

Actions

A user requests the image from the CDN URL. The DNS routes the request to the best performing POP location.

Subsequent requests for the file may be directed to the same POP using the CDN logo image URL. The POP edge server returns the files from cache if the TTL has not expired.

If no edge servers in the POP have the image in cache, the POP requests the file from the origin server.

The origin server returns the logo image to an edge server in the POP. An edge server in the POP caches the logo image and returns the image to the client.

Answer Area**Answer:****Actions**

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Answer Area

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Explanation

A user requests the image from the CDN URL. The DNS routes the request to the best performing POP location.

If no edge servers in the POP have the image in cache, the POP requests the file from the origin server.

The origin server returns the logo image to an edge server in the POP. An edge server in the POP caches the logo image and returns the image to the client.

Subsequent requests for the file may be directed to the same POP using the CDN logo image URL. The POP edge server returns the files from cache if the TTL has not expired.

Step 1: A user requests the image..

A user requests a file (also called an asset) by using a URL with a special domain name, such as <endpoint name>.azureedge.net. This name can be an endpoint hostname or a custom domain. The DNS routes the request to the best performing POP location, which is usually the POP that is geographically closest to the user.

Step 2: If no edge servers in the POP have the..

If no edge servers in the POP have the file in their cache, the POP requests the file from the origin server. The origin server can be an Azure Web App, Azure Cloud Service, Azure Storage account, or any publicly accessible web server.

Step 3: The origin server returns the..

The origin server returns the file to an edge server in the POP.

An edge server in the POP caches the file and returns the file to the original requestor (Alice). The file remains cached on the edge server in the POP until the time-to-live (TTL) specified by its HTTP headers expires. If the origin server didn't specify a TTL, the default TTL is seven days.

Step 4: Subsequent requests for..

Additional users can then request the same file by using the same URL that the original user used, and can also be directed to the same POP.

If the TTL for the file hasn't expired, the POP edge server returns the file directly from the cache. This process results in a faster, more responsive user experience.

References:

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

Question #94 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

A company is developing a gaming platform. Users can join teams to play online and see leaderboards that include player statistics. The solution includes an entity named Team.

You plan to implement an Azure Redis Cache instance to improve the efficiency of data operations for entities that rarely change.

You need to invalidate the cache when team data is changed.

How should you complete the code? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
void ClearCachedTeams()
{
    IDatabase cache = Connection.GetDatabase();
    ICache cache = Connection.GetDatabase();

    cache.KeyDelete("teams");
    cache.StringSet("teams", "");
    cache.ValueDelete("teams");
    cache.StringGet("teams", "");

    viewBag.nsg += Team data removed from cache.
}
```

Answer:

```
void ClearCachedTeams()
{
    IDatabase cache = Connection.GetDatabase();
    ICache cache = Connection.GetDatabase();

    cache.KeyDelete("teams");
    cache.StringSet("teams", "");
    cache.ValueDelete("teams");
    cache.StringGet("teams", "");

    viewBag.nsg += Team data removed from cache. ";
}
```

Explanation

```
void ClearCachedTeams()
{
    IDatabase cache = Connection.GetDatabase();
    ICache cache = Connection.GetDatabase();

    cache.KeyDelete("teams");
    cache.StringSet("teams", "");
    cache.ValueDelete("teams");
    cache.StringGet("teams", "");

    viewBag.nsg += Team data removed from cache. ";
}
```

Box 1: IDatabase cache = connection.GetDatabase();

Connection refers to a previously configured ConnectionMultiplexer.

Box 2: cache.StringSet("teams", "")

To specify the expiration of an item in the cache, use the TimeSpan parameter of StringSet.

```
cache.StringSet("key1", "value1", TimeSpan.FromMinutes(90));
```

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/sv-se/blog/lap-around-azure-redis-cache-preview/>

Question #:95 - (Exam Topic 3)

You manage several existing Logic Apps.

You need to change definitions, add new logic, and optimize these apps on a regular basis.

What should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate tools to the correct functionalities. 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.

Tools	Functionality	Tool
Logic Apps Designer	Edit B2B workflows	
Code View Editor	Edit definitions in JSON	
Enterprise Integration Pack	Visually add functionality	

Answer:

Tools	Functionality	Tool
Logic Apps Designer	Edit B2B workflows	Enterprise Integration Pack
Code View Editor	Edit definitions in JSON	Code View Editor
Enterprise Integration Pack	Visually add functionality	Logic Apps Designer

Explanation

Functionality**Tool****Edit B2B workflows****Enterprise Integration Pack****Edit definitions in JSON****Code View Editor****Visually add functionality****Logic Apps Designer****Box 1: Enterprise Integration Pack**

After you create an integration account that has partners and agreements, you are ready to create a business to business (B2B) workflow for your logic app with the Enterprise Integration Pack.

Box 2: Code View Editor

To work with logic app definitions in JSON, open the Code View editor when working in the Azure portal or in Visual Studio, or copy the definition into any editor that you want.

Box 3: Logical Apps Designer

You can build your logic apps visually with the Logic Apps Designer, which is available in the Azure portal through your browser and in Visual Studio.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-enterprise-integration-b2b>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-author-definitions>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-overview>

Question #:96 - (Exam Topic 3)

You develop an ASP.NET Core MVC application. You configure the application to track webpages and custom events.

You need to identify trends in application usage.

Which Azure Application Insights Usage Analysis features should you use? To answer, drag the appropriate features to the correct requirements. Each feature 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.

Answer:**Explanation****Requirement**

Which pages visited by users most often correlate to a product purchase?

Feature

Users

How does load time of the product display page affect a user's decision to purchase a product?

Impact

Which events most influence a user's decision to continue to use the application?

Retention

Are there places in the application that users often perform repetitive actions?

User Flows

Box1: Users

Box 2: Impact

One way to think of Impact is as the ultimate tool for settling arguments with someone on your team about how slowness in some aspect of your site is affecting whether users stick around. While users may tolerate a certain amount of slowness, Impact gives you insight into how best to balance optimization and performance to maximize user conversion.

Box 3: Retention

The retention feature in Azure Application Insights helps you analyze how many users return to your app, and how often they perform particular tasks or achieve goals. For example, if you run a game site, you could compare the numbers of users who return to the site after losing a game with the number who return after winning. This knowledge can help you improve both your user experience and your business strategy.

Box 4: User flows

The User Flows tool visualizes how users navigate between the pages and features of your site. It's great for answering questions like:

How do users navigate away from a page on your site?

What do users click on a page on your site?

Where are the places that users churn most from your site?

Are there places where users repeat the same action over and over?

Question #:97 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You are developing Azure WebJobs.

You need to recommend a WebJob type for each scenario.

Which WebJob type should you recommend? To answer, drag the appropriate WebJob types to the correct scenarios. Each WebJob type 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.

WebJob types	Scenario	WebJob type
Triggered	Run on all instances that the web app runs on. Optionally restrict the WebJob to a single instance.	
Continuous	Run on a single instance that Azure select for load balancing.	
	Supports remote debugging	

Answer:

WebJob types	Scenario	WebJob type
Triggered	Run on all instances that the web app runs on. Optionally restrict the WebJob to a single instance.	Continuous
Continuous	Run on a single instance that Azure select for load balancing.	Triggered
	Supports remote debugging	Continuous

Explanation

Scenario**WebJob type**

Run on all instances that the web app runs on.

Continuous

Optionally restrict the WebJob to a single instance.

Triggered

Run on a single instance that Azure select for load balancing.

Continuous

Supports remote debugging

Box 1: Continuous

Continuous runs on all instances that the web app runs on. You can optionally restrict the WebJob to a single instance.

Box 2: Triggered

Triggered runs on a single instance that Azure selects for load balancing.

Box 3: Continuous

Continuous supports remote debugging.

Note:

The following table describes the differences between continuous and triggered WebJobs.

Continuous	Triggered
Starts immediately when the WebJob is created. To keep the job from ending, the program or script typically does its work inside an endless loop. If the job does end, you can restart it.	Starts only when triggered manually or on a schedule.
Runs on all instances that the web app runs on. You can optionally restrict the WebJob to a single instance.	Runs on a single instance that Azure selects for load balancing.
Supports remote debugging.	Doesn't support remote debugging.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-create-web-jobs>

Question #:98 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

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 are developing an Azure solution to collect point-of-sale (POS) device data from 2,000 stores located throughout the world. A single device can produce 2 megabytes (MB) of data every 24 hours. Each store location has one to five devices that send data.

You must store the device data in Azure Blob storage. Device data must be correlated based on a device identifier. Additional stores are expected to open in the future.

You need to implement a solution to receive the device data.

Solution: Provision an Azure Event Hub. Configure the machine identifier as the partition key and enable capture.

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A**Explanation**

References:

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

Question #:99 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You are developing a back-end Azure App Service that scales based on the number of messages contained in a Service Bus queue.

A rule already exists to scale up the App Service when the average queue length of unprocessed and valid queue messages is greater than 1000.

You need to add a new rule that will continuously scale down the App Service as long as the scale up condition is not met.

How should you configure the Scale rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer AreaScale rule ×

Metric source

- Storage queue
- Service Bus queue
- Current resource
- Storage queue (classic)

Resource type

Service Bus Namespaces

Resource

MessageQueue1103

* Queues

itemqueue

Criteria

* Metric name

- Message Count
- Active Message Count

1 minute time grain

* Time grain statistic

- Total
- Maximum
- Average
- Count

- Greater than
- Greater than or equal to
- Less than
- Less than or equal to

* Threshold

1000

Action

* Operation

- Increase count by
- Increase count to
- Decrease count by
- Decrease count to

* Instance count

1

* Cool down (minutes)

5

Answer:



Answer Area

Scale rule

Metric source

- Storage queue
- Service Bus queue
- Current resource
- Storage queue (classic)

Resource type

Service Bus Namespaces

Resource

MessageQueue1103

* Queues

itemqueue

Criteria

* Metric name

- Message Count
- Active Message Count

1 minute time grain

* Time grain statistic

- Total
- Maximum
- Average
- Count

- Greater than
- Greater than or equal to
- Less than
- Less than or equal to

* Threshold

1000

Action

* Operation

- Increase count by
- Increase count to
- Decrease count by
- Decrease count to

* Instance count

1

* Cool down (minutes)

5

Explanation

Answer Area

Scale rule x

Metric source

Storage queue
Service Bus queue **Current resource**
Storage queue (classic)

Resource type

Service Bus Namespaces ▼

Resource

MessageQueue1103 ▼

* Queues

itemqueue ▼

Criteria

* Metric name

Message Count
Active Message Count

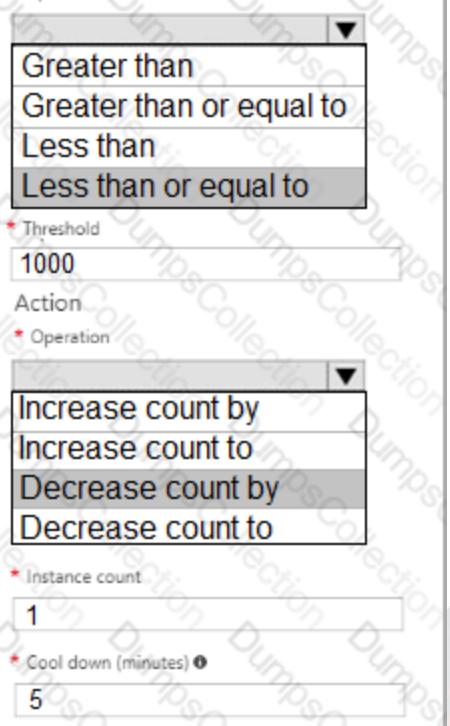
1 minute time grain

* Time grain statistic ▼

Total
Maximum
Average
Count

* Operator





Box 1: Service bus queue

You are developing a back-end Azure App Service that scales based on the number of messages contained in a Service Bus queue.

Box 2: ActiveMessage Count

ActiveMessageCount: Messages in the queue or subscription that are in the active state and ready for delivery.

Box 3: Count

Box 4: Less than or equal to

You need to add a new rule that will continuously scale down the App Service as long as the scale up condition is not met.

Box 5: Decrease count by

Question #:100 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

A company runs an international travel and bookings management service. The company plans to begin offering restaurant bookings. You must develop a solution that uses Azure Search and meets the following requirements:

- Users must be able to search for restaurants by name, description, location, and cuisine.
- Users must be able to narrow the results further by location, cuisine, rating, and family-friendliness.

- All words in descriptions must be included in searches.

You need to add annotations to the restaurant class.

How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



