

HOTSPOT

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You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains 100 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2022 and have the Azure Monitor Agent installed.

You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:

- Forwards JSON-formatted logs from the virtual machines to a Log Analytics workspace
- Transforms the logs and stores the data in a table in the Log Analytics workspace

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.

Answer Area

To forward the logs:

A linked storage account for the Log Analytics workspace
An Azure Monitor data collection endpoint
A service endpoint

To transform the logs and store the data:

A KQL query
A WQL query
An XPath query

Answer Area

To forward the logs:

A linked storage account for the Log Analytics workspace
An Azure Monitor data collection endpoint
A service endpoint

Correct Answer:

To transform the logs and store the data:

A KQL query
A WQL query
An XPath query

HOTSPOT

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You have five Azure subscriptions. Each subscription is linked to a separate Azure AD tenant and contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2022.

You plan to collect Windows security events from the virtual machines and send them to a single Log Analytics workspace.

You need to recommend a solution that meets the following requirements:

- Collects event logs from multiple subscriptions
- Supports the use of data collection rules (DCRs) to define which events to collect

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.

Answer Area

To collect the event logs:

▼

Azure Event Grid
Azure Lighthouse
Azure Purview

To support the DCRs:

▼

The Log Analytics agent
The Azure Monitor agent
The Azure Connected Machine agent

Answer Area

To collect the event logs:

Correct Answer:

▼

Azure Event Grid
Azure Lighthouse
Azure Purview

To support the DCRs:

▼

The Log Analytics agent
The Azure Monitor agent
The Azure Connected Machine agent

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%)

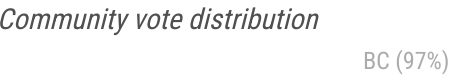
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Blob Storage account named store1.
You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 stores 500 GB of company files.
You need to store a copy of the company files from Server1 in store1.
Which two possible Azure 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>



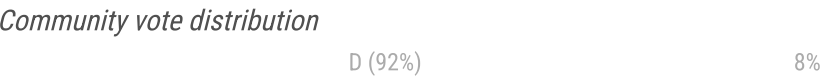
You have an Azure subscription that contains two applications named App1 and App2. App1 is a sales processing application. When a transaction in App1 requires shipping, a message is added to an Azure Storage account queue, and then App2 listens to the queue for relevant transactions. In the future, additional 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>



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 transactions 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>

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>

Question #6

Topic 2

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%)

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%)

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

Correct Answer:

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	

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).