can deliver managed services using comprehensive and robust tooling built into the Azure platform.

Customers maintain control over who has access to their tenant, which resources they can access, and what actions can be taken.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/resource-mover/overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/migrate-services-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-migrate>

✉  **juanvepe** Highly Voted ⓘ 2 months, 1 week ago

BOX one Correct. Azure Resource Mover, for moving resources between subscriptions, regions, resource groups.

BOX Two: Correct Azure migrate for moving the resource on-premises to a resource group.

upvoted 8 times

✉  **Wolf** Most Recent ⓘ 2 weeks, 6 days ago

1: Azure resource Mover

2: Azure ARC: you just need to move it to a resource group, you are not requested to migrate the vm

upvoted 2 times

✉  **RandomNickname** 4 weeks ago

Given answer appears correct since the questions does imply move rather than manage.

Question states:

"You need to move the virtual machines to RG2."

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Dudulle** 1 month ago

VM1 = Azure Resource Mover

VM2 = Azure ARC

Explanation: the hint is VM2 being on-prem, has N/A as RG. to put it in an RG as was requested, you definitely need ARC.

It is never requested to migrate VM2 to Azure ! Just move the resource to the RG ...

upvoted 3 times

✉  **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

I agree that Resource Mover and Migrate is the "microsoft answer"

And it's BullShit.

In a production environment, when have you ever been able to move a VM with this tool?

The only time you're ever going to get it to work is in some test sub with one VM on the vnet.

I wish they would stop acting like this is realistically possible.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

Resource Mover is the tool that doesn't work for VMs if that wasn't clear.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Elton\_Bicalho** 3 months, 1 week ago

They didn't ask to move VM2 from on-premises to Azure VM.

They just asked to move VM2 to Resource group.

Azure Arc provides a centralized, unified way to manage entire environment together by projecting your existing non-Azure and/or on-premises resources into Azure Resource Manager. Azure Arc simplifies governance and management by delivering a consistent multi-cloud and on-premises management platform.

VM2 = Azure Arc

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-arc/overview>

upvoted 3 times

✉️👤 **Elton\_Bicalho** 3 months, 1 week ago

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/itops-talk-blog/how-to-add-a-server-to-azure-arc/ba-p/1139049>  
upvoted 2 times

✉️👤 **scottims** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Agree with Elton as it does not state to move the server into Azure but rather into an Azure Resource Group. This is from Elton's provided link.

"To onboard a server which can run Linux or Windows, physical or virtual, and can run on-premises or at another service provider, you open Azure Arc in the Azure Portal. There you can select manage servers."

upvoted 1 times

✉️👤 **kay00001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer is correct.

VM1 - Azure Resource Mover.

VM2 - Azure Migrate.

upvoted 3 times

You plan to deploy an Azure App Service web app that will have multiple instances across multiple Azure regions.

You need to recommend a load balancing service for the planned deployment. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Maintain access to the app in the event of a regional outage.
- Support Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF).
- Support cookie-based affinity.
- Support URL routing.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Front Door
- B. Azure Traffic Manager
- C. Azure Application Gateway
- D. Azure Load Balancer

**Correct Answer: A**

Azure Front Door works across regions and support URL routing (HTTP(S)).

Note: HTTP(S) load-balancing services are Layer 7 load balancers that only accept HTTP(S) traffic. They are intended for web applications or other HTTP(S) endpoints. They include features such as SSL offload, web application firewall, path-based load balancing, and session affinity.

Service	Global/regional	Recommended traffic
Azure Front Door	Global	HTTP(S)
Traffic Manager	Global	non-HTTP(S)
Application Gateway	Regional	HTTP(S)
Azure Load Balancer	Regional	non-HTTP(S)

Incorrect:

Application Gateway and Azure Load Balancer only work within one single region.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/technology-choices/load-balancing-overview>

*Community vote distribution*

A (86%) 14%

 **kay000001**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

- A.  
Azure Front Door = Supports URL routing.  
upvoted 10 times

 **RandomNickname**  4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

As per article provided in answer section, given answer is correct  
upvoted 1 times

 **LaithTech** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

URL Routing is supported by AFD  
upvoted 1 times

 **mufflon** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

I believe that the correct answer is B.  
Traffic Manager.

It supports Multi-region load balancing, WAF, Cookie-based session affinity and URL path  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/high-availability/reference-architecture-traffic-manager-application-gateway>  
upvoted 2 times

 **Wolviet7** 3 months, 1 week ago

Traffic Manager is a DNS resolver ... used with Application Gateway may cover session affinity but on its own only Front Door meets the requirements.  
upvoted 3 times

 **scottims** 3 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct, I was leaning towards C however AAG is regional and doesn't support path based routing

Front Door is an application delivery network that provides global load balancing and site acceleration service for web applications. It offers Layer 7 capabilities for your application like SSL offload, path-based routing, fast failover, caching, etc. to improve performance and high-availability of your applications.

upvoted 3 times

 **heero** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I think the right answer is : C. Azure Application Gateway

upvoted 1 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You have the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Connected to an on-premises network by using ExpressRoute
VM1	Virtual machine	Configured as a DNS server
SQLDB1	Azure SQL Database	Single instance
PE1	Private endpoint	Provides connectivity to SQLDB1
contoso.com	Private DNS zone	Linked to VNET1 and contains an A record for PE1
contoso.com	Public DNS zone	Contains a C NAME record for SQLDB1

You need to design a solution that provides on-premises network connectivity to SQLDB1 through PE1.

How should you configure name resolution? To answer select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Azure configuration

Configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the public DNS zone
Configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the Azure-provided DNS at 168.63.129.16
In VNet1, configure a custom DNS server set to the Azure provided DNS at 168.63.129.16

On-premises DNS configuration

Forward contoso.com to VM1
Forward contoso.com to the public DNS zone
Forward contoso.com to the Azure-provisioned DNS at 168.63.129.16

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Azure configuration

Configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the public DNS zone
Configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the Azure-provided DNS at 168.63.129.16
In VNet1, configure a custom DNS server set to the Azure provided DNS at 168.63.129.16

On-premises DNS configuration

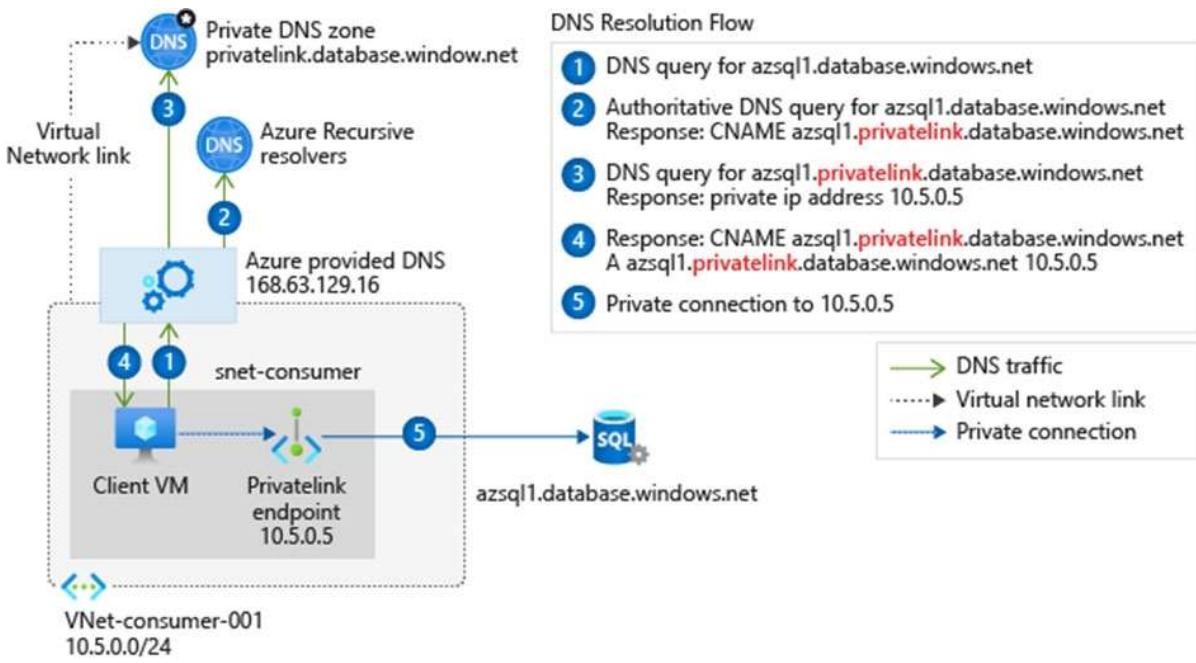
Forward contoso.com to VM1
Forward contoso.com to the public DNS zone
Forward contoso.com to the Azure-provisioned DNS at 168.63.129.16

Box 1: In VNET1, configure a custom DNS server set to the Azure provided DNS at 168.63.129.16

Virtual network workloads without custom DNS server.

This configuration is appropriate for virtual network workloads without a custom DNS server. In this scenario, the client queries for the private endpoint IP address to the Azure-provided DNS service 168.63.129.16. Azure DNS will be responsible for DNS resolution of the private DNS zones.

The following screenshot illustrates the DNS resolution sequence from virtual network workloads using the private DNS zone:



Box 2: Forward contoso.com to VM1

Forward to the DNS server VM1.

Note: You can use the following options to configure your DNS settings for private endpoints:

\* Use the host file (only recommended for testing). You can use the host file on a virtual machine to override the DNS.

\* Use a private DNS zone. You can use private DNS zones to override the DNS resolution for a private endpoint. A private DNS zone can be linked to your virtual network to resolve specific domains.

\* Use your DNS forwarder (optional). You can use your DNS forwarder to override the DNS resolution for a private link resource. Create a DNS forwarding rule to use a private DNS zone on your DNS server hosted in a virtual network.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/private-endpoint-dns>

✉ **Babonamaki** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Box 1 is wrong, VNET default configuration is to use azure DNS.

The correct answer for box 1 should be "configure vm1 to forward contoso.com to the azure provided dns at 168.63.129.16" to convert VM1 to a DNS forwarder.

upvoted 33 times

✉ **MountainW** Highly Voted 2 months, 1 week ago

Babonamaki is right. The correct answer for box 1 should be "configure vm1 to forward contoso.com to the azure provided dns at 168.63.129.16" to convert VM1 to a DNS forwarder.

That's what I am using in our production environment!

upvoted 6 times

✉ **Jez\_Wimbledon** Most Recent 2 weeks, 5 days ago

For anyone else struggling, I found this helpful:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/example-scenario/networking/azure-dns-private-resolver>  
upvoted 3 times

✉ **vicks1x** 3 weeks ago

Carefully look at the Green arrows in the diagram.

Its "configure vm1 to forward contoso.com to the azure provided dns at 168.63.129.16"

upvoted 1 times

✉ **scottims** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I think it should be

configure VM1 to forward Contoso.com to Public DNS as that is where the CNAME record exists

on premises should forward to VM1 since VM1 has the A record for PE1

upvoted 2 times

✉ **scottims** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Update after looking at the table again, the public DNS zone is in Azure so VM1 should forward to the Azure-provided DNS  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Paimon** 1 month, 1 week ago

Public DNS does not come into play because of the private endpoint.  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **codefries** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Coz they did NOT say VM1(DNS) is in VNET1  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Guest** 4 days, 19 hours ago

That does not really matter. A DNS server uses it's internal forwarders, not the network settings to resolve DNS queries  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **examerrr** 3 months ago

Interestingly done this config at work and we use the AFWs as a DNS proxies and conditionally forward DNS requests from on-prem for stuff like Keyvault and Servicebus to the AFWs which then return the privatelink addresses.  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **mufflon** 3 months ago

"For on-premises workloads to resolve the FQDN of a private endpoint, use a DNS forwarder to resolve the Azure service public DNS zone in Azure" So configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the public DNS zone should be first selection ?

"The following scenario is for an on-premises network that has a DNS forwarder in Azure. This forwarder resolves DNS queries via a server-level forwarder to the Azure provided DNS 168.63.129.16" so forward contoso.com to the Azure provisioned DNS at 168.63.129.16 should be second answer ?

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/private-endpoint-dns#on-premises-workloads-using-a-dns-forwarder>  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **baptista** 3 months ago

whats the correct answer moderator?  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 3 months, 1 week ago

168.63.129.16 is a virtual IP of DNS server within for a vnet.  
The following link explains the DNS forwarder solution very clearly:  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances#name-resolution-that-uses-your-own-dns-server>  
Please note the forwarder solution might be replaced by Azure DNS private Resolver which is in preview now.  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Xinx** 3 months, 1 week ago

Question 1, why not configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the public dns zone  
upvoted 1 times

Because the question asks to "You need to design a solution that provides on-premises network connectivity to SQLDB1 through PE1".  
PE1 is resolved by private DNS, not public DNS  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Paimon** 1 month, 1 week ago

This ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^  
upvoted 1 times

You are designing a microservices architecture that will support a web application.

The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Deploy the solution on-premises and to Azure.
- Support low-latency and hyper-scale operations.
- 
- Allow independent upgrades to each microservice.
- Set policies for performing automatic repairs to the microservices.

You need to recommend a technology.

What should you recommend?

- A. Azure Container Instance
- B. Azure Logic App
- C. Azure Service Fabric
- D. Azure virtual machine scale set

**Correct Answer: C**

Azure Service Fabric enables you to create Service Fabric clusters on premises or in other clouds.

Azure Service Fabric is low-latency and scales up to thousands of machines.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/service-fabric/>

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

 **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Azure service Fabric

upvoted 3 times

 **GarryK** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-fabric/service-fabric-overview>

Azure Service Fabric is a distributed systems platform that makes it easy to package, deploy, and manage scalable and reliable microservices and containers.

upvoted 2 times

 **kay00001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C. is correct.

upvoted 2 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You plan to deploy multiple instances of an Azure web app across several Azure regions.

You need to design an access solution for the app. The solution must meet the following replication requirements:

- Support rate limiting.
- Balance requests between all instances.
- Ensure that users can access the app in the event of a regional outage.

Solution: You use Azure Front Door to provide access to the app.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer: A**

Azure Front Door meets the requirements. The Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) rate limit rule for Azure Front Door controls the number of requests allowed from clients during a one-minute duration.

Reference:

<https://www.nginx.com/blog/nginx-plus-and-azure-load-balancers-on-microsoft-azure/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/afds/waf-front-door-rate-limit-powershell>

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

 **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Azure front door + WAF  
upvoted 6 times

 **Born\_Again** Most Recent 3 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
100% AZ Front Door w/ WAF  
upvoted 1 times

 **az4o2n** 1 month, 1 week ago

Agreed  
upvoted 3 times

You need to recommend a solution to generate a monthly report of all the new Azure Resource Manager (ARM) resource deployments in your Azure subscription.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Activity Log
- B. Azure Arc
- C. Azure Analysis Services
- D. Azure Monitor action groups

**Correct Answer: A**

Activity logs are kept for 90 days. You can query for any range of dates, as long as the starting date isn't more than 90 days in the past.

Through activity logs, you can determine:

- ⇒ what operations were taken on the resources in your subscription
- ⇒ who started the operation
- when the operation occurred
- 
- ⇒ the status of the operation
- ⇒ the values of other properties that might help you research the operation

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/view-activity-logs>

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

 **lmy** 3 weeks ago

same question in topic 1  
upvoted 1 times

 **Born\_Again** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
A is the Answer  
upvoted 1 times

 **haazybanj** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
Answer is A  
upvoted 1 times

 **Davin0406** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
Appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 4 times

 **Darkx** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Appeared on 11th Oct 2022  
upvoted 2 times

 **GarryK** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
The Azure Monitor activity log is a platform log in Azure that provides insight into subscription-level events. The activity log includes information like when a resource is modified or a virtual machine is started.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell>  
upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to recommend a solution to provide developers with the ability to provision Azure virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Only allow the creation of the virtual machines in specific regions.
- Only allow the creation of specific sizes of virtual machines.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Attribute-based access control (ABAC)
- B. Azure Policy
- C. Conditional Access policies
- D. role-based access control (RBAC)

**Correct Answer: B**

Azure Policies allows you to specify allowed locations, and allowed VM SKUs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/tutorials/create-and-manage>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

  **haazybanj** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B Azure Policy

upvoted 1 times

  **Davin0406** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.

upvoted 3 times

  **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

correct - duplicate question

upvoted 3 times

You are developing a sales application that will contain several Azure cloud services and handle different components of a transaction. Different cloud services will process customer orders, billing, payment, inventory, and shipping.

You need to recommend a solution to enable the cloud services to asynchronously communicate transaction information by using XML messages. What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Notification Hubs
- B. Azure Data Lake
- C. Azure Service Bus
- D. Azure Blob Storage

**Correct Answer:** C

Asynchronous messaging options.

There are different types of messages and the entities that participate in a messaging infrastructure. Based on the requirements of each message type, Microsoft recommends Azure messaging services. The options include Azure Service Bus, Event Grid, and Event Hubs.

Azure Service Bus queues are well suited for transferring commands from producers to consumers.

Data is transferred between different applications and services using messages. A message is a container decorated with metadata, and contains data. The data can be any kind of information, including structured data encoded with the common formats such as the following ones: JSON, XML, Apache Avro, Plain Text.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/technology-choices/messaging> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-messaging-overview>

*Community vote distribution*

C (100%)

 **haazybanj** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C.. Azure service Bus  
upvoted 2 times

 **juanvepe** 2 months, 1 week ago

Data is transferred between different applications and services using messages. A message is a container decorated with metadata, and contains data. The data can be any kind of information, including structured data encoded with the common formats such as the following ones: JSON, XML, Apache Avro, Plain Text.

upvoted 2 times

 **juanvepe** 2 months, 1 week ago

C is Correct: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-messaging-overview>  
upvoted 1 times

 **Darkx** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

appeared on 11th Oct 2022  
upvoted 3 times

 **Davin0406** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Duplicate with Q82.  
upvoted 3 times

 **kay000001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

... The data can be any kind of information, including structured data encoded with the common formats such as the following ones: JSON, XML, Apache Avro, Plain Text.

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

upvoted 3 times

You have 100 devices that write performance data to Azure Blob Storage.  
You plan to store and analyze the performance data in an Azure SQL database.  
You need to recommend a solution to continually copy the performance data to the Azure SQL database.  
What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Data Factory
- B. Data Migration Assistant (DMA)
- C. Azure Data Box
- D. Azure Database Migration Service

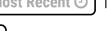
**Correct Answer:** A

*Community vote distribution*

A (100%)

✉  **kay00001**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

A. Azure Data Factory - is correct.  
upvoted 7 times

✉  **haazybanj**  1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
A is correct  
upvoted 2 times

✉  **PXAbstraction** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**  
Correct answer is A.  
upvoted 2 times

✉  **juanvepe** 2 months, 1 week ago

A is correct: Azure Data Factory is the platform that solves such data scenarios. It is the cloud-based ETL and data integration service that allows you to create data-driven workflows for orchestrating data movement and transforming data at scale. Using Azure Data Factory, you can create and schedule data-driven workflows (called pipelines) that can ingest data from disparate data stores. You can build complex ETL processes that transform data visually with data flows or by using compute services such as Azure HDInsight Hadoop, Azure Databricks, and Azure SQL Database.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/introduction>  
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Jeffab** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

A. Azure Data Factory - using Data Factory pipelines. Data Factory pipelines can copy data from Azure Blob Storage to an Azure SQL Database. The configuration pattern applies to copying from a file- based data store to a relational data store.  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/tutorial-copy-data-dot-net>

upvoted 3 times

You need to recommend a storage solution for the records of a mission critical application. The solution must provide a Service Level Agreement (SLA) for the latency of write operations and the throughput.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2
- B. Azure Blob Storage
- C. Azure SQL
- D. Azure Cosmos DB

**Correct Answer:** D

Azure Cosmos DB is Microsoft's fast NoSQL database with open APIs for any scale. It offers turnkey global distribution across any number of Azure regions by transparently scaling and replicating your data wherever your users are. The service offers comprehensive 99.99% SLAs which covers the guarantees for throughput, consistency, availability and latency for the Azure Cosmos DB Database Accounts scoped to a single Azure region configured with any of the five

Consistency Levels or Database Accounts spanning multiple Azure regions, configured with any of the four relaxed Consistency Levels. Azure Cosmos DB allows configuring multiple Azure regions as writable endpoints for a Database Account. In this configuration, Azure Cosmos DB offers 99.999% SLA for both read and write availability.

Reference:

[https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/cosmos-db/v1\\_3/](https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/cosmos-db/v1_3/)

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

✉ **Davin0406** [Highly Voted] 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 5 times

✉ **haazybanj** [Most Recent] 1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **PXAbstraction** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D is correct. Cosmos includes the SLA guarantees.  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **juanvepe** 2 months, 1 week ago

D. Is correct:

Guaranteed speed at any scale  
Gain unparalleled SLA-backed speed and throughput, fast global access, and instant elasticity.

Real-time access with fast read and write latencies globally, and throughput and consistency all backed by SLAs  
Multi-region writes and data distribution to any Azure region with the just a button.

Independently and elastically scale storage and throughput across any Azure region – even during unpredictable traffic bursts – for unlimited scale worldwide.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/introduction>  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

The SLA terms are the only thing that make it Cosmos over SQL.  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **kay000001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D. Azure Cosmos DB

- Mission Critical

- Low latency
- High throughput

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/introduction>  
upvoted 2 times

You are planning a storage solution. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support at least 500 requests per second.
- Support a large image, video, and audio streams.