```
[SerializePropertyNameAsCamelCase]
public class Restaurant
{
    [Key, IsFilterable]
    public int RestaurantId { get; set; }
    [IsSearchable, IsFilterable, IsSortable]
    public string Name { get; set; }

    [IsSearchable,IsFilterable,IsSortable,IsFacetable]
    [IsFilterable,IsFacetable,Required]
    [IsSearchable]
    [IsSearchable, Required]

    public string location { get; set; }
    public string Phone { get; set; }

    [Required]
    [IsSearchable]
    [IsFilterable, IsFacetable, Required]
    [IsFilterable, IsFacetable, IsSortable]

    public string Description { get; set; }

    [IsFiltrable, IsSortable, IsSearchable]
    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, IsFacetable]
    [IsFiltrable, IsSortable, Key]
    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, IsSearchable, Required]

    public double Rating { get; set; }

    [IsSearchable, IsFilterable, IsFacetable]
    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, Key]
    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, IsSearchable]
    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, Key, Required]

    public List<string> Cuisines { get; set; }

    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, Key, Required]
    [IsSearchable, IsSortable, IsFacetable]
    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, Key, IsSearchable]
    [IsFilterable, IsFacetable]

    public bool FamilyFriendly { get; set; }
}
```

Answer:

```
[SerializePropertyNameAsCamelCase]
public class Restaurant
{
    [Key, IsFilterable]
    public int RestaurantId { get; set; }
    [IsSearchable, IsFilterable, IsSortable]
    public string Name { get; set; }

    [IsSearchable, IsFilterable, IsSortable, IsFacetable]
    [IsFilterable, IsFacetable, Required]
    [IsSearchable]
    [IsSearchable, Required]

    public string location { get; set; }
    public string Phone { get; set; }

    [Required]
    [IsSearchable]
    [IsFilterable, IsFacetable, Required]
    [IsFilterable, IsFacetable, IsSortable]

    public string Description { get; set; }

    [IsFiltrable, IsSortable, IsSearchable]
    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, IsFacetable]
    [IsFiltrable, IsSortable, Key]
    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, IsSearchable, Required]

    public double Rating { get; set; }

    [IsSearchable, IsFilterable, IsFacetable]
    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, Key]
    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, IsSearchable]
    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, Key, Required]

    public List<string> Cuisines { get; set; }

    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, Key, Required]
    [IsSearchable, IsSortable, IsFacetable]
    [IsFilterable, IsSortable, Key, IsSearchable]
    [IsFilterable, IsFacetable]

    public bool FamilyFriendly { get; set; }
}
```

Explanation

Answer Area

```
[SerializePropertyNameAsCamelCase]
public class Restaurant
{
    [Key, IsFilterable]
    public int RestaurantId { get; set; }
    [IsSearchable, IsFilterable, IsSortable]
    public string Name { get; set; }

    [IsSearchable,IsFilterable,IsSortable, IsFacetable]
    [IsFilterable,IsFacetable,Required]
    [IsSearchable]
    [IsSearchable, Required]

    public string location { get; set; }
    public string Phone { get; set; }

    [Required]
    [IsSearchable]
    [IsFilterable, IsFacetable, Required]
    [IsFilterable, IsFacetable, IsSortable]

    public string Description { get; set; }
```

```
[IsFiltrable, IsSortable, IsSearchable]
[IsFilterable, IsSortable, IsFacetable]
[IsFiltrable, IsSortable, Key]
[IsFilterable, IsSortable, IsSearchable, Required]

public double Rating { get; set; }

[IsSearchable, IsFilterable, IsFacetable]
[IsFilterable, IsSortable, Key]
[IsFilterable, IsSortable, IsSearchable]
[IsFilterable, IsSortable, Key, Required]

public List<string> Cuisines { get; set; }

[IsFilterable, IsSortable, Key, Required]
[IsSearchable, IsSortable, IsFacetable]
[IsFilterable, IsSortable, Key, IsSearchable]
[IsFilterable, IsFacetable]

public bool FamilyFriendly { get; set; }
```

Box 1: [IsSearchable.IsFilterable.IsSortable,IsFacetable]

Location

Users must be able to search for restaurants by name, description, location, and cuisine.

Users must be able to narrow the results further by location, cuisine, rating, and family-friendliness.

Box 2: [IsSearchable.IsFilterable.IsSortable,Required]

Description

Users must be able to search for restaurants by name, description, location, and cuisine.

All words in descriptions must be included in searches.

Box 3: [IsFilterable,IsSortable,IsFaceTable]

Rating

Users must be able to narrow the results further by location, cuisine, rating, and family-friendliness.

Box 4: [IsSearchable.IsFilterable,IsFacetable]

Cuisines

Users must be able to search for restaurants by name, description, location, and cuisine.

Users must be able to narrow the results further by location, cuisine, rating, and family-friendliness.

Box 5: [IsFilterable,IsFacetable]

FamilyFriendly

Users must be able to narrow the results further by location, cuisine, rating, and family-friendliness.

References:

<https://www.henkboelman.com/azure-search-the-basics/>

Question #:101 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You provide an Azure API Management managed web service to clients. The back end web service implements HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS).

Every request to the backend service must include a valid HTTP authorization header.

You need to configure the Azure API Management instance with an authentication policy.

Which two policies can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Certificate Authentication
- B. Basic Authentication
- C. OAuth Client Credential Grant
- D. Digest Authentication

Answer: A C

Question #:102 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You have a web service that is used to pay for food deliveries. The web service uses Azure Cosmos DB as the data store.

You plan to add a new feature that allows users to set a tip amount. The new feature requires that a property named tip on the document in Cosmos DB must be present and contain a numeric value.

There are many existing websites and mobile apps that use the web service that will not be updated to set the tip property for some time.

How should you complete the trigger?

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
function ensureTip() {  
    var r =  
        __value();  
        _readDocument('item');  
        getContext().getRequest();  
        getContext().getResponse();
```

```
    var i = r.getBody();  
  
    if (!("tip" in i)) {  
        if (request.getValue("tip") === null){  
            if (isNaN(i["tip"]) || i["tip"] === null) {  
                if (typeof __pluck("tip") == 'number') {  
                    i["tip"] = 0;  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }
```

```
r.setBody(i);  
r.setValue(i);  
__upsertDocument(i);  
__replaceDocument(i)
```

Answer:

```
function ensureTip() {
    var r = {
        _value(),
        _readDocument('item'),
        getContext().getRequest(),
        getContext().getResponse(),
    };

    var i = r.getBody();

    if (!("tip" in i)) {
        if (request.getValue("tip") === null) {
            if (isNaN(i["tip"]) || i["tip"] === null) {
                if (typeof _pluck("tip") == 'number') {
                    i["tip"] = 0;
                }
            }
        }
    }

    r.setBody(i);
    r.setValue(i);
    _upsertDocument(i);
    _replaceDocument(i);
}
```

Explanation

```
function ensureTip() {
    var r =
        __value();
        __readDocument('item');
        getContext().getRequest();
        getContext().getResponse();

    var i = r.getBody();

    if (!("tip" in i)) {
        if (request.getValue("tip") === null) {
            if (isNaN(i["tip"]) || i["tip"] === null) {
                if (typeof __pluck("tip") === 'number') {

                    i["tip"] = 0;
                }
            }
        }
    }

    r.setBody(i);
    r.setValue(i);
    __upsertDocument(i);
    __replaceDocument(i)
}
```

Box 1: getContext().getRequest();

Box 2: if(isNaN(i)["tip"] ..

In JavaScript, there are two ways to check if a variable is a number :

isNaN() – Stands for “is Not a Number”, if variable is not a number, it return true, else return false.

typeof – If variable is a number, it will returns a string named “number”.

Box 3:r.setBody(i);

// update the item that will be created

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/cosmos-db/how-to-write-stored-procedures-triggers-udfs>

<https://mkyong.com/javascript/check-if-variable-is-a-number-in-javascript/>

Question #:103 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You develop a serverless application using several Azure Functions. These functions connect to data from within the code.

You want to configure tracing for an Azure Function App project.

You need to change configuration settings in the host.json file.

Which tool should you use?

- A. Azure portal
- B. Azure PowerShell
- C. Azure Functions Core Tools (Azure CLI)
- D. Visual Studio

[Answer: A](#)

Explanation

The function editor built into the Azure portal lets you update the function.json file and the code file for a function. The host.json file, which contains some runtime-specific configurations, is in the root folder of the function app.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-reference#fileupdate>

Question #:104 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

A company backs up all manufacturing data to Azure Blob Storage. Admins move blobs from hot storage to archive tier storage every month.

You must automatically move blocks to Archive tier after they have not been accessed for 180 days. The path for any item that is not archived must be placed in an existing queue. This operation must be performed automatically once a month. You set the value of TierAgeInDays to 180.

How should you configure the Logic App? To answer, drag the appropriate triggers or action blocks to the correct trigger or action slots. Each trigger or action block 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.

Triggers and Action Blocks

Insert Entity

* Table processing X
* Entity Path X

Show advanced options ▾

Tier blob

If blob is older than the defined value, tier it to Cool or Archive tier X

* Blob path Path X
* Blob Tier Archive

When there are messages in a queue

* Queue Name processing
Show advanced options ▾

Connected to tableStorageAccountConnection. Change connection.

Recurrence

* Interval 1 Frequency Month
Show advanced options ▾

Answer Area

{x} Set tier age variable

Set tier age variable

For each

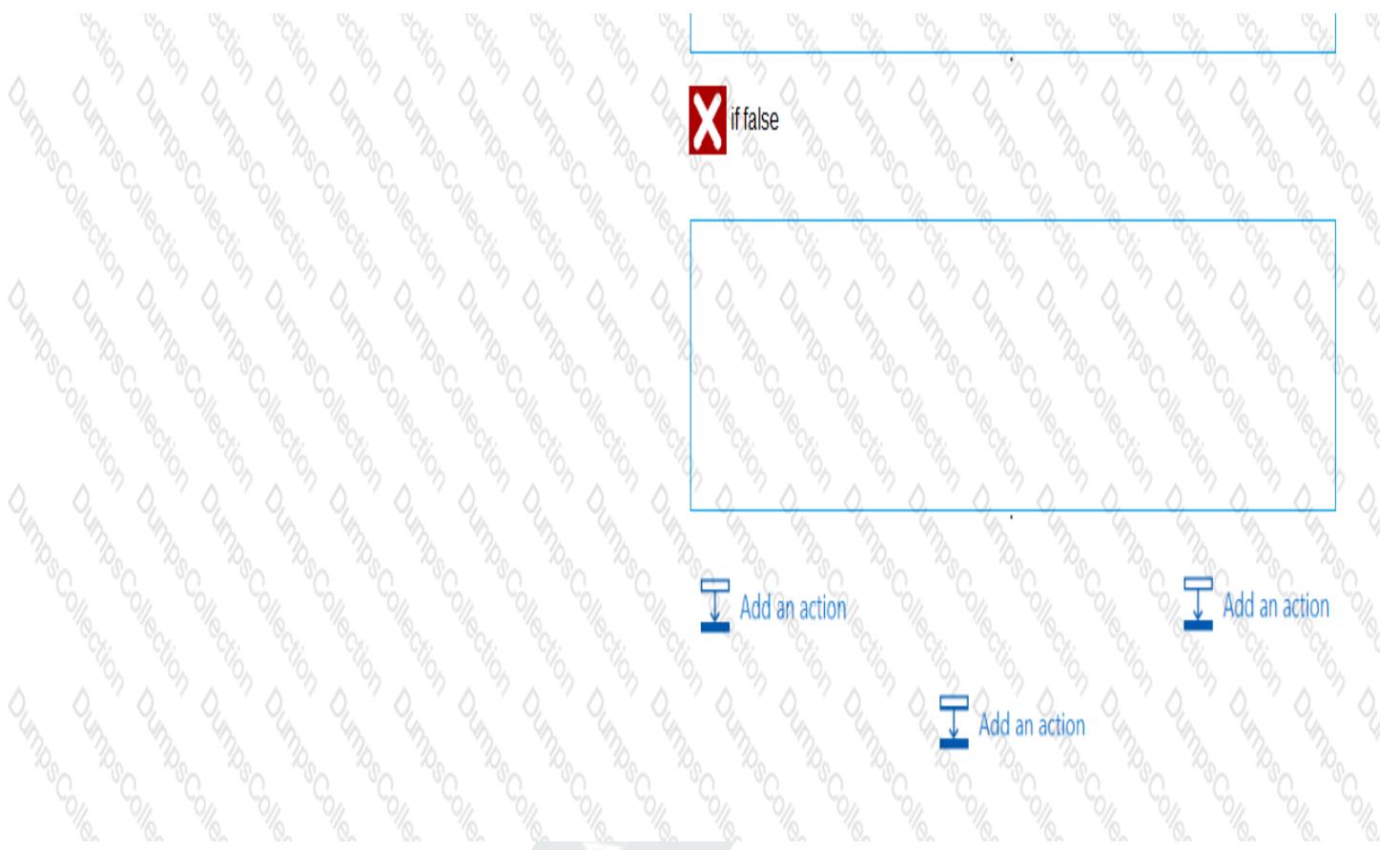
Scan all blobs in this folder
Select an output from previous steps
value X

When there are messages in a queue

* Queue Name processing
Show advanced options ▾

Connected to tableStorageAccountConnection. Change connection.