Which type of Azure Storage account should you provision?

- A. standard general-purpose v2
- B. premium block blobs
- C. premium page blobs
- D. premium file shares

**Correct Answer: B**

Use Azure Blobs if you want your application to support streaming and random access scenarios.

It's ideal for applications that require high transaction rates or consistent low-latency storage.

Incorrect:

Not A: Standard storage accounts has a default maximum request rate per storage account 20,000 requests per second<sup>1</sup>, but is not optimized for video and audio streams.

Not C: Page blobs is best suited for random reads and random writes.

Not D: FileStorage storage accounts (premium) has a maximum concurrent request rate of 100,000 IOPS.

Maximum file size is 4 TB, but is not optimized for video and audio streams.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-introduction> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-scale-targets>

*Community vote distribution*

A (84%)      B (16%)

✉  **JaQua**  2 months, 3 weeks ago

premium block blobs is indeed correct

- supports hundreds of thousands of requests per second
  - video "streaming" requires lots of small data packets to be sent in a short time interval (and thus requires high transaction rates & consistent low-latency)
- upvoted 15 times

✉  **Davin0406**  2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 13 times

✉  **PankajKataria**  2 days, 13 hours ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Premium block blobs is correct  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Marciojsilva** 1 week, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

premium block blobs is indeed correct  
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Srimoh** 1 week, 5 days ago

Answer is correct. Recommended Streaming is Premium Block Blobs

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-block-blob-premium#real-time-streaming-analytics>  
upvoted 2 times

✉  **leoletopic** 1 week, 5 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

premium block blobs  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **pkkalra** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Premium block blobs offer significantly lower and more consistent latency than standard block blobs via high-performance SSD disks

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blobs-latency>

also note that it is capable of streaming large files into smaller chunks. So applications consuming only need to have objects of small size (in KBs)  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Ravi1383** 1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Premium Block Blob

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **sondrex** 2 months ago

Answer only Premium Block Blobs (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/blob-block-blob-premium#real-time-streaming-analytics>) only this storage support streaming  
upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Snownoodles** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Why not premium block storage?

"A premium-performance block blob storage account is optimized for applications that use smaller, kilobyte-range objects"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/scalability-targets-premium-block-blobs>

upvoted 5 times

✉️ **pkkalra** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

yes, the applications will use smaller kilo-byte range objects. That doesn't mean storage is limited in KBs. It can stream large files into smaller chunks for application use.

Correction answer is B

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **sKaiNL** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

The question specifies for "large" image files. The Premium Block Blobs is recommended for scenarios with high transaction rates or "that use smaller objects" or require consistently low storage latency:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

So A is a better option, which also supports Blob Storage.

upvoted 5 times

✉️ **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Standard general-purpose v2

Nothing in the question points to the need for premium storage.

Yes, you could use a premium block blob, but you don't need ot.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **heero** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/answers/storage/attachments/205545-image.png>

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **ezfix** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

A.

A premium page blob account is a general-purpose account configured for premium performance. General-purpose v2 storage accounts are recommended. Good for shared media access with fast access to random locations in the media. Fast editing and merging of the same media by multiple users. Video Page Blob max size is 8 TB. Looks like block-blobs are not the right fit for media.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/scalability-targets-premium-page-blobs>

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

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **ezfix** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Block Blob is a better answer because media uses sequential R/W, and supports very large files, up to 190 TB. Page Blobs are better for random R/W, like a VM.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **ezfix** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

A. To clarify, use General-Purpose v2 storage, and use Block Blob within it. Premium block blob not necessary.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Fal9911** 3 months, 1 week ago

Your hard-working is very impressive. A must be right. I will memorize it for the test, which means I don't have to understand the details.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **kay00001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

A. General Purpose v2 (blob) - is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/scalability-targets>

"Target request rate for a single blob - Up to 500 requests per second"

Up to 500 = at least 500.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **RJMP** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

20,000 requests/s and large files for audio/vídeo using standard blobs

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

According to this link:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/scalability-targets>

It seems the standard V2 BlockBlob can reach 500 request per sec.

So it doesn't have to be premium block blob

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ROLLINGROCKS** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

But the question says 'at least'...

Maybe its page blobs, because they are optimized for many read write operations per second.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 3 months, 1 week ago

Page blob is for disk files(VHD), not for block files like video

upvoted 1 times

You need to recommend a data storage solution that meets the following requirements:

- Ensures that applications can access the data by using a REST connection
- Hosts 20 independent tables of varying sizes and usage patterns
- Automatically replicates the data to a second Azure region
- Minimizes costs

What should you recommend?

- A. an Azure SQL Database elastic pool that uses active geo-replication
- B. tables in an Azure Storage account that use geo-redundant storage (GRS)
- C. tables in an Azure Storage account that use read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
- D. an Azure SQL database that uses active geo-replication

**Correct Answer: B**

The Table service offers structured storage in the form of tables. The Table service API is a REST API for working with tables and the data that they contain.

Geo-redundant storage (GRS) has a lower cost than read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS).

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/table-service-rest-api> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/geo-redundant-design>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

✉ Born\_Again 3 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

: minimize cost GRS!  
upvoted 1 times

✉ Davin0406 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 3 times

✉ DikSoft 2 months, 3 weeks ago

"20 independent tables of varying sizes and usage patterns" - why is it not an elastic pool ?  
upvoted 1 times

✉ Snownoodles 2 months ago

SQL DB(include elastic pool) doesn't support REST  
upvoted 3 times

✉ Jeffab 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I'm a novice in this space, but as I understand, Elastic pools are used for SQL database. Azure Tables refer to NoSQL or structured, non-relational data. This may explain it <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/tables/table-storage-overview>  
upvoted 1 times

✉ jellybiscuit 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B - tables in an Azure Storage account that use geo-redundant storage (GRS)

GRS - read from the secondary only in the event of a failover  
is cheaper than

RA GRS - read from the secondary at all times  
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/storage/tables/#pricing>  
upvoted 2 times

✉ kay000001 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B. tables in an Azure Storage account that use geo-redundant storage (GRS) - is correct.

\*\*Automatically replicates the data to a second Azure region - both GRS and RA-GRS do this, but GRS costs LESS than RA-GRS.  
upvoted 3 times



**HOTSPOT -**

You are designing a software as a service (SaaS) application that will enable Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) users to create and publish online surveys. The

SaaS application will have a front-end web app and a back-end web API. The web app will rely on the web API to handle updates to customer surveys.

You need to design an authorization flow for the SaaS application. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- To access the back-end web API, the web app must authenticate by using OAuth 2 bearer tokens.
- The web app must authenticate by using the identities of individual users.

What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

The access tokens will be generated by:

A dropdown menu with three items:  
Azure AD  
A web app  
A web API

Authorization decisions will be performed by:

A dropdown menu with three items:  
Azure AD  
A web app  
A web API

**Answer Area**

The access tokens will be generated by:

A dropdown menu with three items:  
**Azure AD**  
A web app  
A web API

Correct Answer:

Authorization decisions will be performed by:

A dropdown menu with three items:  
Azure AD  
A web app  
**A web API**

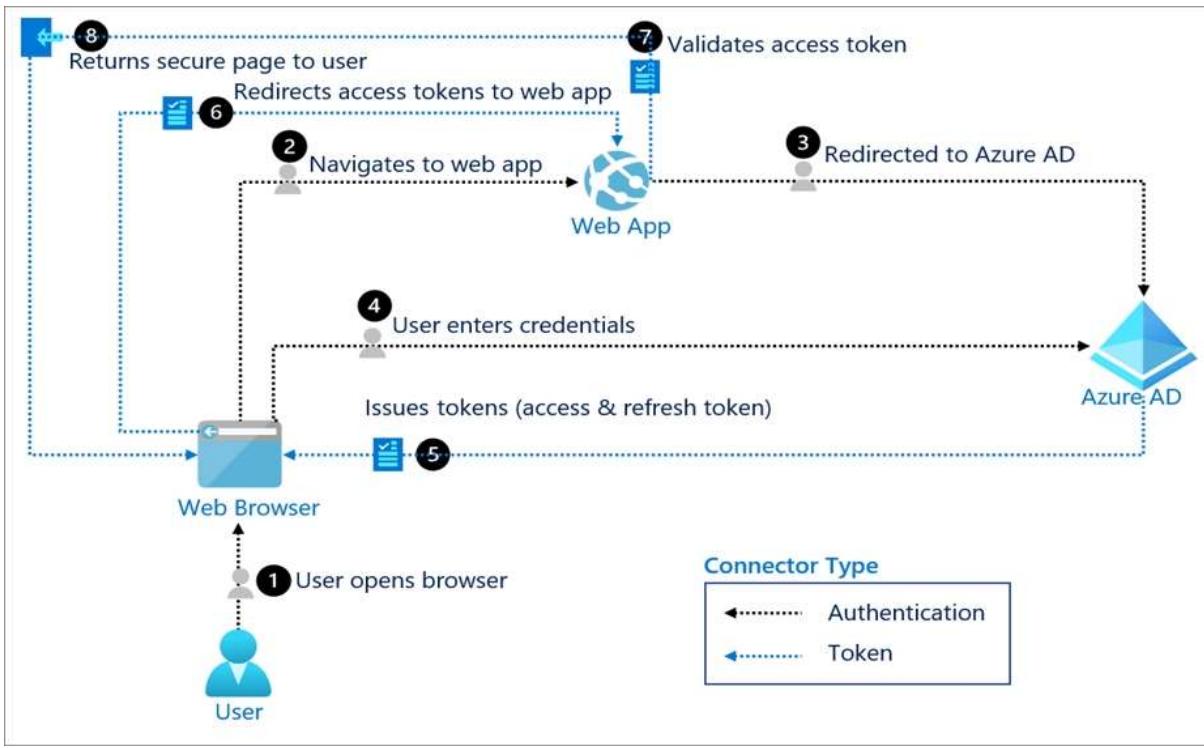
Box 1: Azure AD -

The Azure AD server issues tokens (access & refresh token). See step 5 below in graphic.

OAuth 2.0 authentication with Azure Active Directory.

The OAuth 2.0 is the industry protocol for authorization. It allows a user to grant limited access to its protected resources. Designed to work specifically with

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), OAuth separates the role of the client from the resource owner. The client requests access to the resources controlled by the resource owner and hosted by the resource server (here the Azure AD server). The resource server issues access tokens with the approval of the resource owner. The client uses the access tokens to access the protected resources hosted by the resource server.



#### Box 2: A web API -

Delegated access is used.

The bearer token sent to the web API contains the user identity.

The web API makes authorization decisions based on the user identity.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/auth-oauth2> <https://docs.microsoft.com/lu/lu/azure/architecture/multitenant-identity/web-api>

✉️ **Davin0406** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Azure AD and A web API. appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.

upvoted 18 times

✉️ **AzureJobsTillRetire** 3 days, 19 hours ago

Thanks Davin0406 for your kindness

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Mwavy** 2 months, 1 week ago

What's the reason for coming back to go through the dump when you have already passed the exam?

upvoted 6 times

✉️ **ExamTaker1995** 3 weeks ago

Why do i keep seeing comments like this? Davin is doing us all a favour by telling us what he chose, and if he scored high then you can be confident in his answers. Appreciate it!

upvoted 7 times

✉️ **giancarlos29** 2 months, 1 week ago

Sign of good will and telling others what to expect, I hope.

upvoted 13 times

✉️ **mrjventer** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Lol this is probably a fake account for marketing purposes. "Good will" I doubt.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **ORRRRR98** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Davin0406 Thanks for your feedback

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **kay00001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct.

The web API makes authorization decisions based on the user identity.

The bearer token sent to the web API contains the user identity.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/multitenant-identity/web-api>

upvoted 4 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You plan to create an Azure environment that will contain a root management group and 10 child management groups. Each child management group will contain five Azure subscriptions. You plan to have between 10 and 30 resource groups in each subscription.

You need to design an Azure governance solution. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Use Azure Blueprints to control governance across all the subscriptions and resource groups.
- Ensure that Blueprints-based configurations are consistent across all the subscriptions and resource groups.
- Minimize the number of blueprint definitions and assignments.

What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Level at which to define the blueprints:

The child management groups  
The root management group  
The subscriptions

Level at which to create the blueprint assignments:

The child management groups  
The root management group  
The subscriptions

Correct Answer:

**Answer Area**

Level at which to define the blueprints:

The child management groups  
The root management group  
The subscriptions

Level at which to create the blueprint assignments:

The child management groups  
The root management group  
The subscriptions

Box 1. The root management group

When creating a blueprint definition, you'll define where the blueprint is saved. Blueprints can be saved to a management group or subscription that you have

Contributor access to. If the location is a management group, the blueprint is available to assign to any child subscription of that management group.

The root management group is built into the hierarchy to have all management groups and subscriptions fold up to it. This root management group allows for global policies and Azure role assignments to be applied at the directory level.

Box 2. The root management group

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/overview>

Define: Root Management Groups  
Assignments: Subscriptions.

In the dark MS language: "Assigning a blueprint definition to a management group means the assignment object exists at the management group. The deployment of artifacts still targets a subscription."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/overview#blueprint-assignment>

upvoted 19 times

✉️ **Davin0406** Highly Voted ⓘ 2 months, 2 weeks ago

root management groups and subscriptions. appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.

upvoted 14 times

✉️ **PankajKataria** Most Recent ⓘ 1 day, 16 hours ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/420039/blueprint-assignment-at-management-group-level.html>

Define: Root Management Groups

Assignments: Subscriptions.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Ravi1383** 1 month ago

Define: Root Management Groups

Assignments: Root Management Groups

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

Define: Root Management Groups

Assignments: Subscriptions

The fact that you can "assign" a blueprint to a management group via code is just M\$ confusing the situation. If you're doing it through the portal, you're going to assign it to the subscription. To assign one blueprint to ten subscriptions, you're going to have ten assignments. There's no way around that.

BTW, does anyone actually use blueprints? I've yet to find anyone with them in production. If you're at this point, you're already using terraform or bicep right?

upvoted 11 times

✉️ **lupass93** 1 month ago

Terraform is the answer!

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **MartyMart** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Yep we are using blueprints hence providing scaffold for internal customers.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **RJMP** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Define: Root Management Groups

Assignments: Subscriptions.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/create-blueprint-portal>

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **One111** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Blueprint definition locations

When creating a blueprint definition, you'll define where the blueprint is saved. Blueprints can be saved to a management group or subscription that you have Contributor access to. If the location is a management group, the blueprint is available to assign to any child subscription of that management group.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **mse89** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Define: Root Management Groups

Assignments: Subscriptions

upvoted 4 times

**DRAG DROP -**

You are designing a virtual machine that will run Microsoft SQL Server and contain two data disks. The first data disk will store log files, and the second data disk will store data. Both disks are P40 managed disks.

You need to recommend a host caching method for each disk. The method must provide the best overall performance for the virtual machine while preserving the integrity of the SQL data and logs.

Which host caching method should you recommend for each disk? To answer, drag the appropriate methods to the correct disks. Each method may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

**Methods****Answer Area**

Log:

Data:

**Correct Answer:****Methods****Answer Area**

Log:

Data:

**Box 1: None -**

No data disk caching for the Log files.

**Box 2: ReadOnly -**

Guidelines to optimize performance for your SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines (VMs) include:

Set host caching to read-only for data file disks.

Set host caching to none for log file disks.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/performance-guidelines-best-practices-storage>

 **Davin0406** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

None and ReadOnly. appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.

upvoted 14 times

 **leoletopic** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

Data file caching policies

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/performance-guidelines-best-practices-storage?view=azuresql#data-file-caching-policies>

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **ExamTopicsTST** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Set host caching to read-only for data file disks.  
Set host caching to none for log file disks.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Velidot100** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Got this on my exam - 12. September 2022  
upvoted 4 times

✉️ **Balaji\_c\_s** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is right

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/performance-guidelines-best-practices-storage?view=azuresql#checklist>  
upvoted 4 times

✉️ **pkkalra** 1 month ago

relevant section from above link

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/performance-guidelines-best-practices-storage?view=azuresql#data-file-caching-policies>  
upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Neo2c** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

The Given answer is correct  
upvoted 2 times

You are designing a solution that calculates 3D geometry from height-map data.

You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:

- Performs calculations in Azure.
- Ensures that each node can communicate data to every other node.
- Maximizes the number of nodes to calculate multiple scenes as fast as possible.
- Minimizes the amount of effort to implement the solution.

Which two actions should you include in the recommendation? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Enable parallel file systems on Azure.
- B. Create a render farm that uses virtual machines.
- C. Create a render farm that uses virtual machine scale sets.
- D. Create a render farm that uses Azure Batch.
- E. Enable parallel task execution on compute nodes.

**Correct Answer:** DE

Multi-instance tasks allow you to run an Azure Batch task on multiple compute nodes simultaneously. These tasks enable high performance computing scenarios like Message Passing Interface (MPI) applications in Batch.

You configure compute nodes for parallel task execution at the pool level.

Azure Batch allows you to set task slots per node up to (4x) the number of node cores.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/batch-mpi>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/batch-parallel-node-tasks#enable-parallel-task-execution>

*Community vote distribution*

DE (100%)

✉  **Davin0406** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: DE**

appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 8 times

✉  **GarryK** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: DE**

How it works

A common scenario for Batch involves scaling out intrinsically parallel work, such as the rendering of images for 3D scenes, on a pool of compute nodes. This pool can be your "render farm" that provides tens, hundreds, or even thousands of cores to your rendering job.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/batch-technical-overview>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/batch-parallel-node-tasks>

You configure compute nodes for parallel task execution at the pool level

upvoted 3 times

✉  **kay00001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: DE**

D and E - correct.

Both Render A Farm & Parallel Task Execution are Batch features.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/batch-technical-overview>

upvoted 3 times

You have an on-premises application that consumes data from multiple databases. The application code references database tables by using a combination of the server, database, and table name.

You need to migrate the application data to Azure.

To which two services can you migrate the application data to achieve the goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. SQL Server Stretch Database
- B. SQL Server on an Azure virtual machine
- C. Azure SQL Database
- D. Azure SQL Managed Instance

**Correct Answer: BD**

Cross-database queries are supported by SQL Server, for example on an Azure virtual machine, and also supported by an Azure SQL Managed Instance.

Reference:

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-database-support-blog/cross-database-queries-between-azure-sql-database-and-managed/ba-p/2706670>

*Community vote distribution*

BD (100%)

 **GK81** Highly Voted 2 months, 4 weeks ago

where is cross-database query mentioned in the question?  
upvoted 5 times

 **kay000001** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B and D.  
upvoted 5 times

 **Snownoodles** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Azure SQL Database also has (virtual) sql server which is global unique.  
We can also refer a Azure SQL database table by server/database/table.  
Or the ask of this question is actually about instance features?  
upvoted 4 times

 **Snownoodles** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Now Azure SQL database also supports cross-database query:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-query-getting-started-vertical?view=azuresql>  
upvoted 3 times

 **Fal9911** 2 months ago

question is "The application code references database tables by using a combination of the server, database, and table name"  
upvoted 1 times

 **One111** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

How do we know if there are asking for cross-database queries? Why explanation to given answer is relevant?  
upvoted 4 times

 **Born\_Again** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

"The application code references database tables by using a combination of the server, database, and table name"  
upvoted 1 times

 **Jeffab** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

As GK81 also asked, We just don't f.... know! These more recent questions are getting even more ridiculous. If questions like these, which only partially reference published material appear in real exam, then expect us to read between the lines, we have no hope of passing this exam.  
upvoted 3 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You plan to migrate on-premises Microsoft SQL Server databases to Azure.

You need to recommend a deployment and resiliency solution that meets the following requirements:

- Supports user-initiated backups
- Supports multiple automatically replicated instances across Azure regions
- Minimizes administrative effort to implement and maintain business continuity

What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Deployment solution:

Azure SQL Managed Instance
SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines
An Azure SQL Database single database

Resiliency solution:

Auto-failover group
Active geo-replication
Zone-redundant deployment

**Answer Area**

Deployment solution:

Azure SQL Managed Instance
SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines
An Azure SQL Database single database

Correct Answer:

Resiliency solution:

Auto-failover group
Active geo-replication
Zone-redundant deployment

Box 1: an Azure SQL database -

Incorrect answers:

User initiated backups are not supported by Azure SQL Managed instance.

Box 2: Active geo-replication -

Active geo-replication required to multiple automatically replicated instances across Azure regions.

You can manage Azure SQL Database security for geo-restore. SQL database cannot be used for geo-restore.