If true



Answer:

Triggers and Action Blocks

Insert Entity

- * Table: processing
- * Entity: Path X
- Show advanced options

Tier blob

- If blob is older than the defined value, tier it to Cool or Archive tier
- * Blob path: Path X
- * Blob Tier: Archive

When there are messages in a queue

- * Queue Name: processing
- Show advanced options
- Connected to tableStorageAccountConnection. [Change connection.](#)

Recurrence

- * Interval: 1
- * Frequency: Month
- Show advanced options

Answer Area

Recurrence

- * Interval: 1
- * Frequency: Month
- Show advanced options

{x} Set tier age variable

Set tier age variable

For each

- Scan all blobs in this folder
- Select an output from previous steps **value**

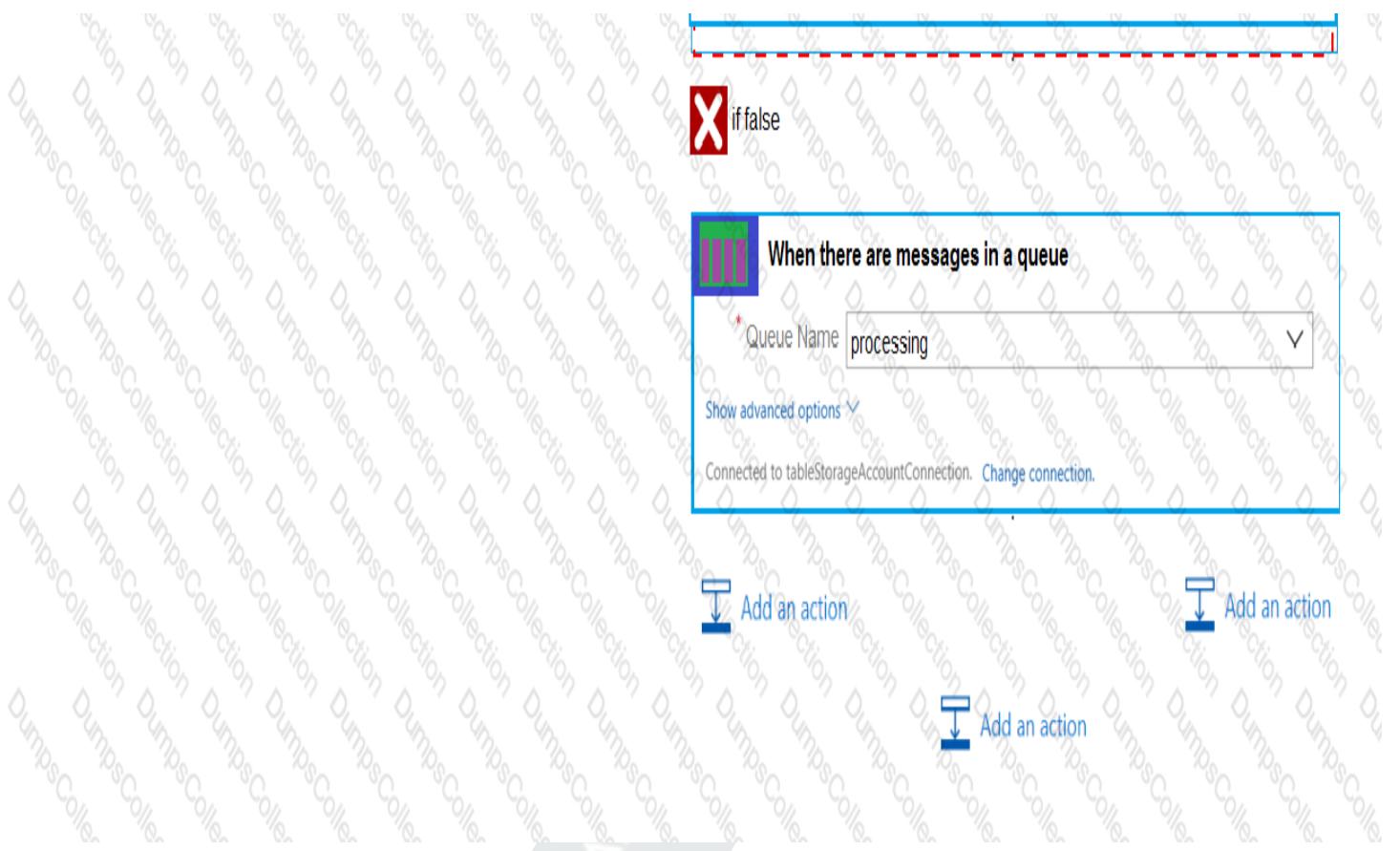
When there are messages in a queue

- * Queue Name: processing
- Show advanced options
- Connected to tableStorageAccountConnection. [Change connection.](#)

If true

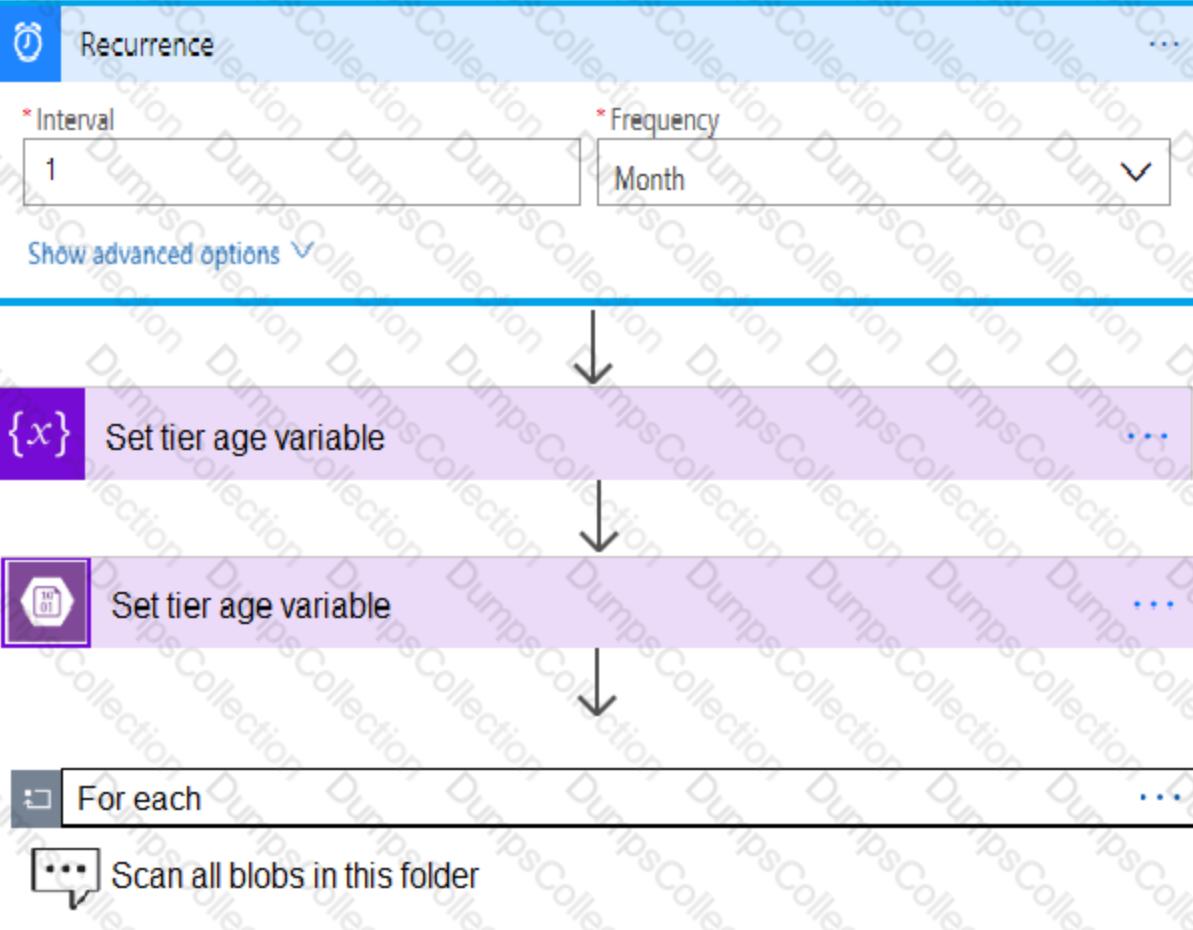
Recurrence

- * Interval: 1
- * Frequency: Month
- Show advanced options



Explanation

Answer Area



* Select an output from previous steps  value

When there are messages in a queue

* Queue Name processing

Show advanced options 

Connected to tableStorageAccountConnection. Change connection.

 If true

 Recurrence 

* Interval * Frequency

Show advanced options 

 if false

Box 1: Recurrence

Box 2: Insert Entity

Box 3 (if true): Tier Blob

Box 4: (if false):

Leave blank.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-perform-data-operations>

Question #:105 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You plan to deploy a web app to App Service on Linux. You create an App Service plan. You create and push a custom Docker image that contains the web app to Azure Container Registry.

You need to access the console logs generated from inside the container in real-time.

How should you complete the Azure CLI command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

The screenshot shows the Azure CLI completion interface. The command being completed is `az webapp log`. A dropdown menu is open, showing the following options:

- config
- download
- show
- tail

Below this, another dropdown menu is open under the `log` command, showing the following options:

- web-server-logging
- docker-container-logging
- application-logging

At the bottom of the interface, there is a list of other commands:

- az
- log
- name ContosoWeb --resource-group ContosoDevRG
- webapp
- acr
- aks

The option `--name ContosoWeb --resource-group ContosoDevRG` is highlighted in red, indicating it is a required parameter for the command.

Answer:



Explanation



Box 1: config

To Configure logging for a web app use the command:

```
az webapp log config
```

Box 2: --docker-container-logging

Syntax include:

```
az webapp log config [--docker-container-logging {filesystem, off}]
```

Box 3: webapp

To download a web app's log history as a zip file use the command:

```
az webapp log download
```

Box 4: download

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/log>

Question #:106 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You are developing an application. You have an Azure user account that has access to two subscriptions.

You need to retrieve a storage account key secret from Azure Key Vault.

In which order should you arrange the PowerShell commands to develop the solution? To answer, move all commands from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Powershell commands

```
$secretvalue = ConvertTo-SecureString  
$storAcctkey -AsPlainText  
-Force  
    Set-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName  
$vaultName -Name $secretName  
-SecretValue $secretvalue
```

```
Get-AzStorageAccountKey -  
ResourceGroupName $resGroup -Name  
$storAcct
```

```
Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId  
$subscriptionID
```

```
Get-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName  
$vaultName
```

```
Get-AzSubscription
```

Answer Area



Answer:

Powershell commands

```
$secretvalue = ConvertTo-SecureString  
$storAcctkey -AsPlainText  
-Force  
    Set-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName  
$vaultName -Name $secretName  
-SecretValue $secretvalue
```

```
Get-AzStorageAccountKey -  
ResourceGroupName $resGroup -Name  
$storAcct
```

```
Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId  
$subscriptionID
```

```
Get-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName  
$vaultName
```

```
Get-AzSubscription
```

Answer Area

```
Get-AzSubscription
```

```
Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId  
$subscriptionID
```

```
Get-AzStorageAccountKey -  
ResourceGroupName $resGroup -Name  
$storAcct
```

Ⓐ
 ⓒ

```
$secretvalue = ConvertTo-SecureString  
$storAcctkey -AsPlainText  
-Force  
    Set-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName  
$vaultName -Name $secretName  
-SecretValue $secretvalue
```

```
Get-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName  
$vaultName
```

Explanation

```
Get-AzSubscription

Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId
$subscriptionID

Get-AzStorageAccountKey -
ResourceGroupName $resGroup -Name
$storAcct

$secretvalue = ConvertTo-SecureString
$storAcctkey -AsPlainText
-Force
Set-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName
$vaultName -Name $secretName
-SecretValue $secretvalue

Get-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName
$vaultName
```



Step 1: Get-AzSubscription

If you have multiple subscriptions, you might have to specify the one that was used to create your key vault. Enter the following to see the subscriptions for your account:

Get-AzSubscription

Step 2: Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId

To specify the subscription that's associated with the key vault you'll be logging, enter:

Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId <subscriptionID>

Step 3: Get-AzStorageAccountKey

You must get that storage account key.

Step 4: \$secretvalue = ConvertTo-SecureString <storageAccountKey> -AsPlainText -Force

Set-AzKeyVaultSecret -VaultName <vaultName> -Name <secretName> -SecretValue \$secretvalue

After retrieving your secret (in this case, your storage account key), you must convert that key to a secure string, and then create a secret with that value in your key vault.

Step 5: Get-AzKeyVaultSecret

Next, get the URI for the secret you created. You'll need this URI in a later step to call the key vault and retrieve your secret. Run the following PowerShell command and make note of the ID value, which is the secret's URI:

```
Get-AzKeyVaultSecret –VaultName <vaultName>
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/bs-latn-ba/Azure/key-vault/key-vault-key-rotation-log-monitoring>

Question #:107 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You develop an app that allows users to upload photos and videos to Azure storage. The app uses a storage REST API call to upload the media to a blob storage account named Account1. You have blob storage containers named Container1 and Container2.

Uploading of videos occurs on an irregular basis.

You need to copy specific blobs from Container1 to Container2 in real time when specific requirements are met, excluding backup blob copies.

What should you do?

- A. Download the blob to a virtual machine and then upload the blob to Container2.
- B. Run the Azure PowerShell command Start-AzureStorageBlobCopy.
- C. Copy blobs to Container2 by using the Put Blob operation of the Blob Service REST API.
- D. Use AzCopy with the Snapshot switch blobs to Container2.

Answer: B

Explanation

The Start-AzureStorageBlobCopy cmdlet starts to copy a blob.

Example 1: Copy a named blob

```
C:\PS>Start-AzureStorageBlobCopy -SrcBlob "ContosoPlanning2015" -DestContainer "ContosoArchives" -SrcContainer "ContosoUploads"
```

This command starts the copy operation of the blob named ContosoPlanning2015 from the container named ContosoUploads to the container named ContosoArchives.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azure.storage/start-azurerestorageblobcopy?view=azurermps->

Question #:108 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

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.

Margie's Travel is an international travel and bookings management service. The company is expanding into restaurant bookings. You are tasked with implementing Azure Search for the restaurants listed in their solution

You create the index in Azure Search.

You need to import the restaurant data into the Azure Search service by using the Azure Search NET SDK.

Solution:

- 1 Create a SearchIndexClient object to connect to the search index
2. Create an IndexBatch that contains the documents which must be added.
3. Call the Documents.Index method of the SearchIndexClient and pass the IndexBatch.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

[Answer: A](#)

Explanation

1. The index needs to be populated. To do this, we will need a SearchIndexClient. There are two ways to obtain one: by constructing it, or by calling Indexes.GetClient on the SearchServiceClient. Here we will use the first method.

2. Create the indexBatch with the documents

Something like:

```
var hotels = new Hotel[];  
{
```

```
new Hotel()
{
    HotelId = "3",
    BaseRate = 129.99,
    Description = "Close to town hall and the river"
}
};

...
var batch = IndexBatch.Upload(hotels);
```

3. The next step is to populate the newly-created index

Example:

```
var batch = IndexBatch.Upload(hotels);
try
{
    indexClient.Documents.Index(batch);
}
```

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/search-howto-dotnet-sdk>

Question #:109 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

A company is developing a mobile app for field service employees using Azure App Service Mobile Apps as the backend.

The company's network connectivity varies throughout the day. The solution must support offline use and synchronize changes in the background when the app is online app.

You need to implement the solution.

How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
var client = new MobileServiceClient("MOBILE_APP_URL");
var store = new MobileServiceSQLiteStore
(Constants.OfflineDbPath);
store.DefineTable<TodoItem>();
await client.SyncContext.InitializeAsync(store);
```

```
var todoTable = client.GetSyncTable<TodoItem>();
var todoTable = client.GetTable<TodoItem>();
var todoTable = client.SyncTable;
var todoTable = client.Table;
```

```
await client.SyncContext.PushAsync();
```

```
await todoTable.PullAsync("allTodos", todoTable.CreateQuery());
await todoTable.UpdateAsync();
todoTable.PullAsync("allTodos", todoTable.CreateQuery());
todoTable.UpdateAsync();
```

Answer:

```
var client = new MobileServiceClient("MOBILE_APP_URL");
var store = new MobileServiceSQLiteStore
(Constants.OfflineDbPath);
store.DefineTable<TodoItem>();
await client.SyncContext.InitializeAsync(store);
```

```
var todoTable = client.GetSyncTable<TodoItem>();
var todoTable = client.GetTable<TodoItem>();
var todoTable = client.SyncTable;
var todoTable = client.Table;
```

```
await client.SyncContext.PushAsync();
```

```
await todoTable.PullAsync("allTodos", todoTable.CreateQuery());
await todoTable.UpdateAsync();
todoTable.PullAsync("allTodos", todoTable.CreateQuery());
todoTable.UpdateAsync();
```