Incorrect:

Not SQL Server: Active geo-replication requires Azure SQL database.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/active-geo-replication-overview>

Managed Instance + Auto Failover Group  
upvoted 24 times

✉ **kay00001** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago  
Azure SQL Managed instances & Auto Failover Group

- supports User Initiated Backups and minimizes administrative effort for business continuity.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/sql-managed-instance-paas-overview?view=azuresql>

- Auto failover groups

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/services/data/azure-sql-managed-instance/reliability>  
upvoted 14 times

✉ **heero** 3 months, 2 weeks ago  
but Active geo-replication is not supported by Azure SQL Managed Instance.  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **GarryK** 3 months, 1 week ago  
It said Auto Failover groups not active geo replication  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **juanvepe** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago  
The correct answer are: Azure SQL Managed instances & Auto Failover Group

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/auto-failover-group-sql-mi?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell>  
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Davin0406** 2 months, 2 weeks ago  
Azure SQL Managed Instance and Auto Failover Group. appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 10 times

✉ **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago  
SQL MI  
auto-failover

SQL Database doesn't support user-initiated backups  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/features-comparison?view=azuresql#features-of-sql-database-and-sql-managed-instance>

and SQL on VM has more overhead (and is never going to be the answer on one of these)  
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Elton\_Bicalho** 3 months, 1 week ago  
The answer is incorrect:  
...plan to migrate on-premises Microsoft SQL Server databaseS to Azure. (SEVERAL database). The answer said SINGLE database.  
upvoted 4 times

✉ **Elton\_Bicalho** 3 months, 1 week ago  
The correct is Azure SQL Managed instances & Auto Failover Group

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/failover-group-add-instance-tutorial?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-portal>  
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 3 months, 2 weeks ago  
Azure SQL Database doesn't support user-initiated backup either:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/automated-backups-overview?view=azuresql>  
upvoted 3 times

You need to design a highly available Azure SQL database that meets the following requirements:

- Failover between replicas of the database must occur without any data loss.
- The database must remain available in the event of a zone outage.
- Costs must be minimized.

Which deployment option should you use?

- A. Azure SQL Managed Instance Business Critical
- B. Azure SQL Managed Instance General Purpose
- C. Azure SQL Database Business Critical
- D. Azure SQL Database Serverless

**Correct Answer: D**

Azure SQL Database Serverless meets the requirements and is less expensive than Azure SQL Database Business Critical.

Note: General Purpose service tier zone redundant availability.

Zone-redundant configuration for the general purpose service tier is offered for both serverless and provisioned compute.

This configuration utilizes Azure Availability Zones to replicate databases across multiple physical locations within an Azure region. By selecting zone-redundancy, you can make your new and existing serverless and provisioned general-purpose single databases and elastic pools resilient to a much larger set of failures, including catastrophic datacenter outages, without any changes of the application logic.

Incorrect:

Not A, not B: Zone-redundant configuration is not available in SQL Managed Instance.

Not C: Azure SQL Database Business Critical is more expensive than Azure SQL Database Serverless.

Note: Premium and Business Critical service tiers use the Premium availability model, which integrates compute resources (sqlservr.exe process) and storage

(locally attached SSD) on a single node. High availability is achieved by replicating both compute and storage to additional nodes creating a three to four-node cluster.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla>

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

 **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

The given answer is correct

upvoted 6 times

 **simonseztech** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell#general-purpose-service-tier-zone-redundant-availability>

Zone-redundant configuration for the General Purpose service tier is offered for both serverless and provisioned compute.

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure web app that uses an Azure key vault named KeyVault1 in the West US Azure region.

You are designing a disaster recovery plan for KeyVault1.

You plan to back up the keys in KeyVault1.

You need to identify to where you can restore the backup.

What should you identify?

- A. any region worldwide
- B. the same region only
- C. KeyVault1 only
- D. the same geography only

**Correct Answer:** D

Using the backup and restore commands has two limitations:

- \* You can't back up a key vault in one geography and restore it into another geography.
- \* The backup command backs up all versions of each secret.

Incorrect:

Not A: Azure Key Vault does not allow you to move a key vault from one region to another. You can, however, create a key vault in the new region, manually copy each individual key, secret, or certificate from your existing key vault to the new key vault, and then remove the original key vault.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/move-region>

*Community vote distribution*

D (100%)

 **Davin0406** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 7 times

 **MarkMac** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

So 'geography' doesn't mean region or even region peers, correct? For example United States would be 'a geography'?  
upvoted 1 times

 **Teab91** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

When you back up a key vault object, such as a secret, key, or certificate, the backup operation will download the object as an encrypted blob. This blob can't be decrypted outside of Azure. To get usable data from this blob, you must restore the blob into a key vault within the same Azure subscription and Azure geography  
upvoted 4 times

 **neeraj26** 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

The Given answer is correct  
upvoted 2 times

 **RJMP** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/backup?tabs=azure-cli>  
upvoted 2 times

 **Neo2c** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

The Given answer is correct  
upvoted 2 times

You have an on-premises line-of-business (LOB) application that uses a Microsoft SQL Server instance as the backend.

You plan to migrate the on-premises SQL Server instance to Azure virtual machines.

You need to recommend a highly available SQL Server deployment that meets the following requirements:

Minimizes costs

Minimizes failover time if a single server fails

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. an Always On availability group that has premium storage disks and a virtual network name (VNN)
- B. an Always On Failover Cluster Instance that has a virtual network name (VNN) and a standard file share
- C. an Always On availability group that has premium storage disks and a distributed network name (DNN)
- D. an Always On Failover Cluster Instance that has a virtual network name (VNN) and a premium file share

**Correct Answer: C**

Always On availability groups on Azure Virtual Machines are similar to Always On availability groups on-premises, and rely on the underlying Windows Server Failover Cluster.

If you deploy your SQL Server VMs to a single subnet, you can configure a virtual network name (VNN) and an Azure Load Balancer, or a distributed network name (DNN) to route traffic to your availability group listener.

There are some behavior differences between the functionality of the VNN listener and DNN listener that are important to note:

\* Failover time: Failover time is faster when using a DNN listener since there is no need to wait for the network load balancer to detect the failure event and change its routing.

\* Etc.

Incorrect:

Not B, not D: Migrate to an Always On availability group, not an Always on Failover cluster Instance.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-overview>

*Community vote distribution*

C (61%)

B (39%)

 **Davin0406** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 8 times

 **GarryK** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: B**

I prefer B.

Costs must be minimized.

Failover must be provided if a single server fails.

> No information is given that would recommend to use premium storage.

> We need protection if a server fails, Failover Cluster provides availability at the instance level whereas Availability Groups provides failover at the Database Level.

About AG.

Because availability groups only provide database-level, and not instance-level, protection, anything not captured in the transaction log or configured in the database will need to be manually synchronized for each secondary replica. Some examples of objects that must be synchronized manually are logins at the instance level, linked servers, and SQL Server Agent jobs.

About FC

Databases are only available after recovery is complete, so recovery time will depend on many factors, and will generally be longer than failing over an availability group. The tradeoff is that when you fail over an availability group, there may be additional tasks required to make a database usable, such as enabling a SQL Server Agent job.

upvoted 7 times

 **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

Yea, it depends on if you start with cost, or you start with time.

I think I'd personally go with C, but I see your point.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **diego\_alejandro** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

answer is C  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**  
DNN is recommended by MS  
upvoted 3 times

Question #55

Topic 4

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.  
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.  
Your company plans to deploy various Azure App Service instances that will use Azure SQL databases. The App Service instances will be deployed at the same time as the Azure SQL databases.

The company has a regulatory requirement to deploy the App Service instances only to specific Azure regions. The resources for the App Service instances must reside in the same region.

You need to recommend a solution to meet the regulatory requirement.

Solution: You recommend creating resource groups based on locations and implementing resource locks on the resource groups.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer: B**

Instead; you should recommend using an Azure Policy initiative to enforce the location

Note: Azure Resource Policy Definitions can be used which can be applied to a specific Resource Group with the App Service instances.

In Azure Policy, we offer several built-in policies that are available by default. For example:

\* Allowed Locations (Deny): Restricts the available locations for new resources. Its effect is used to enforce your geo-compliance requirements.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

*Community vote distribution*

B (100%)

✉  **lolo13698** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**  
Correst, it is wrong  
upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. Your company plans to deploy various Azure App Service instances that will use Azure SQL databases. The App Service instances will be deployed at the same time as the Azure SQL databases.

The company has a regulatory requirement to deploy the App Service instances only to specific Azure regions. The resources for the App Service instances must reside in the same region.

You need to recommend a solution to meet the regulatory requirement.

Solution: You recommend using the Regulatory compliance dashboard in Microsoft Defender for Cloud.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer:** *B*

Instead; you should recommend using an Azure Policy initiative to enforce the location

Note: Azure Resource Policy Definitions can be used which can be applied to a specific Resource Group with the App Service instances.

In Azure Policy, we offer several built-in policies that are available by default. For example:

\* Allowed Locations (Deny): Restricts the available locations for new resources. Its effect is used to enforce your geo-compliance requirements.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. Your company plans to deploy various Azure App Service instances that will use Azure SQL databases. The App Service instances will be deployed at the same time as the Azure SQL databases.

The company has a regulatory requirement to deploy the App Service instances only to specific Azure regions. The resources for the App Service instances must reside in the same region.

You need to recommend a solution to meet the regulatory requirement.

Solution: You recommend using an Azure Policy initiative to enforce the location.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Correct Answer:** A

Azure Resource Policy Definitions can be used which can be applied to a specific Resource Group with the App Service instances.

In Azure Policy, we offer several built-in policies that are available by default. For example:

\* Allowed Locations (Deny): Restricts the available locations for new resources. Its effect is used to enforce your geo-compliance requirements.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

 **Davin0406** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 5 times

 **dmytroslotv** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct

upvoted 1 times

You plan to move a web app named App1 from an on-premises datacenter to Azure.

App1 depends on a custom COM component that is installed on the host server.

You need to recommend a solution to host App1 in Azure. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- App1 must be available to users if an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable.
- Costs must be minimized.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. In two Azure regions, deploy a load balancer and a web app.
- B. In two Azure regions, deploy a load balancer and a virtual machine scale set.
- C. Deploy a load balancer and a virtual machine scale set across two availability zones.
- D. In two Azure regions, deploy an Azure Traffic Manager profile and a web app.

**Correct Answer: C**

Need to use a virtual machine as Azure App service does not allow COM components.

Need two availability zones to protect against an Azure datacenter failure.

Incorrect:

Not A, Not D: Cannot use a web app.

Azure App Service does not allow the registration of COM components on the platform. If your app makes use of any COM components, these need to be rewritten in managed code and deployed with the site or application.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/azure/migration/app-service#com-and-com-components>

 **Eltooth** Highly Voted 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Question states "data centre unavailable" not region and minimise cost. This only leaves option C.  
upvoted 30 times

 **bkrich** Highly Voted 1 year ago

**Selected Answer: C**

I think C is correct, once it said "App1 depends on a custom COM component that is installed on the host server" that sounds like you will need an actual VM.  
upvoted 15 times

 **\_Noe\_** 11 months ago

Yes, I agree

upvoted 3 times

 **AzureJobsTillRetire** Most Recent 3 days, 16 hours ago

**Selected Answer: C**

To help me to remember, availability zone = data center  
upvoted 1 times

 **Dudulle** 1 month, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Quite obvious: custom COM + reduced costs + zone (or more) redundancy = C  
upvoted 2 times

 **Darkx** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

appeared on 11th Oct 2022

upvoted 2 times

 **AubinBakana** 5 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Pretty straight forward. If you need access to the OS, you can't use webApp or ACI.  
upvoted 1 times

 **jj0097** 5 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C is good  
upvoted 1 times

 **Vijayaprabu** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Yes I agree with the answer C  
upvoted 1 times

 **Gor** 7 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct Answer - C. custom COM component, "data centre unavailable" not region and minimise cost.  
upvoted 1 times

 **datafypk** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

was in exam 8 May 22  
upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct answer: C  
"data centre unavailable" not region and minimise cost.  
upvoted 1 times

 **WierdAns** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Minimize cost  
upvoted 2 times

 **esther823** 9 months ago

in my exam on 31 Mar 22  
upvoted 1 times

 **ougullamaija** 9 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Correct, no regions need to be involved  
upvoted 1 times

 **bananapeel** 10 months ago

On 2/27/2022  
upvoted 4 times

 **hertino** 10 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

it's C for "datacenter unavailable", this doesn't need another Region  
upvoted 2 times

 **HGD545** 10 months ago

On the AZ-305 2/22/22  
upvoted 3 times

You plan to deploy an application named App1 that will run in containers on Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) clusters. The AKS clusters will be distributed across four Azure regions.

You need to recommend a storage solution to ensure that updated container images are replicated automatically to all the Azure regions hosting the AKS clusters.

Which storage solution should you recommend?

- A. geo-redundant storage (GRS) accounts
- B. Premium SKU Azure Container Registry
- C. Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- D. Azure Cache for Redis

**Correct Answer:** B

Enable geo-replication for container images.

Best practice: Store your container images in Azure Container Registry and geo-replicate the registry to each AKS region.

To deploy and run your applications in AKS, you need a way to store and pull the container images. Container Registry integrates with AKS, so it can securely store your container images or Helm charts. Container Registry supports multimaster geo-replication to automatically replicate your images to Azure regions around the world.

Geo-replication is a feature of Premium SKU container registries.

Note:

When you use Container Registry geo-replication to pull images from the same region, the results are:

Faster: You pull images from high-speed, low-latency network connections within the same Azure region.

More reliable: If a region is unavailable, your AKS cluster pulls the images from an available container registry.

Cheaper: There's no network egress charge between datacenters.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/operator-best-practices-multi-region>

 **key000001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B.

Geo-Replication is a premium SKU container registry feature.

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.  
 You plan to deploy Azure Cosmos DB databases that will use the SQL API.  
 You need to recommend a solution to provide specific Azure AD user accounts with read access to the Cosmos DB databases.  
 What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. shared access signatures (SAS) and Conditional Access policies
- B. certificates and Azure Key Vault
- C. master keys and Azure Information Protection policies
- D. a resource token and an Access control (IAM) role assignment

**Correct Answer:** D

The Access control (IAM) pane in the Azure portal is used to configure role-based access control on Azure Cosmos resources. The roles are applied to users, groups, service principals, and managed identities in Active Directory. You can use built-in roles or custom roles for individuals and groups. The following screenshot shows Active Directory integration (RBAC) using access control (IAM) in the Azure portal:

NAME	TYPE	ROLE	SCOPE
ivashni@contoso.com	User	DocumentDB Account Contributor	Assigned
micawx@contoso.com	User	Reader	Assigned
Subscription admins	Group	Owner	Inherited (\$Subscription)

Note: To use the Azure Cosmos DB RBAC in your application, you have to update the way you initialize the Azure Cosmos DB SDK. Instead of passing your account's primary key, you have to pass an instance of a TokenCredential class. This instance provides the Azure Cosmos DB SDK with the context required to fetch an Azure AD (AAD) token on behalf of the identity you wish to use.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/role-based-access-control> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/how-to-setup-rbac>

✉️ **kay00001** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer:** D

D. a resource token and an Access control (IAM) role assignment - correct.  
 upvoted 6 times

✉️ **Born\_Again** Most Recent 3 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer:** D

D IAM and Resource Token  
 upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Darkx** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

appeared on 11th Oct 2022  
 upvoted 3 times

You need to recommend an Azure Storage solution that meets the following requirements:

- The storage must support 1 PB of data.
- The data must be stored in blob storage.
- The storage must support three levels of subfolders.
- The storage must support access control lists (ACLs).

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. a premium storage account that is configured for block blobs
- B. a general purpose v2 storage account that has hierarchical namespace enabled
- C. a premium storage account that is configured for page blobs
- D. a premium storage account that is configured for file shares and supports large file shares

**Correct Answer: B**

Default limits for Azure general-purpose v2 (GPv2), general-purpose v1 (GPv1), and Blob storage accounts include:

\* Default maximum storage account capacity: 5 PiB

Blob storage supports Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, Microsoft's enterprise big data analytics solution for the cloud. Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 offers a hierarchical file system as well as the advantages of Blob storage.

Blob storage supports Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, Microsoft's enterprise big data analytics solution for the cloud. Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 offers a hierarchical file system as well as the advantages of Blob storage

Incorrect:

Not D: In a Premium FileStorage account, storage size is limited to 100 TB.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blobs-introduction> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits#storage-limits>

 **Davin0406** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 9 times

 **kay000001** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B. a general purpose v2 storage account that has hierarchical namespace enabled.

GPv2 with hierarchical structure gives you the following provisions:

- The storage must support three levels of subfolders.
- The storage must support access control lists (ACLs).
- The storage must support 1 PB of data.
- The data must be stored in blob storage.

upvoted 6 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You manage a database environment for a Microsoft Volume Licensing customer named Contoso, Ltd. Contoso uses License Mobility through Software Assurance.

You need to deploy 50 databases. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support automatic scaling.
- Minimize Microsoft SQL Server licensing costs.

What should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Purchase model:

DTU
vCore
Azure reserved virtual machine instances

Deployment option:

An Azure SQL managed instance
An Azure SQL Database elastic pool
A SQL Server Always On availability group

**Answer Area**

Purchase model:

DTU
vCore
Azure reserved virtual machine instances

Correct Answer:

Deployment option:

An Azure SQL managed instance
An Azure SQL Database elastic pool
A SQL Server Always On availability group

Box 1: vCore -

You can only apply the Azure Hybrid licensing model when you choose a vCore-based purchasing model and the provisioned compute tier for your Azure SQL

Database. Azure Hybrid Benefit isn't available for service tiers under the DTU-based purchasing model or for the serverless compute tier.

Box 2: An Azure SQL Database elastic pool

Azure SQL Database elastic pools are a simple, cost-effective solution for managing and scaling multiple databases that have varying and unpredictable usage demands. The databases in an elastic pool are on a single server and share a set number of resources at a set price. Elastic pools in SQL Database enable software as a service (SaaS) developers to optimize the price performance for a group of databases within a prescribed budget while delivering performance elasticity for each database.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/azure-hybrid-benefit> <https://docs.microsoft.com/ko-kr/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-pool-overview>

  **kay000001**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Answers are correct.

VCore - With the provisioned compute, you can choose the amount of compute resources that are always provisioned for your workload. With the serverless compute you can specify the autoscaling of the compute resources over a configurable compute range.

Support automatic scaling - elastic pool.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **arska** [Most Recent] 4 weeks ago

vCore and elastic pool. This link explains it all:  
<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/licensing/news-expanded-ahb-rights-for-microsoft-sql-server>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

Given answer is correct  
MI doesn't support auto-scale

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Dinima** 3 months ago

I feel the answer for this is managed instance, as only that supports bring your own licensing. Elastic pool is an option with azure sql which doesn't provide the option use the existing licensing.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **codefries** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

managed instance does not support auto-scale: No, you need to choose reserved compute and storage. The change of service tier (vCore or max storage) is online and requires minimal or no downtime. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/features-comparison?view=azuresql>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Marciojsilva** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

that's true, I check on website

"To set or update the license type using the Azure portal:

For new managed instances, during creation, select Configure Managed Instance on the Basics tab and select the option for Azure Hybrid Benefit.

For existing managed instances, select Compute + storage in the Settings menu and select the option for Azure Hybrid Benefit."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/azure-hybrid-benefit?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ronsav80** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

See <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/azure-hybrid-benefit?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-portal> ... "You can only apply the Azure Hybrid licensing model when you choose a vCore-based purchasing model and the provisioned compute tier for your Azure SQL Database."

upvoted 1 times

You have an on-premises application named App1 that uses an Oracle database.  
You plan to use Azure Databricks to transform and load data from App1 to an Azure Synapse Analytics instance.  
You need to ensure that the App1 data is available to Databricks.  
Which two Azure services should you include in the solution? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure Data Box Gateway
- B. Azure Import/Export service
- C. Azure Data Lake Storage
- D. Azure Data Box Edge
- E. Azure Data Factory

**Correct Answer: BE**

Data Factory is a data integration service that provides a low-code or no-code approach to construct extract, transform, and load (ETL) processes within a visual environment or by writing your own code.  
Exporting data, either to another data technology or to another Dataverse environment, can use any of the same technologies for importing data, such as dataflows, Data Factory, Power Query, and Power Automate.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/power-apps/maker/data-platform/import-export-data>

 **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: CE**

The correct answer should be C and E  
ADF moves data from on-prem Oracle to Data Lake storage, which makes data ready for DataBrick  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/load-azure-data-lake-storage-gen2>  
DataBricks "ETL" data to Synapse:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/scenarios/databricks-extract-load-sql-data-warehouse>  
upvoted 14 times

 **mufflon** 3 months ago

yes, this is the only answer if they dont ask for how to get the data to azure  
upvoted 2 times

 **kay000001** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: CE**

C & E.  
upvoted 6 times

 **d365ppp** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: BE**

Two Services not storage  
upvoted 1 times

 **d365ppp** 1 week, 4 days ago

The question is two services.So, definitely imp/exp & ADF  
upvoted 1 times

 **Xinx** 3 months ago

To be honest, databricks can directly inject data from oracle.  
upvoted 3 times

 **ROLLINGROCKS** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I'd say Data Factory and Data lake Storage.  
First dump data in the data lake then ingest with data factory onto Synapse.  
Classic ETL stuff.  
upvoted 1 times

 **icklenutter** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I'm confused why import/export service is required when an IR should be used in conjunction with the ADF.  
upvoted 1 times

**HOTSPOT -**

You are designing a cost-optimized solution that uses Azure Batch to run two types of jobs on Linux nodes. The first job type will consist of short-running tasks for a development environment. The second job type will consist of long-running Message Passing Interface (MPI) applications for a production environment that requires timely job completion.

You need to recommend the pool type and node type for each job type. The solution must minimize compute charges and leverage Azure Hybrid Benefit whenever possible.

What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

First job:

Batch service and dedicated virtual machines
User subscription and dedicated virtual machines
User subscription and low-priority virtual machines

Second job:

Batch service and dedicated virtual machines
User subscription and dedicated virtual machines
User subscription and low-priority virtual machines

**Answer Area**

First job:

Batch service and dedicated virtual machines
User subscription and dedicated virtual machines
User subscription and low-priority virtual machines

Correct Answer:

Second job:

Batch service and dedicated virtual machines
User subscription and dedicated virtual machines
User subscription and low-priority virtual machines

Box 1: User subscription and low-priority virtual machines

The first job type will consist of short-running tasks for a development environment.