Explanation

```
var client = new MobileServiceClient("MOBILE_APP_URL");
var store = new MobileServiceSQLiteStore
(Constants.OfflineDbPath);
store.DefineTable<TodoItem>();
await client.SyncContext.InitializeAsync(store);

var todoTable = client.GetSyncTable<TodoItem>();
var todoTable = client.GetTable<TodoItem>();
var todoTable = client.SyncTable;
var todoTable = client.Table;

await client.SyncContext.PushAsync();
```



```
await todoTable.PullAsync("allTodos",todoTable.CreateQuery());
await todoTable.UpdateAsync();
todoTable.PullAsync("allTodos", todoTable.CreateQuery());
todoTable.UpdateAsync();
```

Box 1: var todoTable = client.GetSyncTable<TodoItem>()

To setup offline access, when connecting to your mobile service, use the method GetSyncTable instead of GetTable (example):

```
IMobileServiceSyncTable todoTable = App.MobileService.GetSyncTable(); /
```

Box 2: await todoTable.PullAsync("allTodos",todo.Table.CreateQuery());

Your app should now use IMobileServiceSyncTable (instead of IMobileServiceTable) for CRUD operations. This will save changes to the local database and also keep a log of the changes. When the app is ready to synchronize its changes with the Mobile Service, use the methods PushAsync and PullAsync (example):

```
await App.MobileService.SyncContext.PushAsync();
```

```
await todoTable.PullAsync();
```

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/blog/offline-sync-for-mobile-services/>

Question #:110 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You are working for Contoso, Ltd.

You define an API Policy object by using the following XML markup:

```
<set-variable name="bodySize" value="@{context.Request.Headers["Content-Length"] [0]}"/>
<choose>
  <when condition="@(int.Parse(context.Variables.GetValueOrDefault<string> ("bodySize"))<512000)">
  </when>
  <otherwise>
    <rewrite-uri template="/put"/>
    <set-backend-service base-url="http://contoso.com/api/9.1/">
  </otherwise>
</choose>
```

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statement**Yes****No**

The XML segment belongs in the <inbound> section of the policy.

If the body size is >256k, an error will occur.

If the request is http://contoso.com/api/9.2/, the policy will retain the higher version.

Answer:**Statement****Yes****No**

The XML segment belongs in the <inbound> section of the policy.

If the body size is >256k, an error will occur.

If the request is http://contoso.com/api/9.2/, the policy will retain the higher version.

Explanation

Statement	Yes	No
The XML segment belongs in the <inbound> section of the policy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If the body size is >256k, an error will occur.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If the request is http://contoso.com/api/9.2/ , the policy will retain the higher version.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes

Use the set-backend-service policy to redirect an incoming request to a different backend than the one specified in the API settings for that operation. Syntax: <set-backend-service base-url="base URL of the backend service" />

Box 2: No

The condition is on 512k, not on 256k.

Box 3: No

The set-backend-service policy changes the backend service base URL of the incoming request to the one specified in the policy.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-transformation-policies>

Question #:111 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You are developing a software solution for an autonomous transportation system. The solution uses large data sets and Azure Batch processing to simulate navigation sets for entire fleets of vehicles.

You need to create compute nodes for the solution on Azure Batch.

What should you do?

- A. In Python, implement the class: TaskAddParameter
- B. In Python, implement the class: JobAddParameter
- C. In the Azure portal, create a Batch account
- D. In a .NET method, call the method: BatchClient.PoolOperations.CreateJob

Answer: D

Explanation

A Batch job is a logical grouping of one or more tasks. A job includes settings common to the tasks, such as priority and the pool to run tasks on. The app uses the BatchClient.JobOperations.CreateJob method to create a job on your pool.

Note:

Step 1: Create a pool of compute nodes. When you create a pool, you specify the number of compute nodes for the pool, their size, and the operating system. When each task in your job runs, it's assigned to execute on one of the nodes in your pool.

Step 2 : Create a job. A job manages a collection of tasks. You associate each job to a specific pool where that job's tasks will run.

Step 3: Add tasks to the job. Each task runs the application or script that you uploaded to process the data files it downloads from your Storage account. As each task completes, it can upload its output to Azure Storage.

Question #112 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You are developing a .NET Core MVC application for customers to research hotels. The application will use Azure Search. The application will search the index by using various criteria to locate documents related to hotels. The index will include search fields for rate, a list of amenities, and distance to the nearest airport.

The application must support the following scenarios for specifying search criteria and organizing results:

- Search the index by using regular expressions.
- Organize results by counts for name-value pairs.
- List hotels within a specified distance to an airport and that fall within a specific price range.

You need to configure the SearchParameters class.

Which properties should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

Scenario	Property
Search the index by using regular expressions.	QueryType OrderBy SearchMode
Organize results by counts for name-value pairs.	Facets Filter SearchMode
List hotels within a specified distance to an airport and that fall within a specific price range.	Order by Top Filter

Answer:**Explanation****Scenario**

Search the index by using regular expressions.

Property

QueryType
OrderBy
SearchMode

Facets
Filter
SearchMode

Order by
Top
Filter

Organize results by counts for name-value pairs.

List hotels within a specified distance to an airport and that fall within a specific price range.

Box 1: QueryType

The `SearchParameters.QueryType` Property gets or sets a value that specifies the syntax of the search query. The default is 'simple'. Use 'full' if your query uses the Lucene query syntax.

You can write queries against Azure Search based on the rich Lucene Query Parser syntax for specialized query forms: wildcard, fuzzy search, proximity search, regular expressions are a few examples.

Box 2: Facets

The facets property gets or sets the list of facet expressions to apply to the search query. Each facet expression contains a field name, optionally followed by a comma-separated list of name:value pairs.

Box 3: Filter

The Filter property gets or sets the OData \$filter expression to apply to the search query.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.search.models.searchparameters>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/search/query-lucene-syntax>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.search.models.searchparameters.querytype>

Question #:113 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

A company is developing a Node.js web app. The web app code is hosted in a GitHub repository located at <https://github.com/TailSpinToys/weapp>.

The web app must be reviewed before it is moved to production. You must deploy the initial code release to a deployment slot named review.

You need to create the web app and deploy the code.

How should you complete the commands? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
$gitrepo="https://github.com/TailSpinToys/webapp"
$webappname="TailSpinToysWeb"
$location="WestUS2"

New-AzWebAppSlot
New-AzWebApp
New-AzAppServicePlan
New-AzResourceGroup

New-AzWebAppSlot
New-AzWebApp
New-AzAppServicePlan
New-AzResourceGroup

New-AzWebAppSlot
New-AzWebApp
New-AzAppServicePlan
New-AzResourceGroup

New-AzWebAppSlot
New-AzWebApp
New-AzAppServicePlan
New-AzResourceGroup

$PropertiesObject = @{repoUrl = "$gitrepo";branch = "master";}
Set-AzResource -PropertyObject $PropertiesObject -ResourceGroupName myResourceGroup -ResourceType Microsoft.Web/sites/slots/sourcecontrols -ResourceName $webappname/review/web -ApiVersion 2015-08-01 -Force
Switch-AzWebAppSlot -Name $webappname -ResourceGroupName myResourceGroup
-SourceSlotName review -DestinationSlotName production
```

Answer:

```
$gitrepo="https://github.com/TailSpinToys/webapp"
$webappname="TailSpinToysWeb"
$location="WestUS2"

New-AzWebAppSlot
New-AzWebApp
New-AzAppServicePlan
New-AzResourceGroup

New-AzWebAppSlot
New-AzWebApp
New-AzAppServicePlan
New-AzResourceGroup

New-AzWebAppSlot
New-AzWebApp
New-AzAppServicePlan
New-AzResourceGroup

New-AzWebAppSlot
New-AzWebApp
New-AzAppServicePlan
New-AzResourceGroup

$PropertiesObject = @{repoUrl = "$gitrepo";branch = "master";}
Set-AzResource -PropertyObject $PropertiesObject -ResourceGroupName myResourceGroup -ResourceType Microsoft.Web/sites/slots/sourcecontrols -ResourceName $webappname/review/web -ApiVersion 2015-08-01 -Force
Switch-AzWebAppSlot -Name $webappname -ResourceGroupName myResourceGroup
-SourceSlotName review -DestinationSlotName production
```

Explanation

```
$gitrepo="https://github.com/TailSpinToys/webapp"
$webappname="TailSpinToysWeb"
$location="WestUS2"

New-AzWebAppSlot
New-AzWebApp
New-AzAppServicePlan
New-AzResourceGroup

New-AzWebAppSlot
New-AzWebApp
New-AzAppServicePlan
New-AzResourceGroup

New-AzWebAppSlot
New-AzWebApp
New-AzAppServicePlan
New-AzResourceGroup

New-AzWebAppSlot
New-AzWebApp
New-AzAppServicePlan
New-AzResourceGroup

$PropertiesObject = @{repoUrl = "$gitrepo";branch = "master";}
Set-AzResource -PropertyObject $PropertiesObject -ResourceGroupName myResourceGroup -ResourceType Microsoft.Web/sites/slots/sourcecontrols -ResourceName $webappname/review/web -ApiVersion 2015-08-01 -Force
Switch-AzWebAppSlot -Name $webappname -ResourceGroupName myResourceGroup
-SourceSlotName review -DestinationSlotName production
```

The New-AzResourceGroup cmdlet creates an Azure resource group.

The New-AzAppServicePlan cmdlet creates an Azure App Service plan in a given location

The New-AzWebApp cmdlet creates an Azure Web App in a given a resource group

The New-AzWebAppSlot cmdlet creates an Azure Web App slot.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroup?view=azps-2.3.2>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.websites/new-azappserviceplan?view=azps-2.3.2>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.websites/new-azwebapp?view=azps-2.3.2>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.websites/new-azwebappslot?view=azps-2.3.2>

Question #:114 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You develop Azure solutions.

You must connect to a No-SQL globally-distributed database by using the .NET API.

You need to create an object to configure and execute requests in the database.

Which code segment should you use?

- A. new Container(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey);
- B. new Database(Endpoint, PrimaryKey);
- C. new CosmosClient(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey);

Answer: C

Explanation

Example:

```
// Create a new instance of the Cosmos Client  
this.cosmosClient = new CosmosClient(EndpointUri, PrimaryKey)  
  
//ADD THIS PART TO YOUR CODE  
  
await this.CreateDatabaseAsync();
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/sql-api-get-started>

Question #:115 - (Exam 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 question, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are developing a website that will run as an Azure Web App. Users will authenticate by using their Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) credentials.

You plan to assign users one of the following permission levels for the website: admin, normal, and reader. A user's Azure AD group membership must be used to determine the permission level. You need to configure authorization.

Solution: Configure the Azure Web App for the website to allow only authenticated requests and require Azure AD log on.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation

Instead in the Azure AD application's manifest, set value of the groupMembershipClaims option to All.

References:

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/waws/2017/03/13/azure-app-service-authentication-aad-groups/>

Question #:116 - (Exam Topic 3)

You are creating an app that uses Event Grid to connect with other services. Your app's event data will be sent to a serverless function that checks compliance. This function is maintained by your company.

You write a new event subscription at the scope of your resource. The event must be invalidated after 3 specific period of time. You need to configure Event Grid to ensure security.

What should you implement? To answer, select the appropriate options in [he answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

Authentication

WebHook event delivery

Type

SAS tokens
Key authentication
JWT token

Topic publishing

ValidationCode handshake
ValidationURL handshake
Management Access Control

Answer:

Authentication

Type

WebHook event delivery

SAS tokens
Key authentication
JWT token

Topic publishing

ValidationCode handshake
ValidationURL handshake
Management Access Control

Explanation

Authentication

Type

WebHook event delivery

SAS tokens
Key authentication
JWT token

Topic publishing

ValidationCode handshake
ValidationURL handshake
Management Access Control

Box 1: SAS tokens

Custom topics use either Shared Access Signature (SAS) or key authentication. Microsoft recommends SAS, but key authentication provides simple programming, and is compatible with many existing webhook publishers.

In this case we need the expiration time provided by SAS tokens.

Box 2: ValidationCode handshake

Event Grid supports two ways of validating the subscription: ValidationCode handshake (programmatic) and ValidationURL handshake (manual).

If you control the source code for your endpoint, this method is recommended.

Question #:117 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You are using Azure Front Door Service.

You are expecting inbound files to be compressed by using Brotli compression. You discover that inbound XML files are not compressed. The files are 9 megabytes (MB) in size.

You need to determine the root cause for the issue.

To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statement

Yes

No

The file MIME type is supported by the service.

Edge nodes must be purged of all cache assets.

The compression type is supported.

Answer:

Statement**Yes****No**

The file MIME type is supported by the service.

Edge nodes must be purged of all cache assets.

The compression type is supported.

Explanation**Statement****Yes****No**

The file MIME type is supported by the service.

Edge nodes must be purged of all cache assets.

The compression type is supported.

Box 1: No

Front Door can dynamically compress content on the edge, resulting in a smaller and faster response to your clients. All files are eligible for compression. However, a file must be of a MIME type that is eligible for compression list.

Box 2: No

Sometimes you may wish to purge cached content from all edge nodes and force them all to retrieve new updated assets. This might be due to updates to your web application, or to quickly update assets that contain incorrect information.

Box 3: Yes

These profiles support the following compression encodings: Gzip (GNU zip), Brotli

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-caching>

Question #:118 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You are developing an internal website for employees to view sensitive data. The website uses Azure Active Directory (AAD) for authentication. You need to implement multifactor authentication for the website.

What should you do? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. In Azure AD, create a new conditional access policy.
- B. In Azure AD, enable application proxy.
- C. Configure the website to use Azure AD B2C.
- D. In Azure AD conditional access, enable the baseline policy.
- E. Upgrade to Azure AD Premium.

Answer: A E

Explanation

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-getstarted>

Question #:119 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

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.

Margie's Travel is an international travel and bookings management service. The company is expanding into restaurant bookings. You are tasked with implementing Azure Search for the restaurants listed in their solution.

You create the index in Azure Search.

You need to import the restaurant data into the Azure Search service by using the Azure Search .NET SDK.

Solution:

1. Create a `SearchIndexClient` object to connect to the search index.

2. Create a DataContainer that contains the documents which must be added.
3. Create a DataSource instance and set its Container property to the DataContamer
- 4 Call the Documents.Suggest method of the SearchIndexClient and pass the DataSource.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Question #:120 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

Fourth Coffee has an ASP.NET Core web app that runs in Docker. The app is mapped to the www.fourthcoffee.com domain.

Fourth Coffee is migrating this application to Azure.

You need to provision an App Service Web App to host this docker image and map the custom domain to the App Service web app.

A resource group named FourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup has been created in the WestUS region that contains an App Service Plan named AppServiceLinuxDockerPlan.

Which order should the CLI commands be used to develop the solution? To answer, move all of the Azure CLI command from the list of commands to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

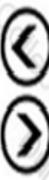
Azure CLI commands

```
az webapp config hostname add  
--webapp-name $appName  
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup  
--hostname $fqdn
```

```
#!/bin/bash  
appName="FourthCoffeePublicWeb$random"  
location "WestUS"  
dockerHubContainerPath="FourthCoffee/publicweb:v1"  
fqdn=http://www.fourthcoffee.com>www.fourthcoffee.com
```

```
az webapp create  
--name $appName  
--plan AppServiceLinuxDockerPlan  
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup
```

```
az webapp config container set  
--docker-custom-image-name $dockerHubContainerPath  
--name $appName  
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup
```

Answer area**Answer:**

Azure CLI commands

```
az webapp config hostname add  
--webapp-name $appName  
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup  
--hostname $fqdn
```

```
#!/bin/bash  
appName="FourthCoffeePublicWeb$random"  
location "WestUS"  
dockerHubContainerPath="FourthCoffee/publicweb:v1"  
fqdn=http://www.fourthcoffee.com>www.fourthcoffee.com
```

```
az webapp create  
--name $appName  
--plan AppServiceLinuxDockerPlan  
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup
```

```
az webapp config container set  
--docker-custom-image-name $dockerHubContainerPath  
--name $appName  
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup
```

Answer area

```
#!/bin/bash  
appName="FourthCoffeePublicWeb$random"  
location "WestUS"  
dockerHubContainerPath="FourthCoffee/publicweb:v1"  
fqdn=http://www.fourthcoffee.com>www.fourthcoffee.com
```

```
az webapp config hostname add  
--webapp-name $appName  
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup  
--hostname $fqdn
```

```
az webapp create  
--name $appName  
--plan AppServiceLinuxDockerPlan  
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup
```

```
az webapp config container set  
--docker-custom-image-name $dockerHubContainerPath  
--name $appName  
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup
```

**Explanation**

```
#bin/bash
appName="FourthCoffeePublicWeb$random".
location "WestUS"
dockerHubContainerPath="FourthCoffee/publicweb:v1"
fqdn=http://www.fourthcoffee.com>www.fourthcoffee.com
```

```
az webapp config hostname add
--webapp-name $appName
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup
--hostname $fqdn
```

```
az webapp create
--name $appName
--plan AppServiceLinuxDockerPlan
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup
```

```
az webapp config container set
--docker-custom-image-name $dockerHubContainerPath
--name $appName
--resource-group fourthCoffeePublicWebResourceGroup
```

Step 1: #bin/bash

The appName is used when the webapp-name is created in step 2.