Among the many ways to purchase and consume Azure resources are Azure low priority VMs and Spot VMs. These virtual machines are compute instances allocated from spare capacity, offered at a highly discounted rate compared to ~~on demand~~ VMs. This means they can be a great option for cost savings ~~for~~ for the right workloads

Box 2: Batch service and dedicated virtual machines

The second job type will consist of long-running Message Passing Interface (MPI) applications for a production environment that requires timely job completion.

Azure Batch Service is a cloud based job scheduling and compute management platform that enables running large-scale parallel and high performance computing applications efficiently in the cloud. Azure Batch Service provides job scheduling and automatic scaling and managing virtual machines running those jobs.

Reference:

<https://www.parkmycloud.com/blog/azure-low-priority-vms>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/batch/>

✉ **jellybiscuit** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

I agree with the given answer.

- Low Priority VMs
- batch service and dedicated VMs

Low priority VMs are being phased out by Spot VMs, but it does exist.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/batch-spot-vms>

I feel like the mention of Hybrid Benefit is a red herring here. Without knowing your linux variant, that may not even factor into the decision. You can enable it on RHEL or SUSE on a VM.

I'm not entirely clear how licensing factors into batch, but the functionality of the batch pool is the most important thing here.

upvoted 9 times

✉ **Nicklaas** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Good point about the licensing, also uncertain how it factors (if at all).

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

Low Priority VM can only be supported in Batch Service  
Spot VMs can only be supported in user subscription

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer should be:

"User Subscription and Dedicated virtual machines"  
"User Subscription and Dedicated virtual machines"

1. To use "Azure Hybrid Benefit", the pool allocation mode has to be "User Subscription"
2. "User Subscription" doesn't support low-priority VMs(Batch service does)

upvoted 7 times

✉ **Galron** 2 months ago

But there is not Hybrid Benefit as OS is Linux and needs to be Windows OS.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Villa76** 4 days, 9 hours ago

There is Hybrid benefits for Linux :

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/azure-hybrid-benefit-byos-linux>

Low priority virtual machines is an Azure Batch concept (Batch computing at a fraction of the price). Low priority virtual machines get allocated from the surplus of compute capacity in each region and are offered at a substantially reduced price. This comes with the understanding that there may not be capacity available to satisfy your request. In some rare cases, Azure may have to take some of this capacity back to satisfy other compute allocation requests.

Low priority virtual machines are well suited for batch activities like media processing / encoding

If you are looking at deploying an A-Series virtual machine in Azure then there are two tiers to choose from:

Basic

Standard

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

"Azure Hybrid Benefit now provides software updates and integrated support directly from Azure infrastructure for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) virtual machines"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/azure-hybrid-benefit-byos-linux>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rocroberto** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Probably because it is talking about dev rather prod, low priority/spot instances are not a bad idea ?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **in\_da\_cloud** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

I guess - the question is not complete, that's why - the answers are not logical:

The first job type will consist of short-running tasks for a development environment:

batch service and low-priority virtual machines

You don't need reserved instances and can go for this option.

the second productive job is a long runner and needs relatively much compute power

Therefore you need user sub dedicated prio virtual machines:

This option gives you the ability to reserve instances with relatively strong compute power.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **randomaccount123** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

"User Subscription and Dedicated virtual machines"

"User Subscription and Dedicated virtual machines"

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **kay000001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer should be -

First Job:

User Subscription and dedicated virtual machines.

Second Job:

Batch service and dedicated virtual machines.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/batch/batch-quota-limit>

upvoted 6 times

Question #65

Topic 4

You are developing a sales application that will contain several Azure cloud services and handle different components of a transaction. Different cloud services will process customer orders, billing, payment, inventory, and shipping.

You need to recommend a solution to enable the cloud services to asynchronously communicate transaction information by using XML messages.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Notification Hubs
- B. Azure Service Fabric
- C. Azure Queue Storage
- D. Azure Data Lake

**Correct Answer: C**

Queue Storage delivers asynchronous messaging between application components, whether they are running in the cloud, on the desktop, on an on-premises server, or on a mobile device.

The maximum message size supported by Azure Storage Queues is 64KB while Azure Service Bus Queues support messages up to 256KB. This becomes an important factor especially when the message format is padded (such as XML).

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/queues/storage-dotnet-how-to-use-queues> <https://blog.kloud.com.au/2016/03/01/cloud-cushioning-using-azure-queues/>

✉️ **shubhary25**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Azure Queue Storage is the correct answer

upvoted 6 times

✉️ **Teab91** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Not so sure about that

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Teab91**  2 months, 2 weeks ago

Duplicate question with wrong answer.

Topic 4 and question 13

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **gg112022** 2 months, 1 week ago

Topic 4 and Question 13 choices are different and the answer there is "Azure Service Bus". For this question "Azure Queue Storage" is the answer.

upvoted 4 times

You are developing a sales application that will contain several Azure cloud services and handle different components of a transaction. Different cloud services will process customer orders, billing, payment, inventory, and shipping.

You need to recommend a solution to enable the cloud services to asynchronously communicate transaction information by using XML messages. What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Azure Notification Hubs
- B. Azure Service Fabric
- C. Azure Queue Storage
- D. Azure Application Gateway

**Correct Answer:** C

Queue storage is often used to create a backlog of work to process asynchronously.

A queue message must be in a format compatible with an XML request using UTF-8 encoding.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/queues/storage-tutorial-queues>

✉️  **lolo13698** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Seriously, duplicate question again. What is the contributor access advantage exactly ?!

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **luke996** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Monello

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **meinekarte** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The answers are different, read again

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Guest** 1 week, 4 days ago

As far as I see only option D is different, the rest looks identical

upvoted 1 times

**Introductory Info**

## Case Study -

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

## To start the case study -

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

## Overview -

Litware, Inc. is a medium-sized finance company that has a main office in Boston.

## Existing Environment -

## Identity Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named litware.com that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named litware.com. All users have Azure Active Directory Premium P2 licenses.

Litware has a second Azure AD tenant named dev.litware.com that is used as a development environment.

The litware.com tenant has a Conditional Access policy named Capolicy1. Capolicy1 requires that when users manage the Azure subscription for a production environment by using the Azure portal, they must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device.

## Azure Environment -

Litware has 10 Azure subscriptions that are linked to the Litware.com tenant and five Azure subscriptions that are linked to the dev.litware.com tenant. All the subscriptions are in an Enterprise Agreement (EA).

The litware.com tenant contains a custom Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) role named Role1 that grants the DataActions read permission to the blobs and files in Azure Storage.

## On-Premises Environment -

The on-premises network of Litware contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Configuration
SERVER1 SERVER2 SERVER3	Ubuntu 18.04 virtual machines hosted on Hyper-V	The virtual machines host a third-party app named App1. App1 uses an external storage solution that provides Apache Hadoop-compatible data storage. The data storage supports POSIX access control list (ACL) file-level permissions.
SERVER10	Server that runs Windows Server 2016	The server contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that hosts two databases named DB1 and DB2.

## Network Environment -

Litware has ExpressRoute connectivity to Azure.

## Planned Changes and Requirements

### Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

Migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.

Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.

Migrate the external storage used by App1 to Azure Storage.

Deploy the Azure virtual machines that will host App1 to Azure dedicated hosts.

▪

### Authentication and Authorization Requirements

Litware identifies the following authentication and authorization requirements:

Only users that manage the production environment by using the Azure portal must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device and authenticate by using

Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).

The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permissions to the network administrators for all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.

To access the resources in Azure, App1 must use the managed identity of the virtual machines that will host the app.

RBAC roles must be applied to management groups.

## Resiliency Requirements -

Litware identifies the following resiliency requirements:

Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:

- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
- Fail over automatically.
- Minimize I/O latency.

App1 must meet the following requirements:

- Be hosted in an Azure region that supports availability zones.
- Be hosted on Azure virtual machines that support automatic scaling.
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.

## Security and Compliance Requirements

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.

On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.

Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.

All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.

App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.

## Business Requirements -

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

Minimize administrative effort.

Minimize costs.

▪

## Question

### HOTSPOT -

You need to ensure that users managing the production environment are registered for Azure MFA and must authenticate by using Azure MFA when they sign in to the Azure portal. The solution must meet the authentication and authorization requirements.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

To register the users for Azure MFA, use:

Azure AD Identity Protection
Security defaults in Azure AD
Azure AD authentication methods policy

To enforce Azure MFA authentication, configure:

Grant control in capolicy1
Session control in capolicy1
Sign-in risk policy in Azure AD Identity Protection for the Litware.com.tenant

Correct Answer:

### Answer Area

To register the users for Azure MFA, use:

Azure AD Identity Protection
Security defaults in Azure AD
Azure AD authentication methods policy

To enforce Azure MFA authentication, configure:

Grant control in capolicy1
Session control in capolicy1
Sign-in risk policy in Azure AD Identity Protection for the Litware.com.tenant

Box 1: Azure AD Identity Protection

Only users that manage the production environment by using the Azure portal must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device and authenticate by using Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).

Note: Policy configuration -

1. Navigate to the Azure portal.
2. Browse to Azure Active Directory > Security > Identity Protection > MFA registration policy.
3. Under Assignments
4. Users - Choose All users or Select individuals and groups if limiting your rollout.
5. Optionally you can choose to exclude users from the policy.
6. Enforce Policy - On
7. Save

Box 2: Grant control in capolicy1

The litware.com tenant has a Conditional Access policy named Capolicy1. Capolicy1 requires that when users manage the Azure subscription for a production environment by using the Azure portal, they must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device.

Note: We need to configure the policy conditions for capolicy1 that prompt for MFA.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/howto-identity-protection-configure-mfa-policy>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-azure-mfa>

 **jellybiscuit**  3 months, 1 week ago

Identity Protection  
Grant control

Identity protection can create MFA registration policies if you have AD Premium P2. (which is mentioned in the study)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/howto-identity-protection-configure-mfa-policy>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/overview-identity-protection>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-azure-mfa>  
upvoted 8 times

✉️ **Davin0406** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct. appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.  
upvoted 6 times

✉️ **Ghoshy** Most Recent 2 days, 14 hours ago

One can define AD Authentication Method Policy which enforces MFA. So, it could be Azure AD Authentication Method Policy and Grant Control.

You could navigate to Access Method for the AD by Security-> Manage Section-> Authentication Methods  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Guest** 1 week, 4 days ago

If it helps there seem to be only 3 case studies.  
All the others have the same case, but different questions  
Maybe the admins can merge this ?  
topic 5: Litware  
topic 6: Contoso  
topic 7: Fabrikam  
topic 8: Litware = topic 5  
topic 9: Fabrikam = topic 7  
topic 10: Contoso Ltd = topic 6  
topic 11: Fabrikam = topic 7  
topic 12: Litware = topic 5  
topic 13: Contoso Ltd = topic 6  
topic 14: Contoso Ltd = topic 6  
topic 15: Litware = topic 5  
topic 16: Fabrikam = topic 7  
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **Neo2c** 3 months, 1 week ago

It's security defaults for MFA  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/concept-fundamentals-security-defaults>  
upvoted 2 times

The Document Says the if we use Conditional access policy then it does not make sense to use Security defaults. so it should be the third option which enables the MS authenticator APP for MFA  
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **kay00001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

1: Azure AD Identity Protection  
2: Grant control in capolicy1  
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **One111** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

First part does not make sense. Identity Protection has nothing to do with hybrid joined device or enforcing mfa to resource managers. It can provide risky policies or password protection.  
upvoted 2 times

✉️ **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/howto-identity-protection-configure-mfa-policy>  
It does if you have Azure AD Premium P2  
upvoted 2 times

## Introductory Info

### Case Study -

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### Overview -

Litware, Inc. is a medium-sized finance company that has a main office in Boston.

### Existing Environment -

#### Identity Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named litware.com that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named litware.com. All users have Azure Active Directory Premium P2 licenses.

Litware has a second Azure AD tenant named dev.litware.com that is used as a development environment.

The litware.com tenant has a Conditional Access policy named Capolicy1. Capolicy1 requires that when users manage the Azure subscription for a production environment by using the Azure portal, they must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device.

#### Azure Environment -

Litware has 10 Azure subscriptions that are linked to the Litware.com tenant and five Azure subscriptions that are linked to the dev.litware.com tenant. All the subscriptions are in an Enterprise Agreement (EA).

The litware.com tenant contains a custom Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) role named Role1 that grants the DataActions read permission to the blobs and files in Azure Storage.

#### On-Premises Environment -

The on-premises network of Litware contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Configuration
SERVER1 SERVER2 SERVER3	Ubuntu 18.04 virtual machines hosted on Hyper-V	The virtual machines host a third-party app named App1. App1 uses an external storage solution that provides Apache Hadoop-compatible data storage. The data storage supports POSIX access control list (ACL) file-level permissions.
SERVER10	Server that runs Windows Server 2016	The server contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that hosts two databases named DB1 and DB2.

#### Network Environment -

Litware has ExpressRoute connectivity to Azure.

## Planned Changes and Requirements

### Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

Migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.

Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.

Migrate the external storage used by App1 to Azure Storage.

Deploy the Azure virtual machines that will host App1 to Azure dedicated hosts.

### Authentication and Authorization Requirements

Litware identifies the following authentication and authorization requirements:

Only users that manage the production environment by using the Azure portal must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device and authenticate by using

Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).

The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permissions to the network administrators for all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.

To access the resources in Azure, App1 must use the managed identity of the virtual machines that will host the app.

RBAC roles must be applied to management groups.

### Resiliency Requirements -

Litware identifies the following resiliency requirements:

Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:

- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
- Fail over automatically.
- Minimize I/O latency.

App1 must meet the following requirements:

- Be hosted in an Azure region that supports availability zones.
- Be hosted on Azure virtual machines that support automatic scaling.
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.

### Security and Compliance Requirements

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.

On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.

Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.

All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.

App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.

### Business Requirements -

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

Minimize administrative effort.

Minimize costs.

### Question

After you migrate App1 to Azure, you need to enforce the data modification requirements to meet the security and compliance requirements.

What should you do?

- A. Create an access policy for the blob service.
- B. Implement Azure resource locks.
- C. Create Azure RBAC assignments.
- D. Modify the access level of the blob service.

### Correct Answer: A

Scenario: Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.

As an administrator, you can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally

deleting or modifying critical resources. The lock overrides any permissions the user might have.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources>

✉️ **Davin0406** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

This case study appeared in exam, 10/14/2022. I passed with 946/1000 and there were only 1~2 new questions but others were all from AZ-305 dump.

upvoted 9 times

✉️ **AzureJobsTillRetire** 3 days, 14 hours ago

Your contributions are much appreciated!

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Mwavy** 2 months, 1 week ago

Well, we are tired of your comments on every question that you passed.

You are adding no value to this dump.

upvoted 24 times

✉️ **MarkMac** 1 week, 4 days ago

Totally disagree. Helps validate the accuracy of the post. Please keep it up Davin0406.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **ExamTopicsTST** 1 month, 1 week ago

No value? The lad is giving you heads up this is case study was seen on recent exam. Why would you not find value in that? And the fact that they got a high score, if they saw a question, and agreed with the answer, then I'd probably take note of this and for sure study this for the exam. We know there are not this many questions on the exam. So appreciate those that come back to help others. Geez.

upvoted 9 times

✉️ **ExamTopicstst** 1 month, 1 week ago

I will confirm, after passing w/903 on 11/13, this case study was the one that I was presented w/8 questions from this dump.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **ExamTopicsTST** 1 month, 1 week ago

My bad...CORRECTION...it was the next case study with Fabrikam that had the App1 and App2 scenario.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **ianzzy** 6 days, 3 hours ago

Hey mate did you studied the 304 dump as well or only this one?

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Villa76** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

access policy is the right answer because resource lock will not achieve the time based retention which is required here.Have a look here you will understand all :<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-policy-configure-version-scope?tabs=azure-portal#configure-a-default-time-based-retention-policy>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Born\_Again** 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

100% A is the right choice!

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **CLToh** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Why not B since the explanation is about applying resource lock?

As an administrator, you can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources. The lock overrides any permissions the user might have.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **randomaccount123** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

That's used for the actual resource in Azure mate. Access policies are used for the actual data in the containers.

upvoted 8 times

✉️ **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **kay000001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A. Create an access policy for the blob service.

upvoted 1 times

 **kay00001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A. Create an access policy for the blob service.

upvoted 1 times

## Question #1

**Introductory Info**

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## Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a research company that has a main office in Montreal.

## Existing Environment -

## Technical Environment -

The on-premises network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

Contoso has a single Azure subscription.

## Business Partnerships -

Contoso has a business partnership with Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam users access some Contoso applications over the internet by using Azure Active Directory

(Azure AD) guest accounts.

## Requirements -

## Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to deploy two applications named App1 and App2 to Azure.

## App1 -

App1 will be a Python web app hosted in Azure App Service that requires a Linux runtime. Users from Contoso and Fabrikam will access App1.

App1 will access several services that require third-party credentials and access strings. The credentials and access strings are stored in Azure Key Vault.

App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.

App1 has the following data requirements:

Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.

Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.

App1 will only be accessible from the internet. App1 has the following connection requirements:

Connections to App1 must pass through a web application firewall (WAF).

Connections to App1 must be active-active load balanced between instances.

All connections to App1 from North America must be directed to the East US region. All other connections must be directed to the West Europe region.

Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.

## App2 -

App2 will be a .NET app hosted in App Service that requires a Windows runtime. App2 has the following file storage requirements:

Save files to an Azure Storage account.

Replicate files to an on-premises location.

Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.

You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require changes to the application code.

### Application Development Requirements

Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:

A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.

After testing the new version, the staging version of the application will replace the production version.

▪

The switch to the new application version from staging to production must occur without any downtime of the application.

### Identity Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for managing Fabrikam access to resources:

Every month, an account manager at Fabrikam must review which Fabrikam users have access permissions to App1. Accounts that no longer need permissions must be removed as guests.

The solution must minimize development effort.

### Security Requirement -

All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.

Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.

## Question

You need to recommend a solution for the App1 maintenance task. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. an Azure logic app
- B. an Azure function
- C. an Azure virtual machine
- D. an App Service WebJob

### Correct Answer: A

Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.

App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.

You can create and manage workflows with Azure PowerShell in Azure Logic Apps.

You can create a Consumption logic app in multi-tenant Azure Logic Apps by using the JSON file for a logic app workflow definition. You can then manage your logic app by running the cmdlets in the Az.LogicApp PowerShell module.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/quickstart-logic-apps-azure-powershell>

 **A\_GEE** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Azure Function. Given everything same, pick the lowest cost one  
upvoted 1 times

 **Born\_Again** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: A**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-scheduled-function#create-a-timer-triggered-function>  
upvoted 1 times

 **Born\_Again** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

This quickstart shows how to create and manage automated workflows that run in Azure Logic Apps by using Azure PowerShell. From PowerShell, you can create a Consumption logic app in multi-tenant Azure Logic Apps by using the JSON file for a logic app workflow definition. You can then manage your logic app by running the cmdlets in the Az.LogicApp PowerShell module.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **jp\_mcgee** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

B - Azure Function

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-reference-powershell?tabs=portal>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-scheduled-function#create-a-timer-triggered-function>

This is the lowest cost

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Azure function

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Jay\_2pt0** 2 months, 1 week ago

B. Azure Function

upvoted 2 times

✉  **grandcanyon** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is the correct answer

upvoted 3 times

✉  **heero** 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

should be B az function

upvoted 4 times

✉  **jellybiscuit** 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

functions are considered cheaper than logic apps by M\$

Both would work, but I'm going with function based on price.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **KarVaid** 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

It has to be Azure functions.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **kay00001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Answer is B.

Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ROLLINGROCKS** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Isn't this a better opportunity to use Azure Functions? Given that it is only 'code' that needs to be executed and not a workflow?

upvoted 4 times

✉  **onurolmez** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Agree that this is Azure Functions.

upvoted 4 times

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Contoso plans to deploy two applications named App1 and App2 to Azure.

**App1 -**

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**App2 -**

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Replicate files to an on-premises location.

Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.

You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require changes to the application code.

#### Application Development Requirements

Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:

A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.

After testing the new version, the staging version of the application will replace the production version.

- The switch to the new application version from staging to production must occur without any downtime of the application.

#### Identity Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for managing Fabrikam access to resources:

Every month, an account manager at Fabrikam must review which Fabrikam users have access permissions to App1. Accounts that no longer need permissions must be removed as guests.

The solution must minimize development effort.

#### Security Requirement -

All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.

Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.

### Question

You need to recommend a solution that meets the application development requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. the Azure App Configuration service
- B. an Azure Container Registry instance
- C. deployment slots
- D. Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment (CI/CD) sources

#### Correct Answer: C

When you deploy your web app, web app on Linux, mobile back end, or API app to Azure App Service, you can use a separate deployment slot instead of the default production slot when you're running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated App Service plan tier. Deployment slots are live apps with their own host names.

App content and configurations elements can be swapped between two deployment slots, including the production slot.

Deploying your application to a non-production slot has the following benefits:

\* You can validate app changes in a staging deployment slot before swapping it with the production slot.

\* Deploying an app to a slot first and swapping it into production makes sure that all instances of the slot are warmed up before being swapped into production.

This eliminates downtime when you deploy your app.