Step 2: az webapp config hostname add

The webapp-name is used when the webapp is created in step 3.

Step 3: az webapp create

Create a web app. In the Cloud Shell, create a web app in the myAppServicePlan App Service plan with the az webapp create command.

Step : az webapp config container set

In Create a web app, you specified an image on Docker Hub in the az webapp create command. This is good enough for a public image. To use a private image, you need to configure your Docker account ID and password in your Azure web app.

In the Cloud Shell, follow the az webapp create command with az webapp config container set.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/containers/tutorial-custom-docker-image>

Question #121 - (Exam Topic 3)

You develop a solution that uses an Azure SQL Database to store user information for a mobile app.

The app stores sensitive information about users.

You need to hide sensitive information from developers that query the data for the mobile app.

Which three items must you identify when configuring dynamic data masking? Each correct answer presents a part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Column
- B. Table
- C. Trigger
- D. Index
- E. Schema

Answer: A B E**Explanation**

In the Dynamic Data Masking configuration page, you may see some database columns that the recommendations engine has flagged for masking. In order to accept the recommendations, just click Add Mask for one or more columns and a mask is created based on the default type for this column. You can change the masking function by clicking on the masking rule and editing the masking field format to a different format of your choice.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure Dynamic Data Masking portal. At the top, it says "Dynamic Data Masking" and "demo_database". There are "Save" and "Discard" buttons, and a "Add Mask" button. A message box says "Downlevel clients require the use of Security Enabled Connection Strings." with a checkbox. Below that, under "Masking Rules", there's a table:

MASK NAME	MASK FUNCTION
You haven't created any masking rules.	
SQL users excluded from masking (administrators are always excluded) ⓘ	
SQL users excluded from masking (administrators are always excluded) ✓	

At the bottom, there's a section titled "Recommended fields to mask" with a red border around it. It lists fields from the SalesLT schema:

SCHEMA	TABLE	COLUMN	ADD MASK
SalesLT	Customer	FirstName	ADD MASK
SalesLT	Customer	LastName	ADD MASK
SalesLT	Customer	EmailAddress	ADD MASK
SalesLT	Customer	Phone	ADD MASK
SalesLT	CustomerAddress	AddressID	ADD MASK

References:

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

Question #:122 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You are deploying an Azure Kubernetes Services (AKS) cluster that will use multiple containers.

You need to create the cluster and verify that the services for the containers are configured correctly and available.

Which four commands should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate command segments from the list of command segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Command segments

az aks get-credentials

az appservice plan create

az aks create

az group create

kubectl apply

Answer Area



Answer:

Command segments

az aks get-credentials

az appservice plan create

az aks create

az group create

kubectl apply

Answer Area

az group create

az aks create

kubectl apply

az aks get-credentials

Explanation

```
az group create
```

```
az aks create
```

```
kubectl apply
```

```
az aks get-credentials
```

Step 1: az group create

Create a resource group with the az group create command. An Azure resource group is a logical group in which Azure resources are deployed and managed.

Example: The following example creates a resource group named myAKSCluster in the eastus location.

```
az group create --name myAKSCluster --location eastus
```

Step 2 : az aks create

Use the az aks create command to create an AKS cluster.

Step 3: kubectl apply

To deploy your application, use the kubectl apply command. This command parses the manifest file and creates the defined Kubernetes objects.

Step 4: az aks get-credentials

Configure it with the credentials for the new AKS cluster. Example:

```
az aks get-credentials --name aks-cluster --resource-group aks-resource-group
```

References:

<https://docs.bitnami.com/azure/get-started-aks/>

Question #123 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

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 develop Azure solutions.

You must grant a virtual machine (VM) access to specific resource groups in Azure Resource Manager.

You need to obtain an Azure Resource Manager access token.

Solution: Run the Invoke-RestMethod cmdlet to make a request to the local managed identity for Azure resources endpoint.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation

Get an access token using the VM's system-assigned managed identity and use it to call Azure Resource Manager

You will need to use PowerShell in this portion.

- ① In the portal, navigate to Virtual Machines and go to your Windows virtual machine and in the Overview, click Connect.
- ② Enter in your Username and Password for which you added when you created the Windows VM.
- ③ Now that you have created a Remote Desktop Connection with the virtual machine, open PowerShell in the remote session.
- ④ Using the Invoke-WebRequest cmdlet, make a request to the local managed identity for Azure resources endpoint to get an access token for Azure Resource Manager.

Example:

```
$response = Invoke-WebRequest -Uri '  
http://169.254.169.254/metadata/identity/oauth2/token?api-version=2018-02-01  
&resource=https://management.azure.com/' -Method GET -Headers @ {Metadata="true"}
```

Reference:

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

Question #:124 - ([Exam Topic 3](#))

You develop a web application.

You need to register the application with an active Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

Select **Manifest** from the middle-tier service registration.

In Enterprise Applications, select **New application**.

Add a Cryptographic key.

Create a new application and provide the name, account type, and redirect URL

Select the Azure AD instance.

Use an access token to access the secure resource.

In App Registrations, select **New registration**.

Answer Area



Answer:

Actions

Select **Manifest** from the middle-tier service registration.

In Enterprise Applications, select **New application**.

Add a Cryptographic key.

Create a new application and provide the name, account type, and redirect URL

Select the Azure AD instance.

Use an access token to access the secure resource.

In App Registrations, select **New registration**.

Answer Area

In App Registrations, select **New registration**.

Select the Azure AD instance.



Create a new application and provide the name, account type, and redirect URL



Explanation

In App Registrations, select **New registration**.

Select the Azure AD instance.

Create a new application and provide the name, account type, and redirect URL

Register a new application using the Azure portal

- ④ Sign in to the Azure portal using either a work or school account or a personal Microsoft account.

- ④ If your account gives you access to more than one tenant, select your account in the upper right corner. Set your portal session to the Azure AD tenant that you want.
- ④ Search for and select Azure Active Directory. Under Manage, select App registrations.
- ④ Select New registration. (Step 1)
- ④ In Register an application, enter a meaningful application name to display to users.
- ④ Specify who can use the application. Select the Azure AD instance. (Step 2)
- ④ Under Redirect URI (optional), select the type of app you're building: Web or Public client (mobile & desktop). Then enter the redirect URI, or reply URL, for your application. (Step 3)
- ④ When finished, select Register.

Question #:125 - [\(Exam Topic 3\)](#)

You are developing an Azure Web App. You configure TLS mutual authentication for the web app.

You need to validate the client certificate in the web app. To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Property	Value				
Client certificate location					
	<table border="1"><tr><td>HTTP request header</td></tr><tr><td>Client cookie</td></tr><tr><td>HTTP message body</td></tr><tr><td>URL query string</td></tr></table>	HTTP request header	Client cookie	HTTP message body	URL query string
HTTP request header					
Client cookie					
HTTP message body					
URL query string					
Encoding type					
	<table border="1"><tr><td>HTML</td></tr><tr><td>URL</td></tr><tr><td>Unicode</td></tr><tr><td>Base64</td></tr></table>	HTML	URL	Unicode	Base64
HTML					
URL					
Unicode					
Base64					

Answer:

Property**Value****Client certificate location**

HTTP request header
Client cookie
HTTP message body
URL query string

Encoding type

HTML
URL
Unicode
Base64

Explanation**Property****Value****Client certificate location**

HTTP request header
Client cookie
HTTP message body
URL query string

Encoding type

HTML
URL
Unicode
Base64

Accessing the client certificate from App Service.

If you are using ASP.NET and configure your app to use client certificate authentication, the certificate will be

available through the `HttpRequest.ClientCertificate` property. For other application stacks, the client cert will be available in your app through a base64 encoded value in the "X-ARR-ClientCert" request header. Your application can create a certificate from this value and then use it for authentication and authorization purposes in your application.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-configure-tls-mutual-auth>

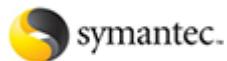


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