\* After a swap, the slot with previously staged app now has the previous production app. If the changes swapped into the production slot aren't as you expect, you can perform the same swap immediately to get your "last known good site" back.

Note: Application Development Requirements

Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:

• A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.

• After testing the new version, the staging version of the application will replace the production version.

• The switch to the new application version from staging to production must occur without any downtime of the application.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

✉️  diego\_alejandro 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer C-Deployments Slots

upvoted 1 times

✉️  randomaccount123 2 months, 1 week ago

Its wants deployment slots as the answer, but CI/CD would be the better way of doing it.

upvoted 3 times

 **Darkx** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

appeared on 11th Oct 2022

upvoted 2 times

 **codefries** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Should be C - Deployment Slots

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

upvoted 3 times

 **Dinima** 3 months, 1 week ago

For me CI/CD could be the best option. you can test it when it's in an env.

upvoted 3 times

 **Sant25** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

It should be A. the Azure App Configuration service

upvoted 1 times

 **kay00001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: C**

Answer is C - Deployment Slots

We are dealing with testing then deploying versions of Apps.

As per the Case Study:

Application Development Requirements:

Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:

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After testing the new version, the staging version of the application will replace the production version.

upvoted 4 times

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**App1 -**

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App1 will access several services that require third-party credentials and access strings. The credentials and access strings are stored in Azure Key Vault.

App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.

App1 has the following data requirements:

Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.

Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.

App1 will only be accessible from the internet. App1 has the following connection requirements:

Connections to App1 must pass through a web application firewall (WAF).

Connections to App1 must be active-active load balanced between instances.

All connections to App1 from North America must be directed to the East US region. All other connections must be directed to the West Europe region.

Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.

**App2 -**

App2 will be a .NET app hosted in App Service that requires a Windows runtime. App2 has the following file storage requirements:

Save files to an Azure Storage account.

Replicate files to an on-premises location.

Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.

You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require changes to the application code.

#### Application Development Requirements

Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:

A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.

After testing the new version, the staging version of the application will replace the production version.

The switch to the new application version from staging to production must occur without any downtime of the application.

#### Identity Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for managing Fabrikam access to resources:

Every month, an account manager at Fabrikam must review which Fabrikam users have access permissions to App1. Accounts that no longer need permissions must be removed as guests.

The solution must minimize development effort.

#### Security Requirement -

All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.

Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.

### Question

You need to recommend an App Service architecture that meets the requirements for App1. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you recommend?

- A. one App Service Environment (ASE) per availability zone
- B. one App Service Environment (ASE) per region
- C. one App Service plan per region
- D. one App Service plan per availability zone

#### Correct Answer: B

App1 has the following data requirements:

Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.

Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.

Note: The Azure App Service Environment v2 is an Azure App Service feature that provides a fully isolated and dedicated environment for securely running App

Service apps at high scale.

Customers can create multiple ASEs within a single Azure region or across multiple Azure regions. This flexibility makes ASEs ideal for horizontally scaling stateless application tiers in support of high requests per second (RPS) workloads.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/environment/intro>

 **GarryK** Highly Voted 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

No need for dedicated environment. So Azure Service Plan per region is enough.

upvoted 11 times

 **Kay04** Most Recent 6 days, 18 hours ago

B and C has fit for the solution however C is the cheaper option to fulfill the requirement.

upvoted 1 times

 **venram7** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: B**

If both App1 & App2 needs to be considered, then ASE can support access to On-Prem using express route. As cost was not mentioned i think ASE is good fit as well

upvoted 1 times

 **adamp54** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

App Service Plan should be OK  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **sondrex** 2 months ago

Answer B is correct (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/environment/overview>)  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **simonseztech** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**  
to minimise the cost and no vnet integration are needed. that should be C.  
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Samko635** 2 months, 1 week ago

There is no need for a dedicated workload so C would be enough. B would not be minimizing the cost.  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **ezfix** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Sounds like a traffic manager, 2 app service plans (1 per region), all writing to a cosmos db  
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ronsav80** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

There is the reqmt to minimize costs, and assuming that app plan can span multiple regions this should be the correct answer  
upvoted 1 times

Retract this.. given the "minimize costs" and no compliance reqmts, change to C one app service plan per region

upvoted 2 times

✉ **mufflon** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**  
An Azure App Service Plan is regional. Any App Service Apps created in the App Service Plan will be provisioned in that same region.  
Azure Function Apps too have regional deployments. If you're using the consumption plan, then you explicitly specify the region. If on the App Service Plan, then the region is the same as that of the App Service Plan.

So my answer is B  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **brymart** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

I believe you were about to say C, since there isn't any requirement of native networking for app1, they say it will passthrough to a WAF (Front Door) which doesn't require ASE. Also requires that the cost should be minimized, ASE are considerably more expensive than regular App Services and its recommended when you need more than 30 app service instances, this one will have only 6.  
upvoted 2 times

✉ **kay00001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**  
B. one App Service Environment (ASE) per region

It's correct, but a single ASE can cover multiple regions - as per the requirement of the case study.

As per case study:

App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.  
upvoted 4 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 3 months ago

It doesn't have to be ASE, the ordinary web app plan should be enough.  
So the correct answer should be C  
upvoted 4 times

✉ **JDKJDKJDK** 3 months ago

Hi kay can you explain why C is incorrect?  
upvoted 2 times

**Introductory Info****Case Study -**

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**Overview -**

Contoso, Ltd. is a research company that has a main office in Montreal.

**Existing Environment -****Technical Environment -**

The on-premises network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

Contoso has a single Azure subscription.

**Business Partnerships -**

Contoso has a business partnership with Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam users access some Contoso applications over the internet by using Azure Active Directory

(Azure AD) guest accounts.

**Requirements -****Planned Changes -**

Contoso plans to deploy two applications named App1 and App2 to Azure.

**App1 -**

App1 will be a Python web app hosted in Azure App Service that requires a Linux runtime. Users from Contoso and Fabrikam will access App1.

App1 will access several services that require third-party credentials and access strings. The credentials and access strings are stored in Azure Key Vault.

App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.

App1 has the following data requirements:

Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.

Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.

App1 will only be accessible from the internet. App1 has the following connection requirements:

Connections to App1 must pass through a web application firewall (WAF).

Connections to App1 must be active-active load balanced between instances.

All connections to App1 from North America must be directed to the East US region. All other connections must be directed to the West Europe region.

Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.

**App2 -**

App2 will be a .NET app hosted in App Service that requires a Windows runtime. App2 has the following file storage requirements:

Save files to an Azure Storage account.

Replicate files to an on-premises location.

Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.

You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require changes to the application code.

#### Application Development Requirements

Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:

A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.

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- The switch to the new application version from staging to production must occur without any downtime of the application.

#### Identity Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for managing Fabrikam access to resources:

Every month, an account manager at Fabrikam must review which Fabrikam users have access permissions to App1. Accounts that no longer need permissions must be removed as guests.

The solution must minimize development effort.

#### Security Requirement -

All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.

Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.

#### Question

##### HOTSPOT -

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that App1 can access the third-party credentials and access strings. The solution must meet the security requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

#### Answer Area

Authenticate App1 by using:

A certificate
A system-assigned managed identity
A user-assigned managed identity

Authorize App1 to retrieve Key Vault secrets by using:

An access policy
A connected service
A private link
A role assignment

Correct Answer:

## Answer Area

Authenticate App1 by using:

A certificate
A system-assigned managed identity
A user-assigned managed identity

Authorize App1 to retrieve Key Vault secrets by using:

An access policy
A connected service
A private link
A role assignment

Scenario: Security Requirement -

All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.

Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.

Box 1: A system-assigned managed identity

No one knows the credentials of managed identities.

Managed Identities exist in two formats:

\* System assigned: in this scenario, the identity is linked to a single Azure Resource, eg a Virtual Machine, a Logic App, a Storage Account, Web App, Function, etc so almost anything. Next, they also live with the Azure Resource, which means they get deleted when the Azure Resource gets deleted.

\* User Assigned Managed Identity (incorrect for this question), which means that you first have to create it as a stand-alone Azure resource by itself, after which it can be linked to multiple Azure Resources.

Box 2: An access policy -

Set up an access policy for the system-assigned managed identity.

Note: Grant access -

The managed identity needs to be granted access to read the secret that we'll store in the Key Vault.

1. Navigate to your newly created Key Vault
2. Select Access Policy from the menu on the left side.
3. Select Add Access Policy
4. Etc.

Reference:

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/devops/demystifying-service-principals-managed-identities/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-windows-vm-access-nonaad>

  **kay00001**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Drop Down 1:

A system-assigned managed identity.

Drop Down 2:

Role Assignment.

But I'm happy to be corrected. Thanks.

upvoted 14 times

  **Snownoodles** 3 months ago

Question 2: Both access policy and role assignment should work here

upvoted 3 times

  **Snownoodles** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I figured out why only "role assignment" is the correct answer.

"Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services"

RBAC can assign permission to a specific secret, but the access policy assigns permissions for all secrets or keys, not as granular as RBAC

upvoted 6 times

  **JaQua**  2 months, 2 weeks ago

1. user assigned managed identity - share 1 identity among all 6 app services
  2. access policy
- upvoted 6 times

✉️ **Jay\_2pt0** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

It specifies that "credentials must NOT be shared."  
upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Garon** [Most Recent] 2 months ago

Drop Down 1:  
System-assigned Managed Identity  
Drop Down 2: Access Policy  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-windows-vm-access-nonaad>  
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **Barto10** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Drop Down 2: Role Assignment.  
Important

When using the Access Policy permission model, if a user has Contributor permissions to a key vault management plane, the user can grant themselves access to the data plane by setting a Key Vault access policy. You should tightly control who has Contributor role access to your key vaults with the Access Policy permission model to ensure that only authorized persons can access and manage your key vaults, keys, secrets, and certificates. It is recommended to use the new Role Based Access Control (RBAC) permission model to avoid this issue. With the RBAC permission model, permission management is limited to 'Owner' and 'User Access Administrator' roles, which allows separation of duties between roles for security operations and general administrative operations.

[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/security-features?WT.mc\\_id=Portal-Microsoft\\_Azure\\_KeyVault#access-model-overview](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/security-features?WT.mc_id=Portal-Microsoft_Azure_KeyVault#access-model-overview)  
upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Snownoodles** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

The second question, why not "role assignment"? Key vault can use both access policy and RBAC to authorize key vault access:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/rbac-migration>  
upvoted 4 times

✉️ **mufflon** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

i looks like RBAC is the preferred solution.  
<https://samcogan.com/its-time-to-move-to-rbac-for-key-vault/>  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/rbac-guide?tabs=azure-cli>  
upvoted 2 times

**Introductory Info****Case Study -**

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**Overview -**

Fabrikam, Inc. is an engineering company that has offices throughout Europe. The company has a main office in London and three branch offices in Amsterdam,

Berlin, and Rome.

**Existing Environment: Active Directory Environment**

The network contains two Active Directory forests named corp.fabrikam.com and rd.fabrikam.com. There are no trust relationships between the forests.

Corp.fabrikam.com is a production forest that contains identities used for internal user and computer authentication.

Rd.fabrikam.com is used by the research and development (R&D) department only. The R&D department is restricted to using on-premises resources only.

**Existing Environment: Network Infrastructure**

Each office contains at least one domain controller from the corp.fabrikam.com domain. The main office contains all the domain controllers for the rd.fabrikam.com forest.

All the offices have a high-speed connection to the internet.

An existing application named WebApp1 is hosted in the data center of the London office. WebApp1 is used by customers to place and track orders. WebApp1 has a web tier that uses Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) and a database tier that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2016. The web tier and the database tier are deployed to virtual machines that run on Hyper-V.

The IT department currently uses a separate Hyper-V environment to test updates to WebApp1.

Fabrikam purchases all Microsoft licenses through a Microsoft Enterprise Agreement that includes Software Assurance.

**Existing Environment: Problem Statements**

The use of WebApp1 is unpredictable. At peak times, users often report delays. At other times, many resources for WebApp1 are underutilized.

**Requirements: Planned Changes -**

Fabrikam plans to move most of its production workloads to Azure during the next few years, including virtual machines that rely on Active Directory for authentication.

As one of its first projects, the company plans to establish a hybrid identity model, facilitating an upcoming Microsoft 365 deployment.

All R&D operations will remain on-premises.

Fabrikam plans to migrate the production and test instances of WebApp1 to Azure.

**Requirements: Technical Requirements**

Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:

Website content must be easily updated from a single point.

User input must be minimized when provisioning new web app instances.

Whenever possible, existing on-premises licenses must be used to reduce cost.

Users must always authenticate by using their corp.fabrikam.com UPN identity.

Any new deployments to Azure must be redundant in case an Azure region fails.

Whenever possible, solutions must be deployed to Azure by using the Standard pricing tier of Azure App Service.

An email distribution group named IT Support must be notified of any issues relating to the directory synchronization services.

In the event that a link fails between Azure and the on-premises network, ensure that the virtual machines hosted in Azure can authenticate to Active Directory.

Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabrikam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on-premises network.

Requirements: Database Requirements

Fabrikam identifies the following database requirements:

Database metrics for the production instance of WebApp1 must be available for analysis so that database administrators can optimize the performance settings.

To avoid disrupting customer access, database downtime must be minimized when databases are migrated.

Database backups must be retained for a minimum of seven years to meet compliance requirements.

Requirements: Security Requirements

Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:

Company information including policies, templates, and data must be inaccessible to anyone outside the company.

Users on the on-premises network must be able to authenticate to corp.fabrikam.com if an internet link fails.

Administrators must be able authenticate to the Azure portal by using their corp.fabrikam.com credentials.

All administrative access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication (MFA).

The testing of WebApp1 updates must not be visible to anyone outside the company.

#### Question

HOTSPOT -

You are evaluating the components of the migration to Azure that require you to provision an Azure Storage account. For each of the following statements, select

Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You must provision an Azure Storage account for the SQL Server database migration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You must provision an Azure Storage account for the Web site content storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You must provision an Azure Storage account for the Database metric monitoring.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You must provision an Azure Storage account for the SQL Server database migration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You must provision an Azure Storage account for the Web site content storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You must provision an Azure Storage account for the Database metric monitoring.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Online migration will work fine. It does not require an Azure Storage account.

Box 2: No -

Data for the web site can be migrated to Azure app service.

Box 3: Yes -

Scenario: Database metrics for the production instance of WebApp1 must be available for analysis so that database administrators can

optimize the performance settings.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-au/services/sql-server-stretch-database/>

✉  **Greysi**  11 months, 4 weeks ago

Y,N,N - just another solution

1. SQL Migration:

Because onprem licenses must be used, whenever possible=> BYOL. Preferred SQL Migration in this case is uploading VHD from onprem Hyper-V-VM and create a new Azure VM

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/migrate-to-vm-from-sql-server#choose-a-migration-method>

2. WebApp: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-continuous-deployment?tabs=github>

Single point source: GitHub Repository can be configured as source for continuous Deployment

3. Database metrics: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/monitor-tune-overview>

Also for SQL Server on Azure VMs it is possible to send metrics to 3 services:

a) Log Analytics workspace in Azure Monitor

b) Azure Event Hub

c) Azure Storage

2 of 3 do not need a dedicated Azure Storage account.. It is not REQUIRED to create a storage account to fulfill requirements.

upvoted 32 times

✉  **trap** 9 months, 1 week ago

I agree with your answer

Yes: Migrate to SQL Managed Instance needs storage account <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/tutorial-sql-server-managed-instance-online#configure-migration-settings>

No: use Azure Web app where the app can be upgraded from a single point and can scale in /out with its own storage

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/autoscale/autoscale-get-started?toc=/azure/app-service/toc.json>

No: Storage account is not mandatory, you can use Log Analytics workspace instead. Storage account can be used as a cheap option when you want to "archive" Stream metrics and resource logs <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/monitor-tune-overview#azure-storage>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Galron** 2 months ago

I agree with this. Been researching all the comments and articles and this is closest fit to the requirement.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Galron** 2 months ago

In fact with SQL MI, you don't even need Log Analytics workspace, it has native metrics built into the offer:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/monitor-tune-overview?view=azuresql>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Shadoken** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

In this question we are supposing that we will use SQL Server on VM (IaaS). Although in previous questions we suppose we will use Azure SQL Databases with Long-term retention (PaaS).

If I understood, we can't use long-term backup retention in SQL Server VM.

Then we have to use IaaS database or PaaS database?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **helpaws** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

2. Website content storage is more like html, css, media. I think you would need a storage account for that.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **AberdeenAngus** 8 months ago

The web app gets some PaaS storage, the amount depending on the plan. This is where the html, css etc go. So I think you shouldn't need a storage account. I saw a good explanation from the Microsoft person in <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/102686/azure-web-app-dlocal-storage-has-hit-storage-limit.html>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **PmgCosta** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

I have the same doubt

upvoted 4 times

✉  **AberdeenAngus** 8 months ago

I don't see why we must migrate to SQL Server on Azure VM. The requirement to reuse on-prem licenses can be met with Azure Hybrid Benefit which works with SQL Managed Instance and SQL Database (vCore) too. As others have pointed out, if we go to SQL Managed Instance then we can meet the requirement to minimize downtime with the online migration method, which requires a storage account.

I can't see anything in <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/monitor-tune-overview?view=azuresql> which says a storage account is always required so I'm also going YNN, but for slightly different reasons.

upvoted 2 times

👤 CineZorro824 Most Recent 2 weeks, 4 days ago

1. SQL Migration: Y  
because Database migration assistant requires a Storage Account to store the database backup files
2. Web app content: Y  
Content needs to be updated from an easy to use single point. That's a storage account. I don't consider the available storage that's built into an App Service as easily accessible or a 'single point'
3. Database metrics: N  
Log Analytics workspace has its own storage, it doesn't require you to link your own storage account (although it's possible)  
upvoted 1 times

👤 sondrex 2 months ago

Answer NO NO YES - are correct  
upvoted 2 times

👤 MountainW 2 months ago

1. SQL migration. It request minimum downtime. Because of reusing the license requirement from other question with same situation, this migration uses SQL managed instance. There is no need of storage account to create a SQL MI.
  - The migration entails establishing a network connection between SQL Server and SQL Managed Instance, and opening communication ports.
  - Uses Always On availability group technology to replicate database near real-time, making an exact replica of the SQL Server database on SQL Managed Instance.
  - The database can be used for read-only access on SQL Managed Instance while migration is in progress.
  - Provides the best performance during migration with minimum downtime.Managed Instance link is for customers who require the most performant minimum downtime migration.  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/migration-guides/managed-instance/sql-server-to-managed-instance-overview?view=azuresql>  
upvoted 1 times

👤 AubinBakana 4 months, 3 weeks ago

They've not provided enough information on the database and application requirement to determine whether we want to do a lift & shift to an Azure VM, migrate to MI or SQL Database. So the suggestion that we must create a storage account is inaccurate - you have options where you can migrate without the need for a storage account. Hence, both first and second options have to be false.

Answer is: N,o No, Yes.

upvoted 2 times

👤 sapien45 6 months, 2 weeks ago

YNN  
Make sure to create the Azure Storage Account in the same region as the Azure Database Migration Service instance is created  
upvoted 1 times

👤 Ahbey\_911 8 months ago

Y,N,Y seem correct if one considers the database requirement of the case study. Be sure to check the requirement before selecting an answer.  
upvoted 3 times

👤 Ahbey\_911 7 months, 4 weeks ago

I now agree with Y,N,N.  
It is not compulsory to create a storage account for metrics analysis, Log Analytics workspace in Azure Monitor will suffice.  
upvoted 1 times

👤 DivyaJyoti 8 months, 2 weeks ago

N,N,Y 1. You can use online database migration service for minimal downtime, which does not require a storage account. 2. There is no mention about website data. So, website data can be migrated to Azure App Service. 3. Database metrics must be available for administrators, so you store metrics in a storage account.  
upvoted 2 times

👤 Justin0020 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Was in my exam om March. 10  
upvoted 3 times

👤 ashxos 10 months ago

Answer for Q1 - Storage Account is required.  
Whether you use the Manual Method of Backup file upload to storage account and restore, or use the DMS Service of Microsoft, Storage Account is a must.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/shows/Azure-Videos/Data-migration-demo-using-Azure-Migrate-DMA-and-DMS>  
upvoted 2 times

👤 moro73 10 months, 1 week ago

Answer is Y - Y - N  
no need to have storage account for Metrics Monitoring

the below link NO mention of Storage Account needs

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/data-platform-metrics>  
upvoted 2 times

👤 jkklim 10 months, 2 weeks ago

ANSWER : NO NEED STORAGE ACCOUNT FOR SQL SERVER DATABASE MIGRATION

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/tutorial-sql-server-to-managed-instance>  
upvoted 2 times

✉️👤 **FrancisFerreira** 9 months ago

Without storage account we can only do offline migrations, which means longer downtime. So, to minimize downtime as per requirement, we do need a storage account.

upvoted 4 times

✉️👤 **mdpman** 12 months ago

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/14121-exam-az-301-topic-15-question-1-discussion/>

same ^^

upvoted 4 times

✉️👤 **dll1** 1 year ago

Website content must be easily updated from a single point. - Y,Y,Y

upvoted 2 times

✉️👤 **default\_wizard** 1 year ago

N,N,Y - lets talk about next kvestion

upvoted 3 times

✉️👤 **Shadow983** 1 year ago

The first answer should be Y.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/tutorial-sql-server-managed-instance-online>

upvoted 3 times

✉️👤 **Audiophoenix** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Yeah seems like from that article, in the prerequisites

"Create or make a note of Standard Performance tier, Azure Storage Account, that allows DMS service to upload the database backup files to and use for migrating databases. Make sure to create the Azure Storage Account in the same region as the Azure Database Migration Service instance is created."

upvoted 1 times

**Introductory Info****Case Study -**

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**Overview -**

Fabrikam, Inc. is an engineering company that has offices throughout Europe. The company has a main office in London and three branch offices in Amsterdam,

Berlin, and Rome.

**Existing Environment: Active Directory Environment**

The network contains two Active Directory forests named corp.fabrikam.com and rd.fabrikam.com. There are no trust relationships between the forests.

Corp.fabrikam.com is a production forest that contains identities used for internal user and computer authentication.

Rd.fabrikam.com is used by the research and development (R&D) department only. The R&D department is restricted to using on-premises resources only.

**Existing Environment: Network Infrastructure**

Each office contains at least one domain controller from the corp.fabrikam.com domain. The main office contains all the domain controllers for the rd.fabrikam.com forest.

All the offices have a high-speed connection to the internet.

An existing application named WebApp1 is hosted in the data center of the London office. WebApp1 is used by customers to place and track orders. WebApp1 has a web tier that uses Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) and a database tier that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2016. The web tier and the database tier are deployed to virtual machines that run on Hyper-V.

The IT department currently uses a separate Hyper-V environment to test updates to WebApp1.

Fabrikam purchases all Microsoft licenses through a Microsoft Enterprise Agreement that includes Software Assurance.

**Existing Environment: Problem Statements**

The use of WebApp1 is unpredictable. At peak times, users often report delays. At other times, many resources for WebApp1 are underutilized.

**Requirements: Planned Changes -**

Fabrikam plans to move most of its production workloads to Azure during the next few years, including virtual machines that rely on Active Directory for authentication.

As one of its first projects, the company plans to establish a hybrid identity model, facilitating an upcoming Microsoft 365 deployment.

All R&D operations will remain on-premises.

Fabrikam plans to migrate the production and test instances of WebApp1 to Azure.

**Requirements: Technical Requirements**

Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:

Website content must be easily updated from a single point.

User input must be minimized when provisioning new web app instances.

Whenever possible, existing on-premises licenses must be used to reduce cost.

Users must always authenticate by using their corp.fabrikam.com UPN identity.

Any new deployments to Azure must be redundant in case an Azure region fails.

Whenever possible, solutions must be deployed to Azure by using the Standard pricing tier of Azure App Service.

An email distribution group named IT Support must be notified of any issues relating to the directory synchronization services.

In the event that a link fails between Azure and the on-premises network, ensure that the virtual machines hosted in Azure can authenticate to

Active Directory.

Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabrikam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on-premises network.

Requirements: Database Requirements

Fabrikam identifies the following database requirements:

Database metrics for the production instance of WebApp1 must be available for analysis so that database administrators can optimize the performance settings.

To avoid disrupting customer access, database downtime must be minimized when databases are migrated.

Database backups must be retained for a minimum of seven years to meet compliance requirements.

Requirements: Security Requirements

Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:

Company information including policies, templates, and data must be inaccessible to anyone outside the company.

Users on the on-premises network must be able to authenticate to corp.fabrikam.com if an internet link fails.

Administrators must be able to authenticate to the Azure portal by using their corp.fabrikam.com credentials.

All administrative access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication (MFA).

The testing of WebApp1 updates must not be visible to anyone outside the company.

### Question

What should you include in the identity management strategy to support the planned changes?

- A. Deploy domain controllers for corp.fabrikam.com to virtual networks in Azure.
- B. Move all the domain controllers from corp.fabrikam.com to virtual networks in Azure.
- C. Deploy a new Azure AD tenant for the authentication of new R&D projects.
- D. Deploy domain controllers for the rd.fabrikam.com forest to virtual networks in Azure.

#### Correct Answer: A

Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabrikam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on-premises network. (This requires domain controllers in Azure).

Users on the on-premises network must be able to authenticate to corp.fabrikam.com if an Internet link fails. (This requires domain controllers on-premises).

andalas2008 [Highly Voted] 12 months ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer

upvoted 15 times

Paulwryan [Highly Voted] 11 months, 2 weeks ago

This appears to be correct:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/identity/adds-extend-domain>

upvoted 6 times

Paulwryan 11 months, 2 weeks ago

That is, deploy domain controllers in Azure. do not move them, they are still needed on prem.

upvoted 4 times

randomaccount123 [Most Recent] 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Never a good idea to move a DC to Azure. Better to always create a new one.

upvoted 2 times

codefries 3 months, 1 week ago

Shouldn't B instead of A?

As per requirement: Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabrikam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on-premises network.

upvoted 1 times

Dudulle 1 month ago

Nope because, in this case, users won't be able to authenticate in case of internet failure

upvoted 1 times

Dudulle 1 month ago

Since, as ALL DCs are in Azure, there are 0 left on-prem !

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **AubinBakana** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Yes. This will ensure that when the London office AD DS is down, other branch offices have access to WebApp1.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/identity/adds-extend-domain>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Justin0020** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Was in my exam om March. 10

upvoted 3 times

**Introductory Info**

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## Overview -

Litware, Inc. is a medium-sized finance company that has a main office in Boston.

## Existing Environment -

## Identity Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named litware.com that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named litware.com. All users have Azure Active Directory Premium P2 licenses.

Litware has a second Azure AD tenant named dev.litware.com that is used as a development environment.

The litware.com tenant has a Conditional Access policy named Capolicy1. Capolicy1 requires that when users manage the Azure subscription for a production environment by using the Azure portal, they must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device.

## Azure Environment -

Litware has 10 Azure subscriptions that are linked to the Litware.com tenant and five Azure subscriptions that are linked to the dev.litware.com tenant. All the subscriptions are in an Enterprise Agreement (EA).

The litware.com tenant contains a custom Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) role named Role1 that grants the DataActions read permission to the blobs and files in Azure Storage.

## On-Premises Environment -

The on-premises network of Litware contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Configuration
SERVER1 SERVER2 SERVER3	Ubuntu 18.04 virtual machines hosted on Hyper-V	The virtual machines host a third-party app named App1. App1 uses an external storage solution that provides Apache Hadoop-compatible data storage. The data storage supports POSIX access control list (ACL) file-level permissions.
SERVER10	Server that runs Windows Server 2016	The server contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that hosts two databases named DB1 and DB2.

## Network Environment -

Litware has ExpressRoute connectivity to Azure.

### Planned Changes and Requirements

#### Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

Migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.

Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.

Migrate the external storage used by App1 to Azure Storage.

Deploy the Azure virtual machines that will host App1 to Azure dedicated hosts.

#### Authentication and Authorization Requirements

Litware identifies the following authentication and authorization requirements:

Only users that manage the production environment by using the Azure portal must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device and authenticate by using

Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).

The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permissions to the network administrators for all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.

To access the resources in Azure, App1 must use the managed identity of the virtual machines that will host the app.

RBAC roles must be applied to management groups.

#### Resiliency Requirements -

Litware identifies the following resiliency requirements:

Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:

- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
- Fail over automatically.
- Minimize I/O latency.

App1 must meet the following requirements:

- Be hosted in an Azure region that supports availability zones.
- Be hosted on Azure virtual machines that support automatic scaling.
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.

#### Security and Compliance Requirements

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.

On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.

Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.

All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.

App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.

#### Business Requirements -

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

Minimize administrative effort.

Minimize costs.

## Question

### HOTSPOT -

You plan to migrate App1 to Azure.

You need to recommend a high-availability solution for App1. The solution must meet the resiliency requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

## Answer Area

Number of host groups:

1
2
3
6

Number of virtual machine scale sets:

0
1
3

## Answer Area

Number of host groups:

1
2
3
6

Correct Answer:

0
1
3

Number of virtual machine scale sets:

Box 1: 3 -

Need three host groups to meet the third scenario requirement below.

Scenario: App1 must meet the following requirements:

Be hosted in an Azure region that supports availability zones.

Be hosted on Azure virtual machines that support automatic scaling.

Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.

Box 2: 3 -

The availability setting of your host group should match your scale set.

\* The host group and the scale set must be using the same availability zone.

\* The fault domain count for the host group level should match the fault domain count for your scale set.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/dedicated-hosts>

 zenithcsa1 Highly Voted 1 month, 1 week ago

3-3

VMSS supports zone-redundant, while Dedicated Host does not. No-zone option of host group in Dedicated Host is not zone-redundant, it represents regional resource.

- You must create a host group in each zone.

- You must create a VMSS in each zone where the host group is deployed.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/reliability/availability-zones-service-support#azure-services-with-availability-zone-support>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/dedicated-hosts#virtual-machine-scale-set-support>

In addition, when a Host Groups is deployed in each zone, creating a zone-redundant VMSS is also not possible.

All tested with multiple hosts, FSv2 Type1.

upvoted 10 times

 **Guest** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

Maybe this Testlet can be merged with Topic 5 - Testlet 1?  
Case looks identical (questions are different)

upvoted 1 times

 **Ravi1383** 1 month ago

what are the correct answer folks? what have changed on 10th Oct?  
upvoted 2 times

 **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

3-3  
"If the VM is in an availability zone, it must be the same availability zone as the host group. The availability zone settings for the VM and the host group must match"  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/dedicated-hosts-how-to?tabs=portal>  
upvoted 2 times

 **heero** 3 months ago

should be  
3  
1

upvoted 4 times

 **Galron** 2 months ago

Recent changes on 10th Oct makes it 1 and 1. Will they update the answers?  
upvoted 1 times

 **ronsav80** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

I think based on <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/dedicated-hosts> under "Virtual Machine Scale Set Support", it states  
"When creating a virtual machine scale set you can specify an existing host group to have all of the VM instances created on dedicated hosts."  
So based on this, I think this is 3-3

upvoted 9 times

 **Galron** 2 months ago

1 scale set can span the 3 hosts in separate AZ's.  
upvoted 1 times

 **ckyap** 1 month, 1 week ago

3 host in the same availability zone only, if you want to span across different zone, you need to create additional host group.  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/dedicated-hosts-how-to?tabs=portal#:~:text=Span%20across%20multiple%20availability%20zones.%20In%20this%20case%2C%20you%27re%20required%20to%20have%20a%20host%20group%20in%20each%20of%20the%20zones%20you%20wish%20to%20use>  
upvoted 1 times

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- Minimize I/O latency.

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- Be hosted in an Azure region that supports availability zones.
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Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

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On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.

Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.

All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.

App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.

### Business Requirements -

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

Minimize administrative effort.

Minimize costs.

### Question

#### HOTSPOT -

You plan to migrate App1 to Azure.

You need to recommend a storage solution for App1 that meets the security and compliance requirements.

Which type of storage should you recommend, and how should you recommend configuring the storage? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

Storage account type:

Premium page blobs
Premium file shares
Standard general-purpose v2

Configuration:

NFSv3
Large file shares
Hierarchical namespace

### Answer Area

Storage account type:

Premium page blobs
Premium file shares
Standard general-purpose v2

Correct Answer:

Configuration:

NFSv3
Large file shares
Hierarchical namespace

Box 1: Standard general-purpose v2

Standard general-purpose v2 supports Blob Storage.

Azure Storage provides data protection for Blob Storage and Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2.

Scenario:

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- All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.
- 
- App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.

Box 2: Hierarchical namespace -

Scenario: Plan: Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.

Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 implements an access control model that supports both Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) and POSIX-like access control lists (ACLs).

Data Lake Storage Gen2 and the Network File System (NFS) 3.0 protocol both require a storage account with a hierarchical namespace enabled.

Reference:

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

✉️ ⚒ WickedMJ Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

- > Storage account type: " Standard general-purpose v2 "
  - > Configuration: " Hierarchical namespace "
- upvoted 11 times

✉️ ⚒ adamp54 Most Recent 2 months ago

ACLs are not supported with NFSv3 according to:

"The only way to secure the data in your account is by using a VNet and other network security settings. Any other tool used to secure data including account key authorization, Azure Active Directory (AD) security, and access control lists (ACLs) are not yet supported in accounts that have the NFS 3.0 protocol support enabled on them"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/network-file-system-protocol-support>

Enabling hierarchical namespace is the right answer :

"Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 implements an access control model that supports both Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) and POSIX-like access control lists (ACLs)."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-lake-storage-access-control>

upvoted 2 times

 **MountainW** 2 months ago

If the request is to migrate the third party storage solution which support ACL to Azure, I think the answer is Premium file shares and NFSv3. Because the App is running on Linux, NFS makes more sense to me. Standard general purpose v2 does not support NFS.

upvoted 1 times

 **boblina** 2 months, 1 week ago

> Storage account type: " Standard general-purpose v2 "

> Configuration: " NFSv3 "

Source App1 are in a linux server

upvoted 1 times

 **MountainW** 2 months ago

1. Storage account type: " Standard general-purpose v2 "

Standard general purpose v2 does not support NFS. So 2 is not NFSV3

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/network-file-system-protocol-support>.

upvoted 1 times

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- Minimize I/O latency.

App1 must meet the following requirements:

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- Be hosted on Azure virtual machines that support automatic scaling.
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.

### Security and Compliance Requirements

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.

On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.

Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.

All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.

App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.

### Business Requirements -

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

Minimize administrative effort.

Minimize costs.

### Question

You plan to migrate App1 to Azure.

You need to recommend a network connectivity solution for the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data. The solution must meet the security and compliance requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. Microsoft peering for an ExpressRoute circuit
- B. Azure public peering for an ExpressRoute circuit
- C. a service endpoint that has a service endpoint policy
- D. a private endpoint

**Correct Answer: D**

Private Endpoint securely connect to storage accounts from on-premises networks that connect to the VNet using VPN or ExpressRoutes with private-peering.

Private Endpoint also secure your storage account by configuring the storage firewall to block all connections on the public endpoint for the storage service.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Microsoft peering provides access to Azure public services via public endpoints with public IP addresses, which should not be allowed.

B: Azure public peering has been deprecated.

C: By default, Service Endpoints are enabled on subnets configured in Azure virtual networks. Endpoints can't be used for traffic from your premises to Azure services.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-circuit-peerings>

 **WickedMJ** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D. a private endpoint  
upvoted 8 times

## Introductory Info

### Case Study -

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### Overview -

Litware, Inc. is a medium-sized finance company that has a main office in Boston.

### Existing Environment -

#### Identity Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named litware.com that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named litware.com. All users have Azure Active Directory Premium P2 licenses.

Litware has a second Azure AD tenant named dev.litware.com that is used as a development environment.

The litware.com tenant has a Conditional Access policy named Capolicy1. Capolicy1 requires that when users manage the Azure subscription for a production environment by using the Azure portal, they must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device.

#### Azure Environment -

Litware has 10 Azure subscriptions that are linked to the Litware.com tenant and five Azure subscriptions that are linked to the dev.litware.com tenant. All the subscriptions are in an Enterprise Agreement (EA).

The litware.com tenant contains a custom Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) role named Role1 that grants the DataActions read permission to the blobs and files in Azure Storage.

#### On-Premises Environment -

The on-premises network of Litware contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Configuration
SERVER1 SERVER2 SERVER3	Ubuntu 18.04 virtual machines hosted on Hyper-V	The virtual machines host a third-party app named App1. App1 uses an external storage solution that provides Apache Hadoop-compatible data storage. The data storage supports POSIX access control list (ACL) file-level permissions.
SERVER10	Server that runs Windows Server 2016	The server contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that hosts two databases named DB1 and DB2.

#### Network Environment -

Litware has ExpressRoute connectivity to Azure.

## Planned Changes and Requirements

### Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

Migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.

Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.

Migrate the external storage used by App1 to Azure Storage.

Deploy the Azure virtual machines that will host App1 to Azure dedicated hosts.

### Authentication and Authorization Requirements

Litware identifies the following authentication and authorization requirements:

Only users that manage the production environment by using the Azure portal must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device and authenticate by using

Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).

The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permissions to the network administrators for all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.

To access the resources in Azure, App1 must use the managed identity of the virtual machines that will host the app.

RBAC roles must be applied to management groups.

### Resiliency Requirements -

Litware identifies the following resiliency requirements:

Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:

- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
- Fail over automatically.
- Minimize I/O latency.

App1 must meet the following requirements:

- Be hosted in an Azure region that supports availability zones.
- Be hosted on Azure virtual machines that support automatic scaling.
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.

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App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.

### Business Requirements -

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

Minimize administrative effort.

Minimize costs.

### Question

You need to implement the Azure RBAC role assignments for the Network Contributor role. The solution must meet the authentication and authorization requirements.

What is the minimum number of assignments that you must use?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 10
- E. 15

**Correct Answer: B**

Scenario: The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permissions to the network administrators for all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.

RBAC roles must be applied at the highest level possible.

✉  **darren888** Highly Voted 1 month ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Litware has two Azure tenants. One tenant with 10 subscriptions and one tenant with five subscriptions. We can organize the subscriptions of the two tenants in a management group each and assign users to the Network Contributor role or to Role1 at the management group level.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **lolo13698** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

i would say B.2 as root management group is created by default in a Tenant and we have 2 Tenants here. But as they are not mentionning management group it could also be 15 assignment (one per subscription)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **WickedMJ** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B. 2

<https://www.cert2brain.com/Server/Demo.aspx?exam=AZ-304>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ezfix** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

E - 15) There are 2 Tenants with 15 total subscriptions. Medium size company with only 1 office. I can't find anything in the use case stating they have enabled management groups, or anything mentioning a "Tenant Root Group". The RBAC for network contributor would be assigned at the "Tenant Root Group" if management groups were enabled. Otherwise, they would assign it at the next best thing, the 15 subscriptions.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **ronsav80** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Per <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview#root-management-group-for-each-directory> ... "Each directory is given a single top-level management group called the root management group. The root management group is built into the hierarchy to have all management groups and subscriptions fold up to it. This root management group allows for global policies and Azure role assignments to be applied at the directory level". So from this, a root MG exists for every Azure tenant/directory, so we would only need 2 RBAC assignments to each root MG

upvoted 6 times

✉  **cj00** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

2 tenants, so 2x management groups to assign to

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ronsav80** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Since this states that "Litware has a second Azure AD tenant named dev.litware.com", a tenant is a security boundary, so corp.litware.com AAD tenant has no access to dev.litware.com AAD tenant. Hence, need 2 RBAC roles (one in each tenant)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **mlounge** 3 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

The network contains an Active Directory forest named litware.com that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named litware.com.

Litware has a second Azure AD tenant named dev.litware.com that is used as a development environment.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **jellybiscuit** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Where would 2 come from? Two domains? Two Tenant's?

You can put both the domains into one Tenant with one management group, where you would assign your role.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mufflon** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Are you suggesting a multi tenant solution?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **KarVaid** 3 months, 1 week ago

**Selected Answer: A**

This should be A. The access should be applied at the root management group level to ensure that it gets applied at all levels.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **lolo13698** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes, buts there are 2 tenants, so one root management group per tenant. So answer B.  
upvoted 1 times

 **KarVaid** 3 months, 1 week ago

This should be A. The access should be applied at the root management group level to ensure that it gets applied at all levels.  
upvoted 1 times

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App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.

### Business Requirements -

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

Minimize administrative effort.

Minimize costs.

### Question

#### DRAG DROP -

You need to configure an Azure policy to ensure that the Azure SQL databases have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled. The solution must meet the security and compliance requirements.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and

arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Create an Azure policy definition that uses the deployIfNotExists effect.	
Invoke a remediation task.	
Create an Azure policy definition that uses the Modify effect	
Create an Azure policy assignment.	
Create a user-assigned managed identity.	

#### Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Actions
Create an Azure policy definition that uses the Modify effect
Create a user-assigned managed identity.

#### Answer Area

Create an Azure policy definition that uses the deployIfNotExists effect.

Create an Azure policy assignment.

Invoke a remediation task.

#### Step 1: Create an Azure policy definition that uses the deployIfNotExists

The first step is to define the roles that deployIfNotExists and modify needs in the policy definition to successfully deploy the content of your included template.

#### Step 2: Create an Azure policy assignment

When creating an assignment using the portal, Azure Policy both generates the managed identity and grants it the roles defined in roleDefinitionIds.

#### Step 3: Invoke a remediation task.

Resources that are non-compliant to a deployIfNotExists or modify policy can be put into a compliant state through Remediation. Remediation is accomplished by instructing Azure Policy to run the deployIfNotExists effect or the modify operations of the assigned policy on your existing resources and subscriptions, whether that assignment is to a management group, a subscription, a resource group, or an individual resource. During evaluation, the policy assignment with deployIfNotExists or modify effects determines if there are non-compliant resources or subscriptions. When non-compliant resources or subscriptions are found, the details are provided on the Remediation page.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/how-to/remediate-resources>

✉️  **ronsav80** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Per <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/how-to/remediate-resources?tabs=azure-portal>, the steps are a) deployIfNoExists, b) create user or system managed identity, c) create remediation task. So shouldn't the 2nd step be "Create user managed identity"?

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **Snownoodles** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

managed identity is assigned automatically if you create policy by Portal

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **JDKJDKJDK** 3 months ago

True deployIfNotExists

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/policy-reference?view=azuresql>

upvoted 2 times

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**Overview -**

Fabrikam, Inc. is an engineering company that has offices throughout Europe. The company has a main office in London and three branch offices in Amsterdam, Berlin, and Rome.

**Existing Environment: Active Directory Environment**

The network contains two Active Directory forests named corp.fabrikam.com and rd.fabrikam.com. There are no trust relationships between the forests.

Corp.fabrikam.com is a production forest that contains identities used for internal user and computer authentication.

Rd.fabrikam.com is used by the research and development (R&D) department only. The R&D department is restricted to using on-premises resources only.

**Existing Environment: Network Infrastructure**

Each office contains at least one domain controller from the corp.fabrikam.com domain. The main office contains all the domain controllers for the rd.fabrikam.com forest.

All the offices have a high-speed connection to the internet.

An existing application named WebApp1 is hosted in the data center of the London office. WebApp1 is used by customers to place and track orders. WebApp1 has a web tier that uses Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) and a database tier that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2016. The web tier and the database tier are deployed to virtual machines that run on Hyper-V.

The IT department currently uses a separate Hyper-V environment to test updates to WebApp1.

Fabrikam purchases all Microsoft licenses through a Microsoft Enterprise Agreement that includes Software Assurance.

**Existing Environment: Problem Statements**

The use of WebApp1 is unpredictable. At peak times, users often report delays. At other times, many resources for WebApp1 are underutilized.

**Requirements: Planned Changes -**

Fabrikam plans to move most of its production workloads to Azure during the next few years, including virtual machines that rely on Active Directory for authentication.

As one of its first projects, the company plans to establish a hybrid identity model, facilitating an upcoming Microsoft 365 deployment.

All R&D operations will remain on-premises.

Fabrikam plans to migrate the production and test instances of WebApp1 to Azure.

**Requirements: Technical Requirements**

Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:

Website content must be easily updated from a single point.

User input must be minimized when provisioning new web app instances.

Whenever possible, existing on-premises licenses must be used to reduce cost.

Users must always authenticate by using their corp.fabrikam.com UPN identity.

Any new deployments to Azure must be redundant in case an Azure region fails.

Whenever possible, solutions must be deployed to Azure by using the Standard pricing tier of Azure App Service.

An email distribution group named IT Support must be notified of any issues relating to the directory synchronization services.

In the event that a link fails between Azure and the on-premises network, ensure that the virtual machines hosted in Azure can authenticate to Active Directory.

Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabrikam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on-premises network.

**Requirements: Database Requirements**

Fabrikam identifies the following database requirements:

Database metrics for the production instance of WebApp1 must be available for analysis so that database administrators can optimize the performance settings.

To avoid disrupting customer access, database downtime must be minimized when databases are migrated.

Database backups must be retained for a minimum of seven years to meet compliance requirements.

**Requirements: Security Requirements**

Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:

Company information including policies, templates, and data must be inaccessible to anyone outside the company.

Users on the on-premises network must be able to authenticate to corp.fabrikam.com if an internet link fails.

Administrators must be able authenticate to the Azure portal by using their corp.fabrikam.com credentials.

All administrative access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication (MFA).

The testing of WebApp1 updates must not be visible to anyone outside the company.

**Question**

HOTSPOT -

To meet the authentication requirements of Fabrikam, what should you include in the solution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Minimum number of Azure AD tenants:

0
1
2
3
4

Minimum number of custom domains to add:

0
1
2
3
4

Minimum number of conditional access policies to create:

0
1
2
3
4

Correct Answer:

## Answer Area

Minimum number of Azure AD tenants:

0
1
2
3
4

Minimum number of custom domains to add:

0
1
2
3
4

Minimum number of conditional access policies to create:

0
1
2
3
4

Box 1: 1 -

One single Azure AD tenant is needed as only the Corp tenant is migrated.

Box 2: 1 -

Box 3: 2 -

One conditional access policy for Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) will be used for administrative access, and a second conditional access policy in order to prevent external access.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-conditional-access-policy-location>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-conditional-access-policy-admin-mfa>

  **ronsav80** Highly Voted 2 months, 4 weeks ago

I think it is 1-1-1 as you can include locations in "Conditions" section of a Conditional Access Policy (and "Grant with MFA" in the Access Control section)

upvoted 11 times

  **mikenyga** 1 month ago

All >ADMINISTRATIVE< only access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication (MFA). So 1 policy for location and 2 for MFA. 1-1-2

upvoted 3 times

  **jellybiscuit** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

Regarding conditional access policies, I could answer 0, or 1. I can't imagine where 2 came from.

0 - If I enable security defaults, I create zero policies and I accomplish the task admin task.

1 - If I configure a new policy for just the admins (without enabling security defaults)

Preventing public access to your dev/test environment would be handled through your app service. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-ip-restrictions>

But maybe I'm missing something.

upvoted 6 times

  **CineZorro824** Most Recent 2 weeks, 4 days ago

On Conditional Access policies:

The case says "Company information ... must be inaccessible to anyone outside the company." The question is what is meant "outside the company": not on the company network? In that case the second conditional access policy makes sense.

If they just mean external users (non-employees), then you can solve this in a better way than with conditional access.

upvoted 1 times

 **jp\_mcgee** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

0 Custom Domains since contoso.com should be the primary domain name

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/domains-manage#set-the-primary-domain-name-for-your-azure-ad-organization>

upvoted 1 times

 **Samko635** 2 months, 1 week ago

2 policies should be correct for the last box. Security defaults are used to enable MFA for ALL users, not just admins. And preventing users from accessing the portal outside the company network needs a separate policy as the policy action cannot be more than 1 per policy, unlike scope.

upvoted 4 times

 **existingname** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

1 tenant, as dev will stay on prep

1 custom domain, so users can login with their UPN

0 CA, MFA for adios is already enabled by Security defaults.

upvoted 1 times

 **Davin0406** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

I'm confused of the 3rd box...maybe 1?

upvoted 1 times

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Administrators must be able to authenticate to the Azure portal by using their corp.fabrikam.com credentials.

All administrative access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication (MFA).

The testing of WebApp1 updates must not be visible to anyone outside the company.

#### Question

You need to recommend a notification solution for the IT Support distribution group.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. a SendGrid account with advanced reporting
- B. an action group
- C. Azure Network Watcher
- D. Azure AD Connect Health

#### Correct Answer: D

An email distribution group named IT Support must be notified of any issues relating to the directory synchronization services.

Note: You can configure the Azure AD Connect Health service to send email notifications when alerts indicate that your identity infrastructure is not healthy. This occurs when an alert is generated, and when it is resolved.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing Azure Active Directory Connect (Sync) alerts. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Overview' and 'Operations' sections. The 'Operations' section contains a 'Azure Active Directory Connect (Sync) Alerts' blade. This blade displays a summary: '1 active' alert, with 'Active' count as 1 and 'Resolved from last 24 hours' count as 0. Below this summary, there's a table for 'ACTIVE ALERTS' showing one entry: 'Azure AD Connect Sync Service is not r...' (Error, FABVM03). There's also a 'RESOLVED ALERTS' section stating 'No items for this.' On the right, the main content area is titled 'Azure Active Directory Connect (Sync) Alerts' and shows a list of alerts. At the top of this list is a 'Time Range' dropdown and a 'Notifications' button, which is highlighted with a red box. Below the list are buttons for 'Save' and 'Discard'. A message at the top says 'You can provide feedback by doing a right click on any alert.' There's also a 'Notification' section with a toggle switch set to 'ON', a checkbox for 'Notify All Global Administrators', and a list of 'ADDITIONAL EMAIL RECIPIENTS' (varun@fabtoso.com, idadmins@fabtoso.com).

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-health-operations>

 **WickedMJ** Highly Voted ⓘ 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Azure AD Connect Health

upvoted 8 times

 **Alanckhhh** Most Recent ⓘ 2 weeks, 4 days ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Correct, D

upvoted 2 times

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Rd.fabrikam.com is used by the research and development (R&D) department only. The R&D department is restricted to using on-premises resources only.

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All the offices have a high-speed connection to the internet.

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The IT department currently uses a separate Hyper-V environment to test updates to WebApp1.

Fabrikam purchases all Microsoft licenses through a Microsoft Enterprise Agreement that includes Software Assurance.

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The use of WebApp1 is unpredictable. At peak times, users often report delays. At other times, many resources for WebApp1 are underutilized.

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Fabrikam plans to move most of its production workloads to Azure during the next few years, including virtual machines that rely on Active Directory for authentication.

As one of its first projects, the company plans to establish a hybrid identity model, facilitating an upcoming Microsoft 365 deployment.

All R&D operations will remain on-premises.

Fabrikam plans to migrate the production and test instances of WebApp1 to Azure.

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Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:

Website content must be easily updated from a single point.

User input must be minimized when provisioning new web app instances.

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Users must always authenticate by using their corp.fabrikam.com UPN identity.

Any new deployments to Azure must be redundant in case an Azure region fails.

Whenever possible, solutions must be deployed to Azure by using the Standard pricing tier of Azure App Service.

An email distribution group named IT Support must be notified of any issues relating to the directory synchronization services.

In the event that a link fails between Azure and the on-premises network, ensure that the virtual machines hosted in Azure can authenticate to

Active Directory.

Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabrikam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on-premises network.

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All administrative access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication (MFA).

The testing of WebApp1 updates must not be visible to anyone outside the company.

### Question

You need to recommend a solution to meet the database retention requirements.

What should you recommend?

- A. Configure a long-term retention policy for the database.
- B. Configure Azure Site Recovery.
- C. Use automatic Azure SQL Database backups.
- D. Configure geo-replication of the database.

#### Correct Answer: A

Scenario: Database backups must be retained for a minimum of seven years to meet compliance requirements.

Many applications have regulatory, compliance, or other business purposes that require you to retain database backups beyond the 7-35 days provided by Azure

SQL Database and Azure SQL Managed Instance automatic backups. By using the long-term retention (LTR) feature, you can store specified SQL Database and

SQL Managed Instance full backups in Azure Blob storage with configured redundancy for up to 10 years. LTR backups can then be restored as a new database.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/long-term-retention-overview>

✉ Eltooth Highly Voted 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer - A

upvoted 15 times

✉ jkklim 10 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/long-term-retention-overview>

CORRECT - A

upvoted 6 times

✉ wsrudmen Highly Voted 9 months, 2 weeks ago

You can process by elimination:

Site recovery and geo-replication are out of scope

We can think that automatic backup can be sufficient but Microsoft recommendation for Long Term Retention is to use LTR feature:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/automated-backups-overview?tabs=single-database>

Then A is correct

upvoted 6 times

✉ Gor Most Recent 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/long-term-retention-overview?view=azuresql>

upvoted 1 times

✉️👤 **Teringzooi** 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: A**

Correct answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/long-term-retention-overview?view=azuresql>

upvoted 1 times

✉️👤 **Justin0020** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Was in my exam om March. 10

upvoted 3 times

✉️👤 **Paulwryan** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

It is not clear that idea is that the customer migrates to Azure SQL Database. Assuming that is the idea then answer is correct. Otherwise, long term retention policy is not available to SQL on Azure VM. But I can't see answer that fits if SQL remains hosted on a VM.

upvoted 3 times

✉️👤 **DoolyMilly** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree, one of the requirements is to leverage licensing, the company has SA, they could use hybrid licensing for their SQL. This suggests to me they migrate the SQL instance as a VM, I'd say Azure VM backup (if it was a possible answer!)

upvoted 2 times

✉️👤 **Mr\_wippy** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

I'm not a DBA by any means.

But as per the following article, you can use hybrid benefits for V-CORE based SQL databases ( and can be done without any downtime )  
So, Answer A should be correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/azure-hybrid-benefit?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 4 times

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**Overview -**

Contoso, Ltd. is a research company that has a main office in Montreal.

**Existing Environment: Technical Environment**

The on-premises network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

Contoso has a single Azure subscription.

**Existing Environment: Business Partnerships**

Contoso has a business partnership with Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam users access some Contoso applications over the internet by using Azure Active Directory

(Azure AD) guest accounts.

**Requirements: Planned Changes -**

Contoso plans to deploy two applications named App1 and App2 to Azure.

**Requirements: App1 -**

App1 will be a Python web app hosted in Azure App Service that requires a Linux runtime. Users from Contoso and Fabrikam will access App1.

App1 will access several services that require third-party credentials and access strings. The credentials and access strings are stored in Azure Key Vault.

App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.

App1 has the following data requirements:

Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.

Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.

App1 will only be accessible from the internet. App1 has the following connection requirements:

Connections to App1 must pass through a web application firewall (WAF).

Connections to App1 must be active-active load balanced between instances.

All connections to App1 from North America must be directed to the East US region. All other connections must be directed to the West Europe region.

Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.

**Requirements: App2 -**

App2 will be a .NET app hosted in App Service that requires a Windows runtime. App2 has the following file storage requirements:

Save files to an Azure Storage account.

Replicate files to an on-premises location.

Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.

You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require

changes to the application code.

#### Application Development Requirements

Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:

A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.

After testing the new version, the staging version of the application will replace the production version.

The switch to the new application version from staging to production must occur without any downtime of the application.

#### Identity Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for managing Fabrikam access to resources:

Every month, an account manager at Fabrikam must review which Fabrikam users have access permissions to App1. Accounts that no longer need permissions must be removed as guests.

The solution must minimize development effort.

#### Security Requirement -

All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.

Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.

#### Question

##### HOTSPOT -

What should you implement to meet the identity requirements? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

#### Answer Area

Service:

Azure AD Identity Governance
Azure AD Identity Protection
Azure AD Privilege Access Management (PIM)
Azure Automation

Feature:

Access packages
Access reviews
Approvals
Runbooks

## Answer Area

Service:

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Correct Answer:

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Box 1: Azure AD Identity Governance

Incorrect:

Not PIM: Life Cycle Requirements must be met.

Box 2: Access reviews -

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) access reviews enable organizations to efficiently manage group memberships, access to enterprise applications, and role assignments. User's access can be reviewed on a regular basis to make sure only the right people have continued access.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/access-reviews-overview>

✉️ **jellybiscuit** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

correct

Azure AD Identity Governance

Access reviews

upvoted 10 times

✉️ **kay00001** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

1. Azure AD Identity Governance

2. Access reviews

upvoted 8 times

✉️ **leoletopic** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

I think this is also the reason do not choose PIM

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/create-access-review>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **CineZorro824** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Correct. Azure AD Identity Governance. Access reviews.

I initially thought the first one was PIM, but that's for reviewing other types of access.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/create-access-review>

upvoted 1 times

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#### Security Requirement -

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#### Question

What should you recommend to meet the monitoring requirements for App2?

- A. VM insights
- B. Azure Application Insights
- C. Microsoft Sentinel
- D. Container insights

#### Correct Answer: B

Scenario: You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require changes to the application code.

Unified cross-component transaction diagnostics.

The unified diagnostics experience automatically correlates server-side telemetry from across all your Application Insights monitored components into a single view. It doesn't matter if you have multiple resources. Application Insights detects the underlying relationship and allows you to easily diagnose the application component, dependency, or exception that caused a transaction slowdown or failure.

Note: Components are independently deployable parts of your distributed/microservices application. Developers and operations teams have code-level visibility or access to telemetry generated by these application components.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/transaction-diagnostics>

✉️  **kay000001**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B. Azure Application Insights  
upvoted 7 times

✉️  **Born\_Again**  3 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: B**

b it is!  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Snownoodles** 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

Application Insight  
upvoted 1 times

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All administrative access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication (MFA).

The testing of WebApp1 updates must not be visible to anyone outside the company.

### Question

You need to recommend a data storage strategy for WebApp1.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. an Azure virtual machine that runs SQL Server
- B. a fixed-size DTU Azure SQL database
- C. an Azure SQL Database elastic pool
- D. a vCore-based Azure SQL database

#### Correct Answer: D

The use of WebApp1 is unpredictable. At peak times, users often report delays. At other times, many resources for WebApp1 are underutilized.

Database metrics for the production instance of WebApp1 must be available for analysis so that database administrators can optimize the performance settings.

Note: A virtual core (vCore) represents a logical CPU and offers you the option to choose between generations of hardware and the physical characteristics of the hardware (for example, the number of cores, the memory, and the storage size). The vCore-based purchasing model gives you flexibility, control, transparency of individual resource consumption, and a straightforward way to translate on-premises workload requirements to the cloud. This model optimizes price, and allows you to choose compute, memory, and storage resources based on your workload needs.

Incorrect:

Not C: Azure SQL Database elastic pools are a simple, cost-effective solution for managing and scaling multiple databases, not for a single database.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/service-tiers-sql-database-vcore>

✉️  **jellybiscuit** Highly Voted ⓘ 3 months, 1 week ago

vCore-based Azure SQL database -- because the case states they want to use Azure Hybrid Benefit licensing. You cannot utilize that with the DTU model.

upvoted 7 times

✉️  **Snownoodles** Most Recent ⓘ 2 months ago

**Selected Answer: D**

Hybrid benefit - vCore-Based Azure SQL Database

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **WickedMJ** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

vCore-based Azure SQL database

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ezfix** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

C. Elastic Pool. Perfectly matches the description of the answer listed. The use case also mentioned databases plural being migrated and unpredictable usage. Also you can setup regional auto failover groups for SQL Database and Elastic Pools, so that would cover the geo-redundancy requirement. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-pool-overview?view=azuresql>  
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Jay\_2pt0** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I certainly would agree with you if multiple databases, but I'm not seeing that reference.  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **HTEC** 3 months ago

Why not A? "To avoid disrupting customer access, database downtime must be minimized when databases are migrated."  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **scottn26** 2 months, 1 week ago

I think there is always a preference to migrate to a cloud native solution rather than VMs. There is a migration tool within SQL Server to Azure SQL Database which wouldn't take any longer than migrating the VM from on-premises (using Migrate, for example)  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **kay00001** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: D**

D. a vCore-based Azure SQL database  
upvoted 4 times

**Introductory Info**

## Case Study -

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## Overview -

Litware, Inc. is a medium-sized finance company that has a main office in Boston.

## Existing Environment -

## Identity Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named litware.com that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named litware.com. All users have Azure Active Directory Premium P2 licenses.

Litware has a second Azure AD tenant named dev.litware.com that is used as a development environment.

The litware.com tenant has a Conditional Access policy named Capolicy1. Capolicy1 requires that when users manage the Azure subscription for a production environment by using the Azure portal, they must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device.

## Azure Environment -

Litware has 10 Azure subscriptions that are linked to the Litware.com tenant and five Azure subscriptions that are linked to the dev.litware.com tenant. All the subscriptions are in an Enterprise Agreement (EA).

The litware.com tenant contains a custom Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) role named Role1 that grants the DataActions read permission to the blobs and files in Azure Storage.

## On-Premises Environment -

The on-premises network of Litware contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Configuration
SERVER1 SERVER2 SERVER3	Ubuntu 18.04 virtual machines hosted on Hyper-V	The virtual machines host a third-party app named App1. App1 uses an external storage solution that provides Apache Hadoop-compatible data storage. The data storage supports POSIX access control list (ACL) file-level permissions.
SERVER10	Server that runs Windows Server 2016	The server contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that hosts two databases named DB1 and DB2.

## Network Environment -

Litware has ExpressRoute connectivity to Azure.

## Planned Changes and Requirements

### Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

Migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.

Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.

Migrate the external storage used by App1 to Azure Storage.

Deploy the Azure virtual machines that will host App1 to Azure dedicated hosts.

### Authentication and Authorization Requirements

Litware identifies the following authentication and authorization requirements:

Only users that manage the production environment by using the Azure portal must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device and authenticate by using

Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).

The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permissions to the network administrators for all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.

To access the resources in Azure, App1 must use the managed identity of the virtual machines that will host the app.

RBAC roles must be applied to management groups.

### Resiliency Requirements -

Litware identifies the following resiliency requirements:

Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:

- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
- Fail over automatically.
- Minimize I/O latency.

App1 must meet the following requirements:

- Be hosted in an Azure region that supports availability zones.
- Be hosted on Azure virtual machines that support automatic scaling.
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.

### Security and Compliance Requirements

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.

On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.

Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.

All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.

App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.

### Business Requirements -

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

Minimize administrative effort.

Minimize costs.

## Question

### HOTSPOT -

You plan to migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.

You need to ensure that the Azure database and the service tier meet the resiliency and business requirements.

What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

## Answer Area

Database:

- A single Azure SQL database
- Azure SQL Managed Instance
- An Azure SQL Database elastic pool

Service tier:

- Hyperscale
- Business Critical
- General Purpose

Correct Answer:

## Answer Area

Database:

- A single Azure SQL database
- Azure SQL Managed Instance
- An Azure SQL Database elastic pool

Service tier:

- Hyperscale
- Business Critical
- General Purpose

Box 1: An Azure SQL Database elastic pool

Scenario:

\* Resiliency Requirements. Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:

Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.

Fail over automatically.

Minimize I/O latency.

\* Litware identifies the following business requirements:

Minimize administrative effort.

Minimize costs.

Box 2: Business Critical

✉  **WickedMJ** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

- > Database: "An Azure SQL Database elastic pool"
- > Service Tier: "Business Critical"

Reference & explanations:

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/68044-exam-az-305-topic-9-question-1-discussion/>

upvoted 9 times

✉  **TOSHI** Most Recent 1 month ago

For reference please read the following documentation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell#premium-and-business-critical-service-tier-zone-redundant-availability>

I would go for :

Database: Azure SQL Database

Service tier: Business Critical

upvoted 3 times

✉  **ezfix** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

To minimize i/o, what is needed is a SQL AO availability group that spans availability zones. This is covered by Premium and Business Critical SQL Database, and SQL Database Elastic Pools. Since there are 2 databases, it has to be Elastic Pool.

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **scottims** 3 months ago

Elastic pool

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/sql-database-paas-overview?view=azuresql>

You can blend single databases with elastic pools, and change the service tiers of single databases and elastic pools to adapt to your situation. You can also mix and match other Azure services with SQL Database to meet your unique app design needs, drive cost and resource efficiencies, and unlock new business opportunities.

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **sKaiNL** 3 months ago

Automatic scaling is the requirement for the App not for the DBs. So why elastic pools but not managed instance?

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **GarryK** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

You need Zone redundancy.

Zone-redundant configuration is not available in SQL Managed Instance. In SQL Database this feature is only available when the Gen5 hardware is selected.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Snownoodles** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Database: Azure Database, no need to use Elastic Pool

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Elton\_Bicalho** 3 months, 1 week ago

Azure Database is SINGLE database. They have 2 databases (DB1 and DB2).

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **CineZorro824** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

I assume by that single Azure SQL Database they mean creating two single db's (business critical), without an Elastic Pool. That would work, but it's not as cost effective as Elastic Pool.

upvoted 1 times

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**Overview -**

Contoso, Ltd. is a research company that has a main office in Montreal.

**Existing Environment: Technical Environment**

The on-premises network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.

Contoso has a single Azure subscription.

**Existing Environment: Business Partnerships**

Contoso has a business partnership with Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam users access some Contoso applications over the internet by using Azure Active Directory

(Azure AD) guest accounts.

**Requirements: Planned Changes -**

Contoso plans to deploy two applications named App1 and App2 to Azure.

**Requirements: App1 -**

App1 will be a Python web app hosted in Azure App Service that requires a Linux runtime. Users from Contoso and Fabrikam will access App1.

App1 will access several services that require third-party credentials and access strings. The credentials and access strings are stored in Azure Key Vault.

App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.

App1 has the following data requirements:

Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.

Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.

App1 will only be accessible from the internet. App1 has the following connection requirements:

Connections to App1 must pass through a web application firewall (WAF).

Connections to App1 must be active-active load balanced between instances.

All connections to App1 from North America must be directed to the East US region. All other connections must be directed to the West Europe region.

Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.

**Requirements: App2 -**

App2 will be a .NET app hosted in App Service that requires a Windows runtime. App2 has the following file storage requirements:

Save files to an Azure Storage account.

Replicate files to an on-premises location.

Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.

You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require

changes to the application code.

#### Application Development Requirements

Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:

A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.

After testing the new version, the staging version of the application will replace the production version.

The switch to the new application version from staging to production must occur without any downtime of the application.

#### Identity Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for managing Fabrikam access to resources:

Every month, an account manager at Fabrikam must review which Fabrikam users have access permissions to App1. Accounts that no longer need permissions must be removed as guests.

The solution must minimize development effort.

#### Security Requirement -

All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.

Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.

#### Question

##### DRAG DROP -

You need to recommend a solution that meets the file storage requirements for App2.

What should you deploy to the Azure subscription and the on-premises network? To answer, drag the appropriate services to the correct locations.

Each service may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

#### Services

Azure Blob Storage

Azure Data Box

Azure Data Box Gateway

Azure Data Lake Storage

Azure File Sync

Azure Files

#### Answer Area

Azure subscription:

Service

On-premises network:

Service

Correct Answer:

**Services**

Azure Blob Storage

Azure Data Box

Azure Data Box Gateway

Azure Data Lake Storage

**Answer Area**

Azure subscription:

Azure Files

On-premises network:

Azure File Sync

Box 1: Azure Files -

Scenario: App2 has the following file storage requirements:

- ⇒ Save files to an Azure Storage account.
- ⇒ Replicate files to an on-premises location.
- ⇒ Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.

Box 2: Azure File Sync -

Use Azure File Sync to centralize your organization's file shares in Azure Files, while keeping the flexibility, performance, and compatibility of an on-premises file server. Azure File Sync transforms Windows Server into a quick cache of your Azure file share. You can use any protocol that's available on Windows Server to access your data locally, including SMB, NFS, and FTPS. You can have as many caches as you need across the world.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide>

✉  **airmancompscii**  2 weeks, 5 days ago

Took the AZ-305 on 12/7 and passed with a 935 only using this question bank (I have the Contributor access). I did not use AZ-304 or any other question bank.

I had this specific case study actually, in case knowing that helps anyone.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **WickedMJ**  2 months, 2 weeks ago

- > Azure Subscription: "Azure Files"
- > On-premises network: "Azure File Sync"

Reference:

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/67817-exam-az-305-topic-8-question-1-discussion/>

upvoted 5 times

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App1 has the following data requirements:

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Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.

Requirements: App2 -

App2 will be a .NET app hosted in App Service that requires a Windows runtime. App2 has the following file storage requirements:

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Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.

You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require changes to the application code.

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The solution must minimize development effort.

#### Security Requirement -

All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.

Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.

#### Question

You need to recommend a solution that meets the data requirements for App1.

What should you recommend deploying to each availability zone that contains an instance of App1?

- A. an Azure Cosmos DB that uses multi-region writes
- B. an Azure Data Lake store that uses geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)
- C. an Azure Storage account that uses geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)

#### Correct Answer: A

Scenario: App1 has the following data requirements:

- ⇒ Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.
- ⇒ Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.

Azure Cosmos DB: Each partition across all the regions is replicated. Each region contains all the data partitions of an Azure Cosmos container and can serve reads as well as serve writes when multi-region writes is enabled.

Incorrect Answers:

B, D: GZRS protects against failures. Geo-redundant storage (with GRS or GZRS) replicates your data to another physical location in the secondary region to protect against regional outages. However, that data is available to be read only if the customer or Microsoft initiates a failover from the primary to secondary region.

C: Active geo-replication is designed as a business continuity solution that lets you perform quick disaster recovery of individual databases in case of a regional disaster or a large scale outage. Once geo-replication is set up, you can initiate a geo-failover to a geo-secondary in a different Azure region. The geo-failover is initiated programmatically by the application or manually by the user.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/high-availability>

✉  **WickedMJ**  2 months, 2 weeks ago

**Selected Answer: A**

A. an Azure Cosmos DB that uses multi-region writes

Reference

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/69314-exam-az-305-topic-8-question-2-discussion/>  
upvoted 6 times

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Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.

**Requirements: App2 -**

App2 will be a .NET app hosted in App Service that requires a Windows runtime. App2 has the following file storage requirements:

Save files to an Azure Storage account.

Replicate files to an on-premises location.

Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.

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The solution must minimize development effort.

#### Security Requirement -

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Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.

#### Question

##### HOTSPOT -

You are evaluating whether to use Azure Traffic Manager and Azure Application Gateway to meet the connection requirements for App1.

What is the minimum numbers of instances required for each service? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

Azure Traffic Manager:

1
2
3
6

Azure Application Gateway:

1
2
3
6

### Answer Area

Azure Traffic Manager:

1
2
3
6

Correct Answer:

Azure Application Gateway:

1
2
3
6

Box 1: 1 -

App1 will only be accessible from the internet. App1 has the following connection requirements:

• Connections to App1 must be active-active load balanced between instances.

• All connections to App1 from North America must be directed to the East US region. All other connections must be directed to the West

Europe region.

App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.

Note: Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer. This service allows you to distribute traffic to your public facing applications across the global Azure regions.

Box 2: 2 -

For production workloads, run at least two gateway instances.

A single Application Gateway deployment can run multiple instances of the gateway.

Use one Application Gateway in East US Region, and one in the West Europe region.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/high-availability/reference-architecture-traffic-manager-application-gateway>

✉️  **WickedMJ** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

> Azure Traffic Manager: " 1 "  
> Azure Application Gateway: " 2 "  
upvoted 12 times

✉️  **Dudulle** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

1  
2  
of course since:  
- traffic mgr is global  
- app GW is regional

2 regions imply: 1 TM and 2 app GW

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **heero** 3 months ago

should be  
2  
1  
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **ronsav80** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

From <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/high-availability/reference-architecture-traffic-manager-application-gateway>, that has 1 traffic manager (for DNS responses) and 2 app gateways, so 1-2 seems right  
upvoted 8 times

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The litware.com tenant has a Conditional Access policy named Capolicy1. Capolicy1 requires that when users manage the Azure subscription for a production environment by using the Azure portal, they must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device.

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The litware.com tenant contains a custom Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) role named Role1 that grants the DataActions read permission to the blobs and files in Azure Storage.

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The on-premises network of Litware contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Configuration
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#### Planned Changes and Requirements

##### Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

Migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.

Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.

Migrate the external storage used by App1 to Azure Storage.

Deploy the Azure virtual machines that will host App1 to Azure dedicated hosts.

▪

##### Authentication and Authorization Requirements

Litware identifies the following authentication and authorization requirements:

Only users that manage the production environment by using the Azure portal must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device and authenticate by using

Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).

The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permissions to the network administrators for all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.

To access the resources in Azure, App1 must use the managed identity of the virtual machines that will host the app.

RBAC roles must be applied to management groups.

#### Resiliency Requirements -

Litware identifies the following resiliency requirements:

Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:

- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
- Fail over automatically.
- Minimize I/O latency.

App1 must meet the following requirements:

- Be hosted in an Azure region that supports availability zones.
- Be hosted on Azure virtual machines that support automatic scaling.
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.

#### Security and Compliance Requirements

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.

On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.

Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.

All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.

App1 must NOT share physical hardware with other workloads.

#### Business Requirements -

Litware identifies the following business requirements:

Minimize administrative effort.

Minimize costs.

▪

#### Question

##### HOTSPOT -

How should the migrated databases DB1 and DB2 be implemented in Azure?

Hot Area:

## Answer Area

Database:

A single Azure SQL database
Azure SQL Managed Instance
An Azure SOL Database elastic pool

Service tier:

Hyperscale
Business Critical
General Purpose

## Answer Area

Database:

A single Azure SQL database
Azure SQL Managed Instance
An Azure SOL Database elastic pool

Correct Answer:

Service tier:

Hyperscale
Business Critical
General Purpose

Box 1: SQL Managed Instance -

Scenario: Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:

- ⇒ Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
- ⇒ Fail over automatically.
- ⇒ Minimize I/O latency.

The auto-failover groups feature allows you to manage the replication and failover of a group of databases on a server or all databases in a managed instance to another region. It is a declarative abstraction on top of the existing active geo-replication feature, designed to simplify deployment and management of geo-replicated databases at scale. You can initiate a geo-failover manually or you can delegate it to the Azure service based on a user-defined policy. The latter option allows you to automatically recover multiple related databases in a secondary region after a catastrophic failure or other unplanned event that results in full or partial loss of the SQL Database or SQL Managed Instance availability in the primary region.

Box 2: Business critical -

SQL Managed Instance is available in two service tiers:

General purpose: Designed for applications with typical performance and I/O latency requirements.

Business critical: Designed for applications with low I/O latency requirements and minimal impact of underlying maintenance operations on the workload.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auto-failover-group-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/sql-managed-instance-paas-overview>

Elastic Pool.

Managed instance does not support zone redundancy

Zone-redundant configuration is not available in SQL Managed Instance. In SQL Database this feature is only available when the Gen5 hardware is selected.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell>

upvoted 14 times

✉️ **Ghoshy** Most Recent 2 days, 9 hours ago

Yes, Azure SQL Managed Instance supports Zone Redundancy. Zone Redundancy is a feature that provides additional resiliency and availability for Azure SQL Managed Instance by replicating the data to a secondary region within the same geography. This allows you to maintain availability in the event of a region-wide failure or disaster.

To enable Zone Redundancy for your Azure SQL Managed Instance, you can specify the zone redundancy option when you create the instance. You can also enable or disable this feature later on by modifying the instance's properties.

It's important to note that Zone Redundancy is only available for Azure SQL Managed Instance in the General Purpose and Business Critical service tiers. It is not available for the Hyperscale service tier.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **RandomNickname** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Agree with others.

Elastic Pool

Multi DB so not Azure SQL and as per below not SQL MI either

Business Critical

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell>

From above URL;

Premium and Business Critical service tier zone redundant availability

This feature is not available in SQL Managed Instance. In SQL Database, when using the Business Critical tier, zone-redundant configuration is only available when the standard-series (Gen5) hardware is selected. For up to date information about the regions that support zone-redundant databases, see Services support by region.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Ravi1383** 1 month ago

Questions is when DB1 and Db2 are already migrated to Azure! The given answers are correct and it's not a repeated question.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **A\_GEE** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

The zone redundant availability is not available for SQL Managed Instance. So one of the requirements is not met

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **A\_GEE** 1 month ago

Repeat questions

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **ezfix** 3 months, 1 week ago

"Azure SQL Database elastic pool" in the Premium and Business Critical service tiers of the Premium Availability model support both locally redundant and zone redundant availability. Premium and Business Critical service tier zone redundant availability is not available for SQL Managed Instance. Azure SQL Database with General Purpose supports zone redundant availability, but, the answer calls for "Single Azure SQL database", which won't work for this use case.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/blog/azure-sql-database-now-offers-zone-redundant-premium-databases-and-elastic-pools/#:~:text=To%20take%20advantage%20of%20this%20capability%2C%20you%20simply,reconfigure%20the%20database%20or%20pool%20without%20any%20downtime.>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure-powershell#premium-and-business-critical-service-tier-locally-redundant-availability>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Wolviet7** 3 months ago

Business Critical service is available for managed instance with zone redundancy and auto failover. It is also cheaper than elastic pool...

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Wolviet7** 3 months ago

Sorry not zone redundant ... zone redundancy backup

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **ntobars** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

"Zone-redundant configuration is not available in SQL Managed Instance. In SQL Database this feature is only available when the Gen5 hardware is selected."

upvoted 2 times

**Introductory Info****Case Study -**

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study -

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Overview -

Fabrikam, Inc. is an engineering company that has offices throughout Europe. The company has a main office in London and three branch offices in Amsterdam, Berlin, and Rome.

Existing Environment: Active Directory Environment

The network contains two Active Directory forests named corp.fabrikam.com and rd.fabrikam.com. There are no trust relationships between the forests.

Corp.fabrikam.com is a production forest that contains identities used for internal user and computer authentication.

Rd.fabrikam.com is used by the research and development (R&D) department only. The R&D department is restricted to using on-premises resources only.

Existing Environment: Network Infrastructure

Each office contains at least one domain controller from the corp.fabrikam.com domain. The main office contains all the domain controllers for the rd.fabrikam.com forest.

All the offices have a high-speed connection to the internet.

An existing application named WebApp1 is hosted in the data center of the London office. WebApp1 is used by customers to place and track orders. WebApp1 has a web tier that uses Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) and a database tier that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2016. The web tier and the database tier are deployed to virtual machines that run on Hyper-V.

The IT department currently uses a separate Hyper-V environment to test updates to WebApp1.

Fabrikam purchases all Microsoft licenses through a Microsoft Enterprise Agreement that includes Software Assurance.

Existing Environment: Problem Statements

The use of WebApp1 is unpredictable. At peak times, users often report delays. At other times, many resources for WebApp1 are underutilized.

Requirements: Planned Changes -

Fabrikam plans to move most of its production workloads to Azure during the next few years, including virtual machines that rely on Active Directory for authentication.

As one of its first projects, the company plans to establish a hybrid identity model, facilitating an upcoming Microsoft 365 deployment.

All R&D operations will remain on-premises.

Fabrikam plans to migrate the production and test instances of WebApp1 to Azure.

Requirements: Technical Requirements

Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:

Website content must be easily updated from a single point.

User input must be minimized when provisioning new web app instances.

Whenever possible, existing on-premises licenses must be used to reduce cost.

Users must always authenticate by using their corp.fabrikam.com UPN identity.

Any new deployments to Azure must be redundant in case an Azure region fails.

Whenever possible, solutions must be deployed to Azure by using the Standard pricing tier of Azure App Service.

An email distribution group named IT Support must be notified of any issues relating to the directory synchronization services.

In the event that a link fails between Azure and the on-premises network, ensure that the virtual machines hosted in Azure can authenticate to Active Directory.

Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabrikam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on-premises network.

#### Requirements: Database Requirements

Fabrikam identifies the following database requirements:

Database metrics for the production instance of WebApp1 must be available for analysis so that database administrators can optimize the performance settings.

To avoid disrupting customer access, database downtime must be minimized when databases are migrated.

Database backups must be retained for a minimum of seven years to meet compliance requirements.

#### Requirements: Security Requirements

Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:

Company information including policies, templates, and data must be inaccessible to anyone outside the company.

Users on the on-premises network must be able to authenticate to corp.fabrikam.com if an internet link fails.

Administrators must be able authenticate to the Azure portal by using their corp.fabrikam.com credentials.

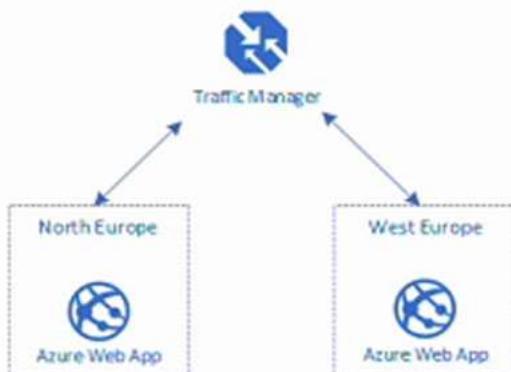
All administrative access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication (MFA).

The testing of WebApp1 updates must not be visible to anyone outside the company.

#### Question

HOTSPOT -

You design a solution for the web tier of WebApp1 as shown in the exhibit.



For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
<b>The design supports the technical requirements for redundancy.</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>The design supports autoscaling.</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>The design requires a manual configuration if an Azure region fails.</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Statements	Yes	No
<b>The design supports the technical requirements for redundancy.</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<b>Correct Answer:</b> <b>The design supports autoscaling.</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
<b>The design requires a manual configuration if an Azure region fails.</b>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -  
Any new deployments to Azure must be redundant in case an Azure region fails.  
Traffic Manager is resilient to failure, including the failure of an entire Azure region.

Box 2: No -  
Traffic Manager provides load balancing, but not auto-scaling.

Box 3: No -  
Automatic failover using Azure Traffic Manager: when you have complex architectures and multiple sets of resources capable of performing the same function, you can configure Azure Traffic Manager (based on DNS) to check the health of your resources and route the traffic from the non-healthy resource to the healthy resource.  
Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/networking/disaster-recovery-dns-traffic-manager>

✉  **ezfix** Highly Voted 3 months ago

Should be Y,Y,N

(Yes) Traffic manager distributes load to two sites (redundancy). (Yes) The graphic clearly shows an "Azure Web App", which is production. By default, production web apps support auto scale. (No) Azure Traffic manager does automatic failover, so no manual configuration is necessary.  
upvoted 20 times

✉  **Bartol0** Highly Voted 2 months, 4 weeks ago

YNN

"In this way, the App Service plan is the scale unit of the App Service apps. If the plan is configured to run five VM instances, then all apps in the plan run on all five instances. If the plan is configured for autoscaling, then all apps in the plan are scaled out together based on the autoscale settings."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans>  
upvoted 7 times

✉  **Galron** 2 months ago

YYN, with Std Web App plan you get autoscale vertical and horizontal.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up>  
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Ghoshy** Most Recent 2 days, 8 hours ago

The answer should be Y,Y,N . For Azure App Service, the requirement is talking about standard ones.

Yes, the Standard pricing tier of Azure App Service supports autoscaling. Autoscaling is a feature that automatically increases or decreases the number of instances of an app based on demand. This can help you to optimize the performance and cost of your app by ensuring that it has the right number of instances to handle the current workload.

To enable autoscaling for an Azure App Service app, you can use the Azure portal, Azure PowerShell, or the Azure CLI. You can specify the criteria that should trigger an increase or decrease in the number of instances, as well as the minimum and maximum number of instances that should be maintained. You can also specify the scale-out and scale-in rules, which determine how the number of instances should be changed in response to demand.

It's important to note that autoscaling is only available for the Standard and Premium pricing tiers of Azure App Service. It is not available for the Free, Shared, or Basic tiers.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Kay04** 6 days, 12 hours ago

Y,Y,N

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/products/app-service/web/>  
WebApp Built-in autoscale and load balancing  
upvoted 1 times

✉  **simonverma** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

I believe it should be (Y,N,N) - same as the answer.  
1 & 3 are clear.

But for 2 it should be N since traffic manager does load balancing but here it is asking for autoscaling i.e. horizontal/vertical scaling.  
upvoted 2 times

 **SuperMax** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Should be Y,N,N

How does the scenario supports autoscaling? The Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based load balancer, it allows you to distribute traffic across your public facing applications. With the traffic manager it will use DNS to direct requests from your users to the appropriate endpoint based on the traffic-routing method that you have configured. Your endpoints can be any Internet-facing service hosted inside OR outside of Azure  
upvoted 1 times

 **Louri** 2 months ago

Should be Y Y N. The scenario supports autoscale.

upvoted 3 times

 **sondrex** 2 months ago

Answer is not correct

Should be YYN

upvoted 3 times

 **GaneshPP** 2 months, 1 week ago

YNN

Autoscaling needs more instances added dynamically, this architecture is fixed, cant support.

upvoted 5 times

 **HTEC** 3 months ago

Web apps support autoscaling, so maybe YYN?

upvoted 3 times

 **Abas240** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

 **WickedMJ** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer correct - Upvoted!

Y N N

for redundancy, you can use the priority traffic routing method which would automatically failover the web app if it detects a failure in the primary region.

Traffic manager is a load distribution service and not an autoscaling service.

You don't need manual configuration because you can use automatic in traffic manger

upvoted 7 